

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of The Study

Language is primary source of communication. Every human being in this world needs to interact each other, and language is the most important aspect in human interaction. Without existence of language, of course the people will difficult to communicate with others. Especially in this globalization era where communication is very absolute needed for sharing ideas and getting many kinds of information from others. Moreover, there are various languages in the world. One of the Languages has an important role that is English.

English become an international language is used to communicate worldwide. As a result, mastering English becomes the need for all people who wants to access an updated information and science development in all fields. It is easy to understand, since almost all of the newest publication published in English. Books, magazine, journals, internet site pages, and many other are mostly written in English. For this reason, most of people must learn English.

Translation is interpretation of meaning from the text in one language that called source language and the result of translation must be equivalent to target language that communicates the same message. And the result or translation have to consider several constrains, context, rules of grammar, writing convention, idioms, and other things between source language and target language. The person who translates the text from one language to other language is translator. In translation, the shift is a part that cannot be separated because the purpose of the translation is the transfer of the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The meaning to be delivered from writers as a whole can be understood by readers.

In conveying the meaning or content of discourse language authors convey, exchange, and messages because language has rules or arrangement. Translation methods with respect to the entire text, while the translation procedures applicable to sentences and smaller units of languages such as clauses, phrases and words.

Based on the writer experience in Teaching Training Practice (PPL 2018) in Senior High School in Mardi Lestari Medan, most of the student fluency were relatively good. They could speak very well. They were active in doing the task especially in writing. But, once they were asked to translate Text on his duty book or textbook, they have difficulty in translating from the source language to target language. They were confused on how to translate a good text that match the meaning and contextual due to their limited English mastery. They had a habit that translating text by used words to word. Moreover, they also often made mistakes in translation of text

Most bilingual textbooks are used at school from kindergarten to high school. Bilingual textbook is a strategy to accelerate knowledge in school. Master can create the community reading Bilingual textbooks as a source of language knowledge. In Bilingual Biology Textbook books using bilingual books are usually written in two languages versus English as a language and source language of Indonesia as a target language, to deliver materials that help users in understanding the contents of the book. Explanation in this book present a description of certain objects containing many words, phrases, clauses, sentences, sentences and paragraphs. In addition, The Bilingual Biology Textbook discusses many special terminals that are relatively more difficult to translate because the target language sometimes does not have the same level of the terminology. The emergence of complicated sentences also makes the contents of the book more complicated to translate to target language.

Therefore, to translate a book from the language of source of source to the target language is not easy so that the translator requires a translation method in the book is easily understood by the reader, so this is becoming the reason for the researchers interested in analyzing the translation method used by translators in the bilingual book.

Method is a plan and a systematic way of doing translation. A translator must have a clear translation method, which is to translate according to what was planned. For example, when translating a text for children, the translator has planned whether to eliminate difficult terms that might cause difficulties for the target reader or not. According to Newmark (1988:45-47), there are eight translation method, they are word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

Based on the explanation above, the writer would like to conduct a research entitled "An Analysis of Translation method of Bilingual Textbook of Junior High School".

## **1.2 The Problems of Study**

Based on the background of the study and limitation of the problem above, it can be formulated the issues as follow:

1. What Translation Methods are used in bilingual biology textbook in Junior High School of ninth grade students written by Erlangga?
2. What is the most dominant translation method used in bilingual biology textbook in Junior High School of ninth grade students written by Erlangga?

## **1.3 The Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this research are:

- 1.) To find out translation method used in bilingual biology textbook in Junior High School of ninth grade students written by Erlangga
- 2.) To find out the most dominant translation method used on bilingual (Indonesian-English) textbook in Junior High School of ninth grade students written by Erlangga

#### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

The research is concerned with the translation method which are used in bilingual biology Textbook. The analysis of translation method is based on Peter Newmark (1988: 45-47) they are word of word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, communicative translation. The writer took the text from chapter three and in the chapter three the writer just focused in one text namely neurons text in page 58-59. In the page 58, it is SL and in the page 59, it is TL. The writer one focused in one text of one of chapter because the considering many chapter in Bilingual Biology Textbook. The writes wanted to know what are the translation method that used by translator to translate the Bilingual Biology Textbook.

#### **1.5 The Significances of the Study**

The research is also expected to give advantages to some parts, they are:

1. For the translators

The study will give a practical view to translators about the translation method which can facilitate the reader's understanding towards the materials in the bilingual biology textbook.

2. For the publishers

It is important for the publisher to publish the best of any product including the bilingual textbook. This study can let the publisher be more selective in publishing the textbook.

### 3. For other researchers

The result of the study is expected to be used as reference for those who are interested in doing a research in the same field.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

The basic concept of the study should be made clear from the start. This is considered important to understand the ideas conveyed. Therefore, the clarification of the concept will prevent possible misunderstanding between the writer and the reader. In other words, the following is considered to be important to discuss the clarifying the concept used or being discussed so that the readers will get the point clearly.

#### **2.2 Translation**

Before people translate a text they should know about the definition of translation. This part will talk about the definition of translation, kinds of translation, process of translation and meaning

##### **2.2.1 Definition of Translation**

There are many definitions of translation from translation experts. According to Bassnett (2002: 12), Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted.

In general, translation was changing a text from one language into another without changing the meaning or the idea that occur in the source language. The following definitions of translation proposed by linguists around the world will be explained by According to Newmark (1988:5) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Newmark gave more explanation from his statement above that translation was not only translating the language but also the translator should transfer the meaning of the text, so the reader knew about the author intention.

Translation is the transfer of text from the source language to the equivalent text in the target language. The term translation can be defined as the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and product an equivalent text that communities the same message in another language. Catford (1965: 20) states that translation may be defined as there placement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language).

According to Jeremy Munday (2004:5) Translation is the communication of the meaning of source language text by means of target language text. Besides that, translation is a process that performed in language, a process changing a text in source language. Translation is consists of giving the meaning of source language into target language. The form of language is called source language and which is changed is called target language. Translation is completed

process. However, a translator who is concerned with transferring the meaning will find that the receptor language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed even though it may be very different from the source language form.

Translation has a lot of function in social life because language is one tool of communication that has the relation between source language into target language and also when someone speaking in English we need someone to translate it into target language so we know what the meaning of that message. According to Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004:3) in Erika Sinambela, Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life.” The first of these two senses relates to translations as a *process*, and the second to the *product*. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the origin or *source text* (ST) and turning it into a text in another language the *target text* (TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation on the *product* produced by the translator.

Translation is the process of translating the meaning between source language to receptor language (target language). Larson (1984: 3) says that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language.

Bell (1991:13) states that the word, translation has three distinguishable meanings: (a) Translating: the process (to translate; the activity rather than the tangible object). (b) a translation: the work of the process of translating (i.e. the translated text). c. Translation: the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the work of that process. Based on the definition above, the writer concludes that translation is a process of transferring meaning and message from the source language into the equivalent message in the target language. And also Translation is a form of transfer of meaning from one language to another. In addition, all the statements above about translation have the same ideas in the sense that

translation is a process of replacing or transferring messages, thought, ideas, meaning, or information from the source language to the target language. The main point of the translation is that a translator may not change the meaning of the message of the original text.

### **2.2.2 The Kinds of Translation**

There are many kinds of translation according to many experts. According to Mildred L. Larson (1984:15) in Erika Sinambela, there are two main kinds of translation, one is form-based and the other is meaning-based. Form-based translations attempt to follow the form of the source language and are known as *literal translation*. Meaning-based translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translations are called *idiomatic translation*. The kinds of translation are as follows:

#### **1. Literal translation**

An interlinear translation is a completely literal translation. For some purposes, it is desirable to reproduce the linguistic features of the source text, as for example in a linguistic study of that language. These literal translations may be very useful for purposes related to the study of the source language, but they are of little help to speakers of the receptor language who are interested in the meaning of the source language text. A literal translation is useful if one is studying the structure of the source text as in an interlinear translation, but a literal translation does not communicate the meaning of the source text.

It is generally no more than a string of words intended to help someone read a text in its original language. It is unnatural and hard to understand, and may even be quite meaningless, or



give a wrong meaning in the receptor language. A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value.

For example: your-name call! (Kamunama dipanggil) This literal translation makes little sense in English. The appropriate translation would be what is your name? (Siapanamamu?). If the two languages are related, the literal translation can often be understood, since the general grammatical form may be similar. However the literal choice of lexical items makes the translation sound foreign.

## 2. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation used the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions (syntactic order) and in the choice of lexical items (semantic). A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically.

Example: my eye hard on you (literal)

I remember you (idiomatic)

The studies of many translations show that in order to translate idiomatically, a translator will need to give attention towards the structure of the source and target language. Each language has its own division of lexicon into classes such as noun, verb, adjective, etc. Each language is also different in syntax (arrangement of words). Sometimes the order can be completely reserved. We will find this fact between bahasa Indonesia and English such as:

Example:

LITERAL

IDIOMATIC

I don't have my eye on you      I don't remember you

My eye is hard on you              I remember you

From the explanation above, the writer can be concludes that the method of translation is a way how to translate the source text into target language. The methods are word to word translation which the source language text translated singly by their common meanings, literal translation which grammatical of source language are converted to their nearest target language, semantic translation which emphasizes more naturalness, adaption which the freest from of translation, idiomatic translation which reproduces the message of the original but do not exist in the original, and communicative translation which reproducing the exact message of the source text content and context but it emphasizes on naturalness acceptability of reader from the target language.

### **2.2.3 The Process of Translation**

The process of translation is series of activities which be done by a translator at the time she/he transfer the message from the source language into the target language. A translator has to be careful in doing the activity of translation, because a mistake in one point can caused mistakes in another point. If this happened, the result of the translation would be less satisfying.

When translating a text, four levels more or less consciously translated in mind.

According to Newmark (1988:19), there are four processes of translation:

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where one begins and which one continually (but not continuously) goes back to. This is the level of literary translation of the source language into the target language, the level of translation has to be eliminated, but also

acts as a connective of paraphrase and the paper-down of synonyms. Translation is pre-eminently the occupation in which the translator has to be thinking several things at the sametimes.

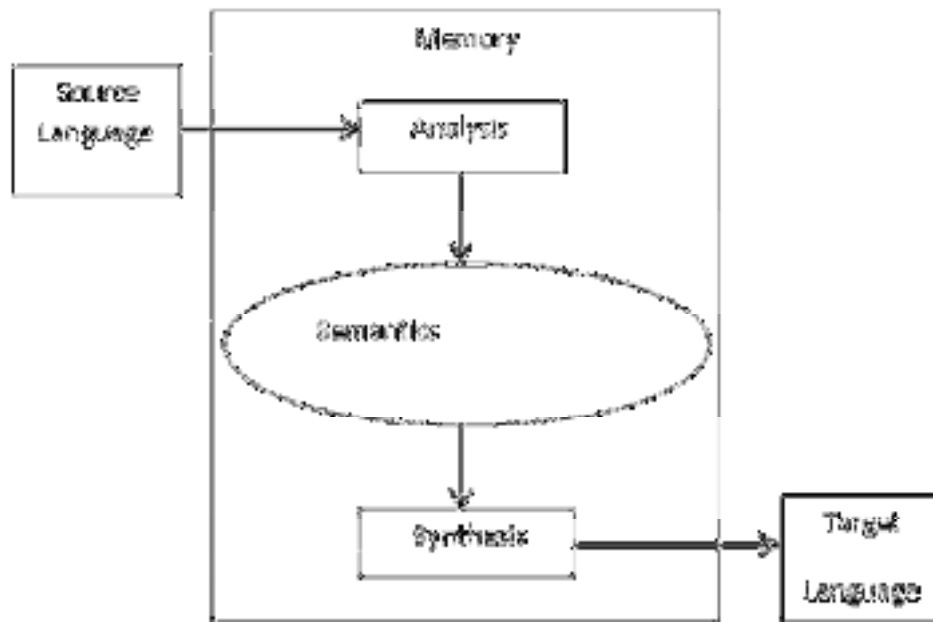
2. The referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which progressively have to be visualized and built up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process. One should not read a sentence without seeing it on the referential level, whether text is technical or literary or institutional, one has to make up mind summarily and continuously.
3. The cohesive level, which is more general and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SLtext. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which the language level has to be adjust. This level also links the first and the second level. It follows both the structure and the moods of the text.
4. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation. Natural depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. What is natural in one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, neutral language where spoken and informal written languages more or less coincide.

Bell (1991: 20) also provides a similar concept of translation process. He describes the translation process as the transformation of a source language text into a target language text by means of processes which take place within memory:

- 1) the analysis of one language-specific text (the source language text, the SLT) into a universal (non-language-specific) semantic representation, and

- 2) The synthesis of that semantic representation into a second language-specific text (the target language text, TLT).

The translation process can be seen in the figure below:

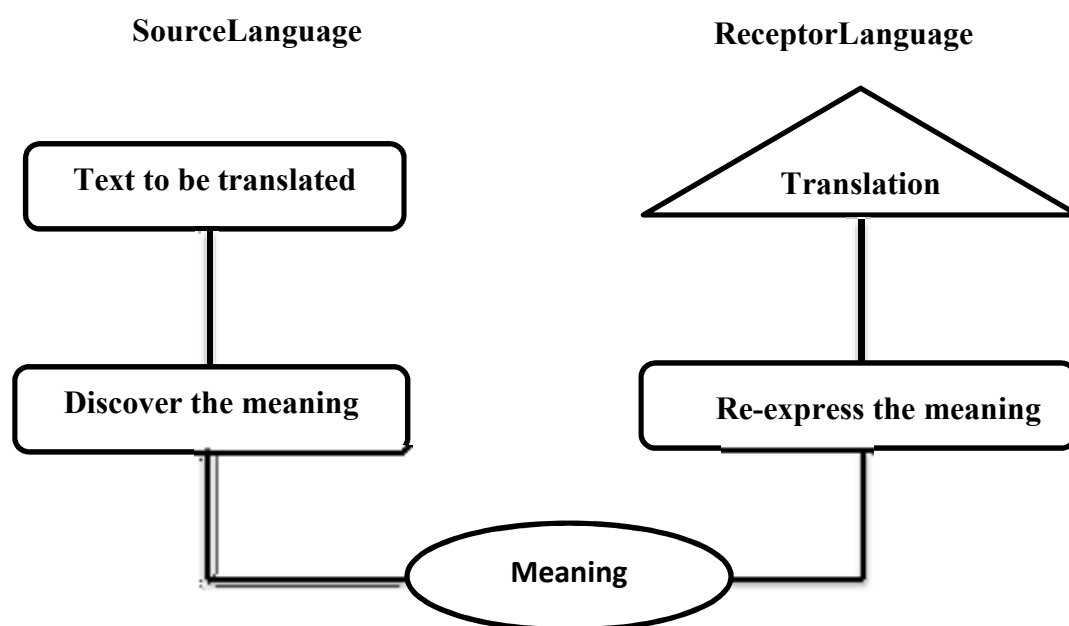


**Figure 2.2.3 a. Translation process by Bell**

Translation is a process based on the theory that it is possible to abstract the meaning of a text from its forms and reproduce that meaning with the very different forms of a second language. Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

According to Larson (1984: 3) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned

with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or re-constructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. The following diagram is presented by Larson as the translation process.



**Figure 2.2.3 b. Translation process by Larson (1984: 4)**

The translation process is an activity to translate of the source language text being transferred to the target Language text. Translation has some process or steps so that a translator has to be careful to translate because a mistake in one step will emerge mistake in other step. According Robinson (2003:90), writes the process of translation as follows:

*1. Translate*

Act; jump into the text feet first; translate intuitively. To translate a text into some language, it might also have to satisfy certain operating system requirements for the text.

## 2. *Edit*

think about what you've done; test your intuitive responses against everything you know; but edit intuitively too, allowing an intuitive first translation to challenge (even successfully) a well-reasoned principle that you believe in deeply; let yourself feel the tension between intuitive certainty and cognitive doubt, and don't automatically choose one over the other; use the act—response—adjustment cycle rather than rigid rules.

## 3. *Sublimate*

Internalize what you've learned through this give-and-take process for later use; make it second nature; make it part of your intuitive repertoire; but sublimate it flexibly, as a directionality that can be redirected in conflictual circumstances; never, however, let subliminal patterns bind your flexibility

## **2.3 Translation Method**

Translation methods are a way to determine direction and the characteristics of the translator in translating sentences. This part will talk about the definition of method and translation method classification.

### **2.3.1 Definition of Method**

Translation method is a method widely used in teaching foreign languages. The principle is premised in this method is that the mastery of foreign languages learned that can be achieved by exercises translation of languages taught in the mother tongue of students or vice versa. The exercises of this translation is the main exercises in this method

Method means the regular way used to carry out a job to be achieved in accordance with the desired; systemic way of working to facilitate the implementation of an activity to achieve the specified goals. Regarding translation, the method means a systematic plan and way of doing translation. A translator must have a clear translation method, which is to translate according to what was planned. For example, when translating a text for children, the translator has planned whether to eliminate difficult terms that might cause difficulties for the target reader or not. Of course the selection of a method is accompanied by careful considerations regarding the target reader, the type of text, the wishes and intentions of the author of the text, and the purpose of translating the text.

### 2.3.2 Translation Method Classification

The central of translation on whether to translate like rally or freely. This method actually uses in our daily lives. According to Newmark (1988:45-47), there are some kinds of translation methods. They are word of word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, communicative translation.

Source Language Emphasis	Target Language Emphasis
Word-for-word	Adaptation
Literal	free
Faithful	idiomatic
Semantic	communicative

### Figure 2.3.2 Translation Method (Newmark: 1988)

(Source: Newmark, 1998, p.45)

#### 1. Word for word

In this method, the word of the source language text are rendered one by one into the target language without making allowance for grammar, in this method, there is no communication value. The main use of word for word translation is either to text as a pre translation process in which the SL, word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meaning and out of context.

Example:

- SL: The accident happened in north Sumatra.  
TL: itukecelakaanterjadi di utara Sumatra.
- SL: The woman is visiting America next week.  
TL: *ituwanitaadalahmengunjungiAmerikadepanminggu.*

#### 2. Literal Translation

Their nearest target language equivalences but the lexical word are again translated singly, out of context, actually literal translation has a little communication value and a little help to readers of the target language.

Example:

- ST: His heart is in the right place  
TL: *Hatinyaberada di tempat yang benar.*
- ST: The Sooner or the later the weather will change.  
TL: *Lebihcepatataulebihlambatcuacaakanberubah.*



### 3. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the source language writer.

Examples:

- ST: I have quite a few friends.

TL: *Saya mempunyai samasekali tidak banyak teman*

- SL: Raden Ajeng Kartini was a Javanese.

TL: *Raden Ajeng Kartini adalah orang Jawa.*

### 4. Semantic Translation

In semantic translation, the context of the message is more emphasized rather than the effect, it attempts to reader, as closely as possible, the semantic and syntactic structures of the receptor language. It must convey the precise contextual meaning of the original. In this method less important cultural word are translated by functions terms not by cultural equivalents.

Examples:

- SL: He is a book-worm

TL: *Dia adalah orang yang sangat suka membaca.*

- SL: Wet paint.

TL: *Cat Basah.*

### 5. Adaption Translation

This method is This is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays

(comedies), a poetry, the source language culture converted to the culture and the text rewritten. In adaption method, the translator adds the excessive information and finally causes a meaning deviation.

Example:

- SL: Hey Jude, don't make it bad, Take a sad song and make it better  
TL: *Kasih, dimanakahMengapakautinggalkanaku*
- SL: Remember to let her into your heart Then you can start to make  
It better  
TL: *Ingatlah-ingatlahkaupadaku, Janjisetiamutakkankulupa.*

## 6. Free Translation

Free translation is reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content with the form of the original. Usually, it is a paraphrase, much longer than the original called "in trilingual Translation"

Example:

- SL: killing two birds with one stone  
TL: *tembaksatudapatdua*
- SL: Juan is growing with happiness.  
TL: *Juan, hatinyaberbunga-bunga*

## 7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning source language text in the neutral form of the target language both in the grammatical construction (syntactic order) and in the choice of the lexical items (semantics). It does not sound like a translation but

it is like written originally in the target language. The study of many translation shows that in order to translate idiomatically, a translator will need to give attention towards the structure of the source language and target language, the choice of diction, and also the cultural context.

Example:

- SL: love me love dog  
TL: *cintailahakudankekuranganku*
- SL: You are Cheery Mood.  
TL: *Kamukelihatan ceria.*

#### 8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to keep the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both contents and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readers, it attempts to produce on its reader's affect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers on the original, emphasizes the force rather than the content of the message. It is mainly concerned with the receptors, usually in the context of the language and cultural variety. In other words, the meaning of communication translation is like a warning.

Example:

- SL: Beware of dog!  
TL: *Awasadaanjing!*
- SL: Stop firing! He is dying now.  
TL: *hentikantembakan! Diasekarat.*

From the explanation above, the writer can be concludes that the method of translation is a way how to translate the source text into target language. The methods are word to word translation which the source language text translated singly by their common meanings, literal translation which grammatical of source language are converted to their nearest target language, semantic translation which emphasizes more naturalness, adaption which the freest from of translation, idiomatic translation which reproduces the message of the original but do not exist in the original, and communicative translation which reproducing the exact message of the source text content and context but it emphasizes on naturalness acceptability of reader from the target language.

## **2.4 Textbook**

Textbook is manual of instruction or a standard book for the study of a particular subject, especially used in schools. This part will talk about definition of textbook, the advantages of textbook, the disadvantages of textbook and bilingual textbook.

### **2.4.1 Definition of Textbook**

Textbooks are information books as a guide for teachers and students in the learning process that is used specifically for classes at school. Textbooks help students to increase their knowledge. English teachers usually use textbook as main teaching material on learning process. They take many tasks from textbooks to make them easier to create activities for their students. Textbook sometimes have questions to test the knowledge and understanding of the learner. English teachers must be able to choose appropriate textbooks for the students that contain the materials as what students need. A textbook is a book for study of a subject. Most textbooks are only published in printed format. However, some are now available online as

electronic books.

Textbook is a guide for teachers and students in learning process. According to Graves (2000:175), the textbook is a stimulus or instrument for teaching and learning. Textbook is one of materials which are most which is most frequently used in teaching learning process. It is one of knowledge sources which is the easiest to obtain and becomes one of many aids to assist the students in acquiring clear concepts of subject matter. Langenbach (1997: 563) says that in strict case of term, a textbook is a book that presents a body of knowledge in an organized and usually simplified manner for purpose of learning. Based on the definition above, the writer concludes that textbook is standard book for the study a particular subject and usually simplified manner for purpose in learning.

#### **2.4.2 The Advantages of Textbook**

In a textbook usually have some advantages. According to Hutchison et al in Lawrence (2011:6), says the advantages of textbook for teacher and students. The following list advantage for teachers contains the most frequently stated advantages of:

1. First and foremost textbooks provide readily available source of ELT material for teacher focus on doing the real work of teaching and not having their energy dispersed by preparation of teaching materials.
2. The way textbook chapters are design and structure can provide a blueprint of how lesson shall be conducted textbook can serve as a tool to motivate and stimulate language learning.
3. Textbook can serve as reference point for teachers managing their teaching progress and also helps to provide a focus for teaching.

4. Textbook can have similar function of a map, showing the teaching progress and can provide for direction and ideas in how lesson can deliver.
5. Textbook are particularly useful in providing support and security for new inexperienced teachers or teachers, who have relatively low confidence to deliver English language, teaching lessons in a communicative way.

The following list advantage for students contains the most frequently state advantage of:

1. Textbook can act as a reference point for their learning process and keep track of their development.
2. Textbook as a tool for revision of previously taught items, and at the same time, familiarize themselves with the new items that will be taught soon.
3. Textbook are also one of the more economic and convenient from of access to carefully structure package learning materials.

### **2.4.3 The Disadvantages of Textbook**

Textbook is not only has advantages, the textbook also have some disadvantages.

According to Graves (200:174), some disadvantages of using textbook:

1. The content or examples may not be relevant or appropriate to the group you are teaching.
2. The content may not be right level.
3. There may be too much focus on one or more aspects of language and not enough focus on others, or if may not include everything you want to include.
4. They may not be the right mix of activities
5. The sequence is lockstep.
6. The activities , reading, visual may be boring

7. The material may go out of date.
8. The timetable for completing the textbook or parts of it may be unrealistic.

#### **2.4.3.1 Bilingual Textbook**

In this era, most of bilingual textbooks are used at school from kinder garden up to senior high school. The research about translation accuracy on bilingual translation need to be done continiously. Because by reading a bilingual textbook can increase the reader vocabulary. Medikawati (2012: 38) states that books-foreign language books equipped with translation that older children can draw their interest in a wider reading community. Bilingual textbook is a strategy to accelerate knowledge in school. The teacher can create the community of reading bilingual textbook as a source of language knowledge.

#### **2.5 Review of Previous Research**

AdityaNugraha, Muhammad ApriantoBudieNugroho, YudiRahman. in 2017 observed English – Indonesian translation methods in the short story *A Blunder* by Anton Chekhov. This study contains analysis of translation method in the short story “*A Blunder*” by Anton Chekhov which is translated into Indonesian by students as the participants of this research. In translation analysis processes, the researcher used theory of translation method based on Newmark Theory. While to find out the equivalence in the translation, the researcher used Baker Theory. The researcher thought that there are a lot of variations methods appear in the results of translation, so he wants to know the kinds of equivalence translation used by the participants to make the target language (TL) more comprehensible. Qualitative descriptive method that includes observation and document analysis was used in this research. Here, the result of document analysis were consulted to the translation and literature expertise to check the result of the analysis. As the conclusion, the researcher finds 6 methods used by the participants to render the

short story “*A Blunder*” into the target language (TL). Besides, the researcher finds two kinds of translation equivalence in the translations.

Maratina Indah Prasmawati, 2016. *An analysis of method and quality of passive voice in I am number four novel by Nurain*. Student of Master Language Studies School of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. This research focuses on analyzing the passive voices found in I Am Number Four novel the objectives are to identify the translation method of passive voice applied in I Am Number Four novel, to describe the accuracy of passive voice translation in I Am Number Four novel, to describe the readability of passive voice translation in I Am Number Four novel, and to describe the acceptability of passive voice translation in I Am Number Four novel. This research applies descriptive qualitative method. The data are the passive voices found in I Am Number Four novel and its translation. The data sources are the novel entitled I Am Number Four by Pittacus Lore in 2010 and its translation by Nuraini in 2011, and the informant or rater. The ways to collect data are by using documentation, questionnaire and in depth Interview. The results of the research show that, firstly, there are six methods applied to the translation namely word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. From 116 data of passive voice in I Am Number Four novel, there is 1 or 0.9% datum belongs to word-for-word translation, there are 46 or 39.6% data belong to literal translation, there is 1 or 0.9% datum belongs to faithful translation, there are 6 or 5.2% data belong to free translation, there are 7 or 6% data belong to idiomatic translation, and there are 55 or 47.4% data belong to communicative translation. It shows that the most dominant method which is used by the translator is communicative translation that there are 55 or 47.4% data from 116 data of passive voice in I Am Number Four novel. Secondly, the quality of translation is good. There are 111 or 95.7% data

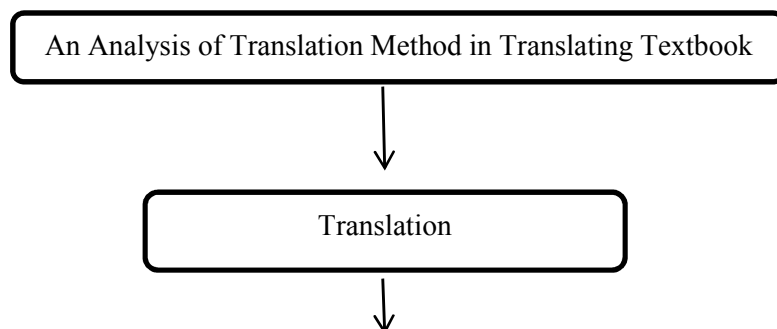


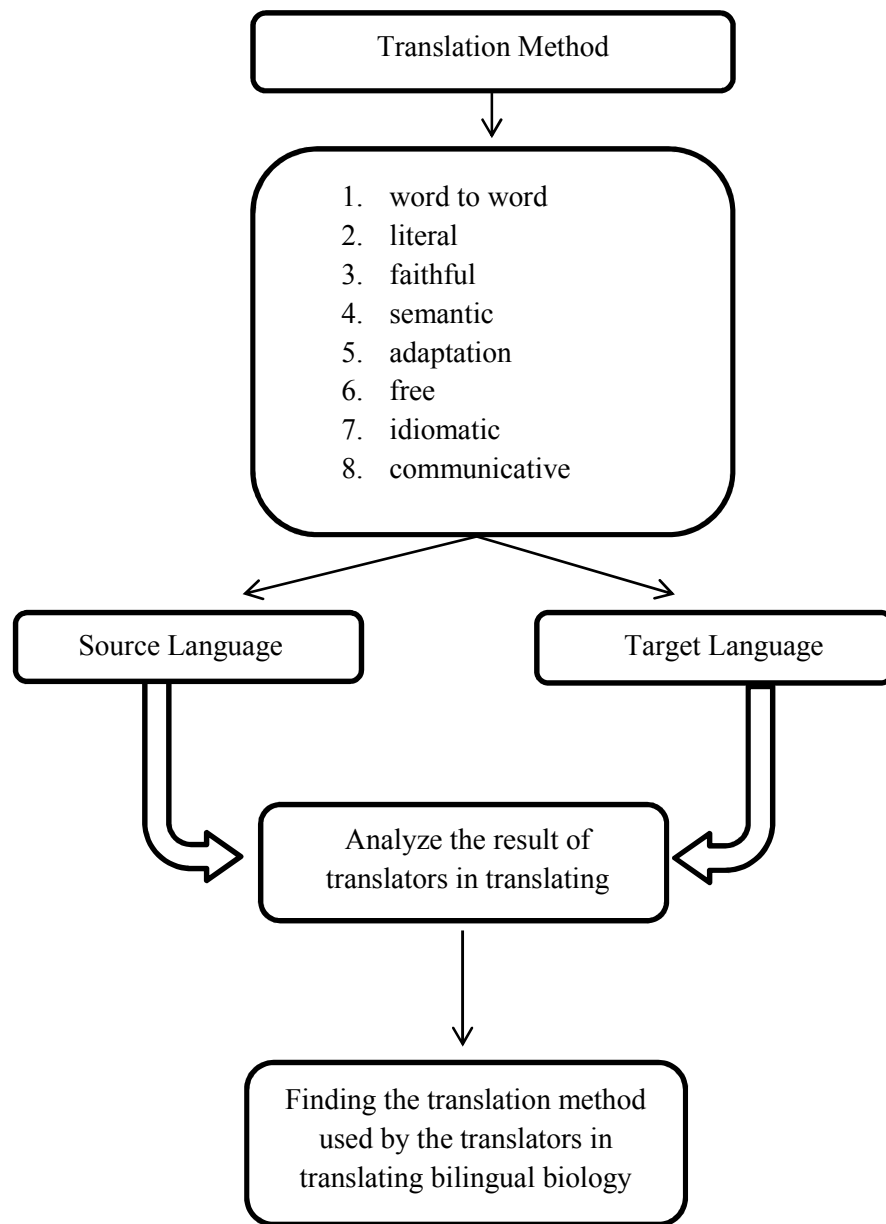
belong to accurate translation and 5 or 4.3% data belong to less accurate, there are 109 or 94% data belong to readable translation and 7 or 6% data belong to less readable, there are 115 or 99.1% data belong to acceptable translation and 1 or 0.9% datum belongs to less acceptable.

## 2.6 Conceptual Framework

As mentioned before this research study conducted the translation method based on the Peter Newmark. According to Peter Newmark, he states that there are eight kinds of translation method, they are, word to word, semantic, idiomatic, free, literal, communicative, faithful, adaptation. This research study will conducted all the types of translation method based on the Newmark theory.

This study will analyze the translation method used in translating bilingual Biology textbook. Following the literal review and conceptual framework, the analysis carried in this study is constructed in the figure below:





**The figure2.6.1 An Analysis of Translation Method in Bilingual Biology Textbook in Junior High School. (Novita Sari Simarmata 2019)**

### **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents the research methodology to answer the research questions. There are five majors of this section, which are research design, sample and population, technique collecting data, Technique of data analysis.

### **3.1 Research Type and Design**

In this research, the writer used the qualitative-descriptive method with embedded case study research design. This study include into descriptive qualitative because this study is aimed to prove the phenomenon. Creswell (1998:15), “Qualitative research is inquiry process understanding based on distinct methodological traditions on inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The research builds a complex, analyzed word, reports details of informant, and conducts the study in a natural setting”. Furthermore, this research uses descriptive research.

### **3.2 Subject of the Research**

The subject of the research, the writers focus on chapter three because considering many chapters in Bilingual Textbook. The writers chose chapter three because the writer wanted to know what the translation methods are used the translators to translate the bilingual biology textbook.

### **3.3 Object of the Research**

The object of the research is to analyze the translation methods in the Bilingual Biology Textbook in class IX.

### **3.4 Technique of Collecting The Data**

The overview of the steps that will be done in this research is mentioned in this research technique:

1. Reading the book with two versions they are source languages and target languages.
2. Identifying the kinds of translation methods used among the eight methods in the bilingual biology textbook.
3. Make two sentences to show the result of the unit analysis and explain the result of the data between source language and target language.

### **3.5 Technique of Data Analysis**

The data collected were analyzed by using the following steps:

1. Classifying.

Each sentence was classified according to the method. The sentences must be included in one of the eight methods. They are: Word for Word Translation, Literal Translation, Faithful Translation, Semantic Translation, Adaptation Translation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation, Communicative Translation.

2. Explaining.

After each sentence was classified into each method, it was then explained why the sentence was included into one of the eight methods.

3. Making Sentences Conclusion.

Make two sentences to show the result of the unit analysis and explain the result of the data between source language and target language.

