TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ELLIPSIS IN CONVERSATION FOUND IN THE TWILIGHT NOVEL BY LILY DEVITA SARI

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by:
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APPROVAL

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Surakarta, 17 April 2017

The Researcher

RenaldaWillyadrian

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengklasifikasikan tipe-tipe ellipsis pada novel Twilight dan terjemahannya dan untuk menjelaskan teknik penerjemahan percakapan yang mengandung ellipsis di novel Twilight dan terjemahannya. Bentuk penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data dari penelitian ini adalah semua ellipsis dan terjemahannya. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah novel Twilight dan terjemahannya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan hal-hal berikut: Pertama, ada lima tipe-tipe ellipsis yaitu: 1) Ellipsis seluruh kalimat (8 data atau 11,11%), 2) WH-Ellipsis seluruh kalimat (10 data atau 13,89%), 3) WH-ellipsis sebagian kalimat (6 data atau 8,33%), 4) Yes/no ellipsis seluruh kalimat (36 data atau 50%), 5) Yes/no ellipsis sebagian kalimat (12 data atau 16,67%). Kedua, teknik penerjemahan percakapan yang mengandung ellipsis adalah bawaan, adaptasi, penghapusan, tambahan, modulasi, literal. Ketiga, hasil dari kualitas terjemahan menunjukan bahwa pada keakuratan terjemahan, prosentase tertinggi adalah terjemahan akurat (989 data atau 92,60%), pada keberterimaan terjemahan, prosentase tertinggi adalah berterima (947 data atau 88,67%), pada keterbacaan terjemahan, prosentase tertinggi adalah terbaca (986 data 92,32%).

Kata kunci: Ellipsis, teknik terjemahan, kualitas terjemahan

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are to classify the types of ellipsis in the Twilight novel and their translation and to explain the translation techniques of conversation that contain ellipsis in the Twilight novel and their translation. The form of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data of this research are all ellipsis and their translation. While, the data source of this research is Twilight novel and their translation. The result of research shows the following items: First, there are five types of ellipsis, they are: 1) Ellipsis the whole clause (8 data or 11,11%), 2) WH-Ellipsis the whole clause (10 data or 13,89%), 3) WH-Ellipsis part of the clause (6 data or 8,33%), 4) Yes/no ellipsis the whole clause (36 data or 50%), 5) Yes/no ellipsis part of the clause (12 data or 16,67%). Second, the translation techniques of conversation that contain ellipsis are borrowing, adaptation, deletion, addition, modulation, and literal. Third, the result of the translation quality shows that in translation accuracy, the highest percentage is accurate (989 data or 92,60%), 3), in acceptability, the highest percentage is acceptable (947 data or 88,67%), in readability, the highest percentage is readable (986 data or 92,32%).

Key Words: Ellipsis, Translation Technique, Translation Quality
A. Introduction

Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language (Bell, 1991:6). It means that translation is the process of transferring the meaning of one language into another language. Translation has played important role in many fields. There are many novels that translated from English to Indonesia. Not only from English to Indonesia, it can be from foreign language into another language.

Then, in doing this study, the researcher will choose a novel entitled Twilight. There are two reasons why the researcher chooses Twilight novel by Stephenie Meyer be analyzed. First, Twilight novel is one of novel whose story was filmed and the film was success. Second, in a novel usually occurs conversation, and the conversation often occurs ellipsis. Ellipsis itself is part of cohesion in which cohesion is created in English by reference, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical organization. Halliday (1994: 318) stated that:

Ellipsis in the clause is related to mood, and has been illustrated already in Chapter 4. Specifically, it is related to the question-answer process in dialogue; and this determines that there are two kinds: (a) yes/no ellipsis and (b) WH-ellipsis.

There are some phenomenon of ellipsis in twilight novel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E : ‘So, this is a lot different than Phoenix, huh?’</td>
<td>C : ‘Jadi, ini sangat berbeda dengan Phoenix, huh?’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B : ‘Very [ ].’</td>
<td>B : ‘Sangat [ ].’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the conversation of the source language (SL) above, the word italicized (different than Phoenix) is a piece of sentence which is released in the next speech very [different than Phoenix]. The mark [ ] showing the location of the sentence, clause or phrase that is released. As well as in the target language (TL), the piece of sentence ‘berbeda’ also released in the next speech sangat [berbeda dengen Phoenix].
The piece of sentence *must be like* in the SL was released in the next speech [it must be like] **sunny**. As well as in the TL, the piece of sentence *rasanya* also released in the next speech [rasanya] **cerah**.

The phenomena above are example of ellipsis. According to Halliday, there are five types of ellipsis they are, yes/no ellipsis the whole clause, yes/no ellipsis part of the clause, WH-ellipsis the whole clause, WH-ellipsis part of the clause. But, the researcher finds another types of ellipsis they are Ellipsis the whole clause and ellipsis part of the clause. In a yes/no question-answer sequence the answer may involve ellipsis of the clause. In yes/no ellipsis part of the clause is an alternative to the ellipsis of the whole clause, there may be ellipsis of just one part of it, the residue. WH-ellipsis the whole clause is usually omitted except for the WH-element itself. WH-ellipsis part of the clause is usually omitted except for the WH-element itself. Ellipsis the whole clause is an ellipsis that eliminates all the sentences contained in the previous speech. Ellipsis part of the clause is an ellipsis that eliminates part of the sentences contained in the previous speech.

The purpose of this research is to classify the types of ellipsis in the *Twilight* novel and their translation. The different between this research and previous research is the object of this research. While the object of this research is novel and other research is using bidding document, absence information made by translator when translating Chinese language, and short stories of urdu language, as follows: The first study which is related to this research is conducted by Fortin (UMI,2007) with her research entitled *Indonesian Sluicing and Verb Phrase Ellipsis: Description and Explanation in a Minimalist Framework*. The difference of Fortin research is her research focused on two elliptical phenomena, sluicing and verb phrase ellipsis (VPE), in Indonesian. The second study which is related to this research is conducted by Ali with his research entitled *Role and Importance of English and Urdu*.
Reference and Ellipsis in translation. The difference of his research is his research analysis reference and ellipsis in short stories of Urdu and English language. The third study which is related to this research Chen (South, 2015) with his research entitled A Cognitive Study of Weak Ellipsis in the absence of Information. The difference of his research is his research found the absence information made by the translator in Chinese language. The fourth study which is related to this research Insiana (UNS, 2014) with her research entitled Grammatical Cohesion Devices on the Indonesian Translation of English Bidding Document. The difference between her research is her research analysis bidding document. Based on the purpose of this research, this research will be analyzed using An Introduction to Functional Grammar theory by Halliday (1994).

In order to classify the types of ellipsis, this research also have another purpose that are to explain the translation techniques of conversation that contain ellipsis in the Twilight novel and their translation. And people who do the translation is a translator. Being a translator is not an easy thing. The translator needs to master source language and target language to make the translation accepted and understood. The greater problem is meaning which derives from the relationship of word to word rather than that which relates to the word in isolation (Bell, 1991:83). So, to get the best results, the translator must find the closest meaning that is most appropriate with the whole text.

Become a good translator, the translator should master some techniques as proposed by Bell (1991:70-71) and Newmark (1988: 91-92), they are borrowing: The carry-over of lexical items from the source language to the target language, normally without formal or semantic modification, literal translation; The replacement of source language syntactic structure by target language structure (normally at clause level) which is isomorphic (or near isomorphic) in terms of number and type of lexical items and synonymous in terms of content, modulation: Shifting the point of view of the speaker, adaptation; Compensation for cultural differences between the two languages,
addition; adding the word in the Target Language. It used to make the meaning clearly, and deletion; deleting the word that has the same meaning.

Beside the researcher analysis the types of ellipsis and translation techniques of the conversation that contain ellipsis, the researcher also analysis the translation quality of the novel in terms accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It will be analyzed by Nababan (2012). Accuracy deals with the transfer of the content from source language into target language. It means that the message in source language should be conveyed to the target language correctly and also easy to be understood by the readers, Acceptability covers the natural feeling of the text as an original of the target reader. It deals with the target language system and culture, Readable translation means that the content of the text can be understood easily by the readers. In this case, the reader do not have to read the text more than once in order to get the content of the text.

From all explanation above, it can be obtained that the objectives of this research are to classify the types of ellipsis in the Twilight novel and their translation and it will be analyzed by Halliday’s theory and to explain the translation techniques of conversation that contain ellipsis in the Twilight novel and their translation that will be analyzed by Halliday’s and Newmark’s theories.

**B. Research Method**

The study of this research uses descriptive qualitative method. The collected data are ellipsis in the conversation which are found in Twilight novel. The object of this research is all the conversation that contain ellipsis found in Twilight novel and their translation. The data of the research are all ellipsis and their translation containing translation technique. The data sources are collected from document and informant. The writer uses the document and content analysis on collecting the data.
C. Research Result

The researcher shows the research result about the types of ellipsis, translation technique in the statement that contain of ellipsis, accuracy, acceptability, and readability of ellipsis translation in the Twilight novel and the translation.

1. Types of Ellipsis and Their Translation.

Types of ellipsis itself is types of ellipsis that occur in the Source Language. There are five types of ellipsis found in the Source Language, as follows:

a. Ellipsis the Whole Clause

Ellipsis the whole clause is an ellipsis that eliminates all the sentences contained in the previous speech.

Context:
001/SL/TL
Bella’s mother accompanied Bella to airport because Bella wanted to stay to Forks with her father. Then, Bella’s mother asked to Bella to tell Charlie (Bella’s father) that she said hi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B: “I will [ ].”</td>
<td>B: “Akan kusampaikan [ ]”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the conversation of the Source Language above, the sentence “Tell Charlie I said hi.” is omitted in the next speech “I will [tell Charlie you said hi ].” The mark [ ] showing the location of the sentence, clause, or phrase that was omitted. As well as in the Target Language, the sentence “sampaikan salam kubuat Charlie.” also omitted in the next speech “Akan kusampaikan [salammu pada Charlie]”

b. WH-Ellipsis

WH-ellipsis can be divided into two that are WH-ellipsis the whole clause and WH-ellipsis part of the clause.
1) WH-Ellipsis the whole Clause

In WH- sequence the entire clause is usually omitted except for the WH-element itself. Or the item that is the response to the WH-element itself.

Context:
005/SL/TL
Bella met Eric in the first day of her school in Forks. Eric was excited to Bella. Eric wanted to help Bella if she had a difficulty to find her class. So, he asked to Bella where her class is.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ER: &quot;Where's your next class?&quot; he asked.</td>
<td>E: &quot;Habis ini kau masuk kelas apa?&quot; tanyanya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: &quot;Um, [ ] Government, with Jefferson, in building six.&quot;</td>
<td>B: &quot;Mmm, [ ] Pemerintahan, dengan Jefferson, di gedung enam.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the conversations of Source Language above, the sentence that was an italic your next class is a sentence that omitted in the next speech "Um, [my next class is] Government, with Jefferson, in building six." The whole clause are omitted except for the WH-element itself. The mark [ ] shows the location of the sentence that omitted.

As well as in the translation, the sentence that was italic "Habis ini kau masuk kelas apa?" is omitted in the next speech "Mmm, [habis ini aku masuk kelas] Pemerintahan, dengan Jefferson, digedung enam." The mark [ ] shows the location of the sentence that omitted.

2) WH-Ellipsis Part of the Clause

In WH-sequence the part of clause is usually omitted except for the WH-element itself.

Context:
029/SL/TL
Edward heard that Bella wanted to go to Seattle. He had a plan to accompany Bella. Then, he volunteered himself to ask to Bella if she want a ride or not.
In the conversations of Source Language above, the sentence that was an italic you wanted a ride is part of sentence that omitted in the next speech "What [I wanted a ride ]?" The mark [ ] shows the location of the sentence that omitted. Part of sentence that didn’t omitted is ‘I heard you say you were going to Seattle that day, and I was wondering if” and for the element WH-itself. So, there is any part of the sentence that didn’t omitted in the next speech.

As well as in the target language, the sentence that was italic kau memerlukan tumpangan is omitted in the next speech "Apa [aku memerlukan tumpangan]?" The mark [ ] shows the location of the sentence that omitted.

c. Yes/No Ellipsis

Yes/no ellipsis can be divided into two that are yes/no ellipsis the whole clause and yes/no ellipsis part of the clause.

1) Yes/No Ellipsis the Whole Clause

In a yes/no question-answer sequence the answer may involve ellipsis of the whole clause.

Context:
004/SL/TL
Bella and her Dad (Charlie) were talking about a car that Bella’s Dad bought for her. Bella is not sure that her Dad bought the car new. So, she asked her father if the car new or not.
From the Source Language sentence above, there is any ellipsis in the second speech "Well, no, [he did not buy it new]. The mark [ ] shows the location of the sentence that omitted. The whole sentence from the first speech are omitted in the second speech. As well as in the Target Language the whole sentence also omitted in the second speech "Well, tidak, [dia tidak membelinya baru]."

2) Yes/No Ellipsis Part of the Clause

In a yes/no question-answer sequence the answer may involve ellipsis part of clause.

Context:
023/SL/TL
Edward tried to make Bella convinced that he was standing with her when in in the accident. But, Bella not sure with it.

In the Source Language sentence above, there is any yes/no ellipsis part of the sentence that is "No. [I am not going to let it go]." In the previous speech in the sentence that was italic are you didn’t omitted. As well as in the Target Language part of the sentence also omitted in the second speech "Tidak. [aku tidak akan menyerah]." The mark [ ] shows the location of the sentence that omitted.
2. Translation Technique of Conversation and Their Translation.

In this study the writer finds some translation techniques are used to translate conversation that contain of ellipsis. The techniques as follows:

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique of taking a word or expression directly from the source language

Context:
002/SL/TL
Bella was not sure about the kind of the car that her dad bought. So, Bella asked to her dad about what kind of the car.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B: &quot;What kind of car?&quot; I was suspicious of the way he said “good car for you” as opposed to just &quot;good car.&quot;</td>
<td>B: &quot;Mobil jenis apa?&quot; Aku curiga dengan caranya mengatakan “mobil bagus buatmu”, seolah itu tidak sekadar &quot;mobil bagus&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: “Well, it’s a truck actually, a Chevy.”</td>
<td>C: “Well, sebenarnya truk, Chevy.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Source Language above the word Well and Chevy are still used in the Target Language. It means that the translator uses borrowing technique, so in the Target Language still using the word Well and Chevy.

b. Adaptation

Adaptation is a compensation for cultural differences between the two languages (Bell, 1991:70).

Context:
048/SL/TL
Jacob and Bella were talking about Cullen’s family. The Cullen’s family was not allowed to come to the reservation. Then, Bella asked for the reason why they was not allowed to come to the reservation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B: &quot;Why?&quot;</td>
<td>B: &quot;Kenapa?&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the data above is used adaptation technique. It means that the use of a recognised equivalent between two situations. The word reservation from Source Language it is translated become reservasi.

c. Deletion

Deletion is erasing word or sentence Source Language in the Target Language.

Context: 003/SL/TL
Bella asked to her father where the car was bought. Then, her Dad remembered that the car was bought from Billy Black down at La Push. But Bella did not remembered it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C: &quot;Do you remember Billy Black down at La Push?&quot; La Push is the tiny Indian reservation on the coast.</td>
<td>C: &quot;Kau ingat Billy Black di La Push?&quot; La Push adalah reservasi Indian kecil di pantai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: “No,”</td>
<td>B: “Tidak,”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Source Language text the word down is deleted so as not to appear. So, in the Source Language "Do you remember Billy Black down at La Push?" translated become "Kau ingat Billy Black di La Push?"

d. Addition

Addition technique is adding an information for clarity of meaning and can be placed variously in the text.

Context: 010/SL/TL
Bella did not like snow. But, this is the first snow Bella in Forks. Mike felt awkward that why Bella did not like snow. Because, many people liked snow. So, Mike asked to Bella to make it clear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M: &quot;Haven't you ever seen snow fall before?&quot; he asked incredulously.</td>
<td>M: &quot;Kau pernah meliha tsalju tidak sih?&quot;tanyanyaheran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: &quot;Sure I have.&quot; I paused.&quot; On TV.&quot;</td>
<td>B: &quot;Tentu saja pernah.&quot; Aku terdiam. &quot;Di TV.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the Target Language text the word sih is added. So, in the Source Language "Haven't you ever seen snow fall before?" translated become "Kau pernah melihat salju tidak sih?"

e. Modulation

Modulation technique is shifting the point of view of the speaker.

Context:
001/SL/TL
Mom accompanied Bella to the airport. Because Bella wanted to go to the Forks to stay with her father. And Mom asked Bella to convey her greeting to her Dad.

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B: “I will.”</td>
<td>B: “Akan kusampaikan.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Source Language sentence above Tell Charlie I said hi it is translated using modulation technique become sampaikan salamku buat Charlie.

f. Literal

Literal translation is the replacement of source language syntactic by target language structure (Bell, 1991:70). So, literal translation is a technique that transfer the phrase word by word but the structure already follow the rules of the target language

Example:
Context:
003/SL/TL
Bella asked to her father where the car was bought. Then, her Dad remembered that the car was bought from Billy Black down at La Push. But Bella did not remembered it.

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<td>C: &quot;Do you remember Billy Black down at La Push?&quot; La Push is the tiny Indian reservation on the coast.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: “No,”</td>
<td>B: “Tidak,”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the Source Language sentence **La Push is the tiny Indian reservation on the coast** is translated become **La Push adalah reservasi Indian kecil di pantai**. The translation technique is using literal technique.

3. The Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability of Ellipsis and Their Translation

   a. Accuracy

      1) Accurate Translation

      In this category, all data taken are accurate. Accurate translation means that the messages in the source text are transferred well in the target text. It also means that there are no distortions of meaning in the translation.

      024/SL/TL
      SL: "I don't know," he whispered.

      The datum no 24 is considered belong to accurate data. The rater gave score 3 for the accuracy aspect in the datum no 24. The rater considered that the message in the source language is translated accurately in the target language and there is no distortion of meaning in the datum no 24. From the opinion, the researcher agrees that the ellipsis "I don't know," is accurately translated to be "Aku tak tahu".

      2) Less Accurate Translation

      The data that included to this category are the data which have some distortions in meaning that effect the completeness of the whole message. The following are several data which belong to this category:

      008/SL/TL
      SL: "Steak and potatoes," I answered, and he looked relieved.
      TL: "Steik dan kentang" jawabku, dan Dad tampak lega.

      The datum no 8 is considered less accurate data. Both of the rater and researcher gave same score 2 in scoring the data. According to the rater, the translation in the target language is transferred less accurate. Because the word “steak” is more familiar than the word “steik”. The
researcher agrees with the opinion, because the use of word “steak” is more appropriate than the word “steik”.

3) Inaccurate Translation

The data that included to this category are the data which have lost meaning or source language did not transferred well to the target language. The following is the data which belong to this category:

002/SL/TL
SL:  “Well, it’s a truck actually, a Chevy.”
TL:  “Well, sebenarnya truk, Chevy.”

The datum no 2 was belong to inaccurate data. The researcher and the rater have different score in scoring the data. The researcher gave score 2 which mean less accurate, because the word “Chevy” it is not appropriate translated to be “Chevy”, the way people know the Chevy is Chevrolet. The rater gave score 1 which mean inaccurate. The rater gave score 2 because the reduction the meaning of word “a”, “a Chevy” is a noun, but if “a Chevy” translated to be Chevy it can be means the name of people.

b. Acceptability

1) Acceptable Translation

In this category, all data taken are acceptable. Acceptable translation means that the target text sounds natural and it also precise with the principle of the target language. The following are several data which belong to this category:

009/SL/TL
SL:  "No. That means it's too cold for rain." Obviously

The datum no 9 was belong to acceptable data. Both the researcher and the rater gave score 3 which mean that the data was acceptable. The rater stated that the translation sound natural. And the researcher agrees with the opinion. The data also translated well in the target language.
2) Less Acceptable Translation

In this category, the data are text which sound unnatural and also the diction is not appropriate. The following are several data which belong to this category:

004/SL/TL
SL: "Well, no, I think it was new in the early sixties or late fifties at the earliest," he admitted sheepishly.
TL: "Well, tidak, Kurasa mobil itu keluaran awal '60-an atau setidaknya akhir '50-an," Dad mengakui malu-malu.

The datum no 4 was belongs to less acceptable data. The researcher and the rater gave score 2. It means that the data is less acceptable. The rater stated that the data sound unnatural and the use of word “well” and “Dad” in the target language is less appropriate.

C. Readability

1) Readable Translation

All of the data included in this category are readable. Readable translation means that the content of the text can be understood easily by the readers. In this case, the reader do not have to read the text more than once in order to get the content of the text. The following are several data which belong to this category.

014/SL/TL

The datum no 14 is readable. Both of the researcher and the rater gave score 3. The rater stated that the target language has appropriate with the sentence construction. The target language is easy to understand and can be read by the reader. The researcher agrees with the opinion because the sentence is arranged well.
2) Less Readable Translation

The data in this category are considered as less readable translation since the reader had to read it more than once to understand the content. The following are several data which belong to this category.

067/SL/TL

TL: "Kita belum sempat mengobrol malam ini. Bagaimana harimu?"

The datum no 67 is less readable. The researcher and the rater gave score 2 to the data. It means that the data is less readable. The rater stated that the translation rather ambiguous. The word “harimu” can be replaced to be “keadaanmu”. The researcher agrees with the opinion because it is rather ambiguous.

D. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the chapter IV, the researcher draws some conclusions as the answer of problem statements which are stated in Chapter 1. The conclusions are as follows:

1. From the theories that are mentioned in Chapter II, one of theories from Halliday is successfully used for analyzing. There are five types of ellipsis that are: 1) Ellipsis the whole clause (8 data or 11, 11%), 2) WH-Ellipsis the whole clause (10 data or 13, 89%), 3) WH-Ellipsis part of the clause (6 data or 8, 33%), 4) Yes/no ellipsis the whole clause (36 data or 50%), 5) Yes/no ellipsis part of the clause (12 data or 16,67%). The types of ellipsis that often occur is yes/no ellipsis the whole clause.

2. Then, the next theories are from Halliday and Newmark that are successfully used for analyzing. There are six translation techniques in conversation that contain ellipsis that are: 1) Borrowing (3 data or 4,17%), 2) Adaptation (1 data or 1,39%), 3) Deletion (26 data or 36,11%), 4) Addition (17 data or 23,6%), 5) Modulation (12 data or 16,67%), 6) Literal (13 data or 18,06%). In translation techniques, the technique that often occur is deletion technique.
3. The result of the accuracy translation based on Nababan’s characteristics that are: 1) Accurate (989 data or 92.60%), 2) Less accurate (78 data or 7.31%), 3) Inaccurate (1 data or 0.09%). The data that often occur is accurate.

4. The result of the acceptability translation based on Nababan’s characteristics that are: 1) Acceptable (947 data or 88.67%), 2) Less acceptable (121 data or 11.33%). The data that often occur is acceptable.

5. The result of the readability data based on Nababan’s characteristics that are: 1) Readable (986 data or 92.32%), 2) Less readable (82 data or 7.68%). The data that often occur is readability.

The data above, it can be concluded that the translation quality of *Twilight* novel is accurate, acceptability, and readability.

**Bibliography**


