

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a communication tool which is the most important component for human life. Through of language we can communicate or interact directly with others. People use language to convey the message or idea to each other. In our country there are different language around the world, it make others to learn language other than their mother tongue. Language can be used for many aspects such as science and knowledge aspects. By language we can express what we think and feel when communicating.

English is one of the international language and many countries also used it as a second language. The ability to speak English well and correctly it will greatly help us in communicating with everyone. And as in our own country Indonesia has learned English from elementary school to high school. It shows that is very important to learn English in school. And it is also difficult for many English text to be translated into Indonesian, so to find out we need to study the translation of an English text to make it easier for us to understand the meaning of the text.

Translation is the process of transferring the message or meaning from one language (source language) to other (target language). Translation refers to written information, whereas interpretation refers to spoken information. The ability to translate text from foreign language become important. By translating people can get information from foreign language. Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. Translation is very

useful for important because it is very necessary to get information from a text and get knowledge such as from a book or a text that has been translated from English to Indonesian and Indonesian to English. In our society almost all the human used language to communicate with each other in different language. Because of that people need to be able to communicate with many ways into and from the foreign language.

When the translator want to translate a text must not translate randomly because translator also have to know every process of a good translation so that when people read that written it will obtain clear and understandable information by the reader. But another problem in translation process faced by the translator is when she or he found the equivalence cause the inaccurate, unacceptable, translation.

To make a good translation, a translator make a several adaptations especially in folklore. As a folklore, source language into target language dubbed, not all the words can changed by the translator. To discover what changes are made from Indonesian Folklore, the translator can do a analysis from the Indonesian version and English version.

In this study will use Newmark's theory about translation techniques . According to Newmark (1988:45) there are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

The reason writer did this study on translation was because the writer see that we must understand first about the translation of the material that will be explained so that it will make it easier forus to understand English and when the translator write of the form of language, translator referring actual words, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, etc.

The writer making this title is when the author sees that when reading a book, novel, or text, we often don't know what the meaning of what we are reading is, we don't know the meaning and message of a book, novel, or the text, and the researcher wants to see what translation method can make us better understand the text or reading from what we read.

There are some problems when the translator tries to translate a text for example is the skill in translate is still lack, and we did not understand how to translate the phrase, clause, and sentence. From the explanation above the writer interested to analyzing the translation methods on Folklore. Based on the explanation above, the writer will conduct a study entitled "Translation Method in Folklore "The Farmer and The Fish"

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, problem of the study can be stated as follow:

1. What are the methods of translation used in translating the Folklore "The Farmer and The Fish" From English to Indonesian
2. What is the most dominant types of translation method used in translating the Folklore "The Farmer and The Fish".

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Concerning with the problem this analysis is intended to achieve some objectives.

1. The Objective of the Study is to find out the translation method that are used in translating “The Farmer and The Fish” From English into Indonesian
2. The objective of the study is to find out the most dominant of translation method in translating”The Farmer and The Fish” Folklore Into English.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study, focuses on the translation methods in Indonesian folklore from North Sumatera “The Farmer and The Fish”.

This research is limited on analyzing and describing the eight of translation method and also to find the most dominant of translation method in the Indonesian folklore “The Farmer and The fish”. According to Peter Newmark (1987:45) define there are some translation methods in translation namely (1) Word for Word Translation, (2) Literal Translation, (3) Faithful Translation, (4) Semantic Translation, (5) Adaptation Translation, (6) Free Translation, (7) Idiomatic Translation, and (8) Communicative Translation.

1.5 Significances of the Study

In this thesis, the writer expects to achieve some significant for the readers and contribute to two perspectives: theoretically and practically.

Theoretically.

1) The findings of the study can enrich and provide reference in analyzing translation methods, in this case in translating “The Farmer and The Fish” From English into Indonesian

2) Furthermore, this study is expected to give additional information for the reader about translation methods used in translating “The Farmer and The Fish”

3) The finding of the study to be guidance for the other translator or student to use appropriate and suitable translation method in translating.

Practically

1) The finding of the study will provide reference to the professional translator or students in choosing translation methods in translating “the Farmer and The Fish”

2) The finding of the study for the other researcher, this finding can be used as reference about translation by using translation method.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is the structure of concepts that can support a theory from the research study. Consider the theoretical framework as a conceptual model that establishes a sense of structure that guides your research. It provides the background that supports your investigation and offers the reader a justification for your study of a particular research problem. So, the writer and the reader might have the same perspectives of implementation of the field.

2.2 Language

The definition of language as conceived of by Chomsky is a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements. As he further claims this holds true for all natural language since they have “a finite number of phonemes (or letters in its alphabet) and each sentence is representable as a finite sequence of these phonemes (or letter).

As with the Wikipedia, which is almost the same on the definition of language that has been presented to the experts. The following languages definition according to Wikipedia. 1. a system to represent objects, actions, ideas and circumstances. 2. An apparatus which is used to convey their real concept into the minds of others 3. a unified system of meaning 4. A code that is used by a linguistic expert to distinguish between form and meaning 5. Deliver a speech grammar that have been established (eg, words, sentences, and others.) 6. A speech system that will be understood by the linguistic community.

According to Baugh & Cable (2005:34) language is the expression of the people who use it and should reflect the nature and the experience of the speaker. Pinker (1997:18) states that language is a complete, specialized skill, which develops in the child spontaneously, without conscious effort or formal instruction, is deployed without awareness of its underlying logic and is qualitatively the same in every individual, and is distinct from more general abilities to process information or behave intelligently.

According to Algeo (2010:2) a language is a system of conventional vocal signs by means of which human beings communicate. Language is also defined as communication which always happens in social context. Each country has different languages respectively. Linguistic dictionaries state that language is a system of sound symbols in the arbitrariness functioned by members of the community as a way of cooperation in identifying themselves.

Based on the definition above the writer concludes that language is a way or communication tool used to communicate. With language we can know where it came from, and also language helps many aspects such as economic and social aspects. According to Chomsky language is a sentence arranged from words arranged in grammar. Here we need to analyze linguistics as studying the grammatical structure of sentences. Language connects sound and meaning. It is called grammar if a sentence functions in utterance, or as a sentence made must be reasonable and the sentence is not made randomly. Chomsky assumes that humans obtain language based on human innateness from which children get language from parents called mother language. Here language is very easy to learn by children or is called a sense of language that is directed to grammar where we are familiar with the language, making it easier for us to compose a sentence and correct. With language we can create new sentences and be able to communicate well.

Language is a system or tool that express ideas where these ideas are combined into a sentence and through that combination we can make an idea or express our thoughts through language .and language is also an effective way to convey messages, intentions, feelings, and opinion, and others. Language is also a communication system that is not made arbitrarily because the language must have a coherent or reasonable meaning. And language is also symbol of form and meaning in linguistics. The intended forms include words, phrase, and sentences and language from can influence new meanings. Form and meaning are different things. Forms and meaning are connected and complementary because if there is no form there will be no meaning in language. Language is share a speech grammar or part of the speech. To string words properly we have to know the basic part of English sentences so that it makes for us to use language which consist of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjection. We must know the class of word contained in this sentence is a provision of speech grammar and we will be easy to form words and sentences. Language is also a language system or symbol that forms meaning. Linguistic here includes phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Linguistic is a language science. Linguistic is very broad in scope covering language. and generally linguistics who understand linguistics.

Based on some explanation above, the writer can conclude that language is the system communication or the way to communication with the other people which use sound symbols in daily life or social, because there are so many different language in this world. In communicate with the other, people must understand the purpose about what the people say when communicate so we know the context to deliver from the topic who discuss.

2.3 English

English is the most important language in the world. There are many language in the world , in Indonesia English used as a foreign language. According to Sipayung and Pangaribuan, (2019), English is rapidly gaining status as a global language, because using English as the easiest way to communicate with people. From other countries about many aspects of human life such as education, science, business, technology, and another aspects that used in Indonesian people.

According to Wierzbicka (2006:3) English is the language of international air traffic control and chief language of world publishing, science, and technology.

Based on the definition above, the writer concludes that English is the tool or media in doing interaction or communicate with the other people. English is the international language , and almost all the country used that and it can help so many aspects of human life, for example in aspects of Education, social, technology, especially in our own country Indonesia has learned English from elementary school to high school.

2.4. Translation

2.5. Definition of translation

Translation is the process of transferring meaning or ideas from source language to the target language, where the translation meaning is in the context of the translation. When translator want to translate a meaning of word then translator can see the translation from the dictionary, but when we translate a sentence or text then we cannot translate it directly. To get a good translation result, a translator must know the part of the translation and also the process of the translation so that it will be easier for us to understand its meaning and also the person that who read that translation will get the accurate information.

Translation has a lot function in our social life, when someone speaking in English we need the guide to translate what the people say so translator know the meaning of that message that delivered to people. Translating required skills and skills can be improved by translating a text often, reading or seeing the results of the translation of the translators, and also the translator can consult with people who are experts in mastering the translation of the language .

There are many definition of translation from translation experts. According to Newmark (1988:5) translation is transferring the meaning of the Source language (SL) in Target language (TL) in the way that author intended to the text. According to Bell (1991:12) says that translation is the abstract concept which includes both of process of translating and product of translating.

Translation is the replacement of describing the meaning of a translated text from one language to another language where the substitute , here gives a description of the meaning equivalent to the description of the target language so that the meaning is easy to understand and also the translation is a process of matching the translated text that is translated or focused on meaning and style from translation. In the translation according to Newmark source language used as benchmark or guide a meaning of the translation is appropriate or not into the meaning that is in the source language and also the translation here is more to maintain the meaning or purpose of the text writer.

2.6. The process of Translation

Translation process is the process to translate the source language to target language to get the information. Process of translation is some steps that should be done by the translator before beginning his work on translation field (Soemarno, 1997:13).

Definition of translation process can be seen in a broader sense and in a narrow sense. In a broader sense means a relationship with the translation project, whereas in a narrow sense it includes a mental relation in the translation process. According to Ronald H. Bathgate, there are seven stages in translation process : (1) Tuning, (2) Analysis, (3) Understanding, (4) Terminology, (5) Restructuring, (6) Checking, (7) Discussion.

In a book of My Adventure in Translation there are three of main stages of the translation process. First, **Translation** means to render a text written in one language into another language. The transference of information should be accurate, acceptable, and readable enough to represent the original document in the target language. Second, **Editing** in this step translator also works with a translation tool and the task is not about translating, but more about revising segment to ensure the target text produced. Third, **Proofreading** in this step the translation product will be read by proofreaders to check whether the target text sounds natural and smooth or not. Proofreaders will detect inconsistencies with regard to punctuation, capitalization, and typographical errors.

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

1. Textual level. This is the base level when the text is translated. This is level of the literal translation of the source language into target language and transpose the source language grammar. The level of translation should be eliminated, and also acts as a corrective of paraphrase and the paper-down of synonyms. Translation is pre-eminently the occupation in which the translator has to be thinking several thinking at the same time.
2. The referential level. This level that not read a sentence without seeing it on the referential level. Whether a text is technical or literary or institutional, you have to make up your mind. Summarily and continuously, what it is about, what it is in aid of. The referential

goes hand in hand with the textual level. All languages have polysemous words and structures which can be finally solved only on the referential level. You build up the referential picture in your mind when you transform the SL into the TL text; and, being a professional, you are responsible for the truth of this picture.

3. The cohesive level: it follows both the structure and the moods of the text: the structure through the connective words (conjunctions, enumerations, reiterations, definite article, general words, referential synonyms, punctuation marks) linking the sentences, usually proceeding from known information (theme) to new information (rheme). The second factor in the cohesive level *is* mood. Again, this can be shown as a dialectical factor moving between positive and negative, emotive and neutral. This cohesive level is a regulator, it secures coherence, it adjusts emphasis. At this level, you reconsider the lengths of paragraphs and sentences, the formulation of the title; the tone of the conclusion
4. The level of naturalness. Naturalness 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 language more or less coincide. It is rather easy to confuse naturalness with: (a) a colloquial style; (b) a succession of clichéd idioms, which some, particularly expatriate teachers, think is the heart of the language; (c) jargon; (d) formal language.

Based on the some explanation above process of translation is a method used to translate source language into target languages. There are stage or steps that translator must know to make a translation. The translator must not translate a text at random. In translation translator must in harmony with the language, translator will translate to match the meaning. The translator also analyze the contents of sentences or text that are translated correctly. Ronald explain there

are 3 seven stages in translation process, the first tuning. Tuning at this level translator understands the context of the text and language style by reading the text to get information that is appropriate to the context. the second is analysis, in this step translator analyzes the translated text in sentence level from the source language to the target language. third understanding, at this level the translator must understand the entire text of the translation after analysis. Fourth is terminology, at this level the process of translation is by finding the right terms from the source language then looking for the equivalent meaning that is accordance with the terms from the source language. fifth restructuring, at this level translator builds a new structure in the target language after the separation of structure is made into categories of clauses, phrases, and words. Sixth checking, at this level the translator makes writing or evidence and corrects the results of the translation if it is accordance with the context and after that consults the results of the translation to the researcher. And the last step is discussing, here the translator reviews the result of the translation again and if the translation is good and appropriate it will be published.

Newmark(1988:45) said there are four process of translation the first process is the textual process, in this process a translator must the first understand what type of text translator will translate, which is related to words and sentences, translator can also change the structure of the translation, and translator look for the equivalent of words and sentences in the source language into the target language. Basically, the translator transpose the source language grammar (clause and groups) into their ready target language equivalents and translate the lexical units into the sense that appears immediately appropriate in the context of the sentence. The second is referential process, this process is that a translator pays attention to the terms in the translation where translator don't have to read all the texts, in here when translator find obscurity in the text or that makes people confused translator need to find references to get more valid

information via the internet, books, and etc. The referential level is when the translator mentally sorts out of the text which is built up. The third process is cohesive, in this process the translator must review two things namely structure and mood. First translator need to look at the cohesiveness of the text and the structure after it has been translated that is related between words and sentences in a text. Secondly, the translation here depends on the mood of the translator. This mood is related to the emotions and feelings of the translator. And the fourth process is the level of naturalness, meaning that this translation usually includes adjectives, idioms of the natural level. The translator here make sense and look natural, in which the translated text uses language that is easily understood and acceptable to the reader according to the theme or translation.

2.7. Methods of Translation

Translation method is a method widely used in translating the foreign language or source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The main principle of this method is mastering a foreign language learned, can be maximally achieved by exercises translation of language taught in the mother tongue of the student. The exercise of this translation is the main exercises in this method. According to Newmark (1988:45-46) there are some kinds of translation methods. They are Word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

2.7.1 Word for Word Translation

Word for word translation is a translation method that focused to source language and translated word by word. When we translate word by word the context of the meaning is or

target language is not accurate, not acceptable or the meaning is so far from the meaning of context.

This translation method tends to put the target language words below the source language words without considering the structure of target language. In the matter of word for word translation, Newmark states:

“This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word- order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation”. Newmark (1988: 45-46).

Example: (SL): I can swim

(TL): Saya dapat berenang

(SL): You are always my first priority

(TL): Kamu adalah selalu aku pertamaprioritas

2.7.2 Literal Translation

Literal translation similar with word for word translation because literal method till out of the context. The sentence in the source text are translated using literal translation method. It is because the words are translated one by one and the structure of the source text is converted to the target text.

In literal translation, the translator tries to transfer the source language grammatical constructions to the nearest TL equivalents. However the ST is still translated into TT literally. Therefore, the message sometimes experiences untransferred. This opinion agrees with Newmark's ideas shown below:

“The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problem to be solved”. (1988: 46)

Example: (SL): It's raining cats and dogs.

(TL): Hujan kucing dan anjing. (Machali, 2000: 51)

(SL): I think better go home

(TL): Aku pikir lebih baik pergi rumah

2.7.3 Faithful Translation

Faithful translation is the translation that faith or grammatical features, and the context is focused in source language. Faithful translation is not acceptable in grammatical structure. In connection with faithful translation, Newmark (1988:46) proposes that:

“A Faithful translation attempt to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure. It ‘transfers’ cultural words and preserves the degree of the grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer”.

This translation method tends to be faithful to the source text, therefore its translation sometimes experiences clumsiness and strangeness.

Example: (SL): Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

(TL): Ben menyadariterlalubaikbahwadianakal.

(SL): Ben text me when you go home

(TL): Ben teksakuketikakamupulang

(Machali, 2000: 51-52)

2.7.4 Semantic Translation

Compared with ‘faithful translation’, semantic translation is more flexible. In the matter of semantic translation, Newmark(1988:46) states: “Semantic translation differs from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on ‘meaning’ where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents”.

Ex.: (SL): He is a book –worm.

(TL): Dia (laki-laki) adalahseorang yang sukasekalimembaca. (Machali, 2000: 52)

(SL): Ria is village flower

(TL): Ria adalah gadis cantik.

Target Language (TL) emphasis

2.7.5 Adaptation Translation

The adaptation method is the freest form of translation. It is also the nearest to the target language. In connection with this method, Newmark(1988: 46) states: “This is the ‘freest’ form of translation. It is used mainly for play (comedies) and poetry; the themes, character, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have ‘rescued’ period plays”.

Example: SL: Let's fun with them

TL: Ayo kita main main dengan mereka

SL: remember to let her into your heart. then you can start to
make it better

TL: ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku. Janji setiamu takkan kulupa

2.7.6 Free Translation

A free translation is not bound up with structure of the source language. Using this type of translation, a translator has a freedom to express a source language's message in his/her own style. Dealing with this method, Newmark (1988: 46) explains:

“Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called ‘intralingual translation’, often prolix and pretentious, not translation at all”.

Example: (SL): is there much pain?

(TL): Sakit?

(SL): She things that she has failed twice

(TL): Dia piker dia sudah gagal dua kali

2.7.7. Idiomatic Translation

This translation method tries to recreate the source language message that is the message of the writer or the native speaker, in flexible words or sentences of target language. However, this method seems to distort the nuances of meaning because the use of idioms which are not found in source language. It is like what Newmark ”. (1988: 47)said:

“Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original”.

Example: (SL): Mari minumbirsama-sama; saya yang bayar.

(TL): I’ll shout you a beer. (Machali, 2000: 55)

(SL): You’re cherry mood

(TL): Kamu kelihatan ceria

2.7.8 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation does not only involve in converting to the acceptable structure of TL, but also in transferring to the flexible and beautiful effect of TL. In case Newmark gives opinion as follows:

“Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership”. (1988: 47). The translation attempt to deliver the exact meaning of the source text considering TL readers according to their level age, class, sex, and education, so the translation product can convey the meaning or the message of the source language communicatively.

SL: Beware of dog

TL: Awasadaanjing (Wahyuningsih:2008)

(SL): Stop fighting she is dying now

(TL): Berhenti berkelahi. Dia sekarat

According to Nababan (2008:30) classify translation into three main kinds namely:

1. Word to word translation

In this way, the translator translate the source language text into target language text by only looking at dictionary. Consequently, they often make wrong choice of words and their translation sound strange and unnatural for the readers. The format of word in sentence translation identical with the format of word in original sentence.

Examples: I like that clever student

(saya menyukai itu pintar anak)

I will go to New York tomorrow

(saya akan pergi ke New York besok)

2. Free translation

Free translation is often not tied on searching equivalent of word sentence, but the searching of equivalents tends to occur at the level paragraph discourse. Translator should be able to get the message in the source language at the level of paragraph or discourse as a whole and then transfer it and express it the target language.

Examples : killing two birds with one stone

(Menyelam sambil minum air)

3. Literal translation

Literal translation is located between the word to word translation and free translation. Literal translation may be at first conducted like word to word translation, but the translator adapt the format of word in the target sentence.

Table nababan (2008:33)

English sentence	Word to word translation	Free translation	Literal translation
His heart in the right place.	Kepunyaan hati adalah dalam benar tempat	Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar	Dia baik hati

Based on the some explanation above the writer concludes that all the method is a way to make a good translation from source language and target language. Word of word translation which the context of the meaning is not accurate, literal translation method which is the source language are converted to their nearest target language, faithful translation which not acceptable in grammatical structures, semantic translation which are more flexible and more naturalness, adaptation translation which the freest from of translation, free translation which a translator has a freedom to express source language message, idiomatic translation which reproduce the message of the original but tends to nuances of meaning, and communicative translation which attempt to render the exact contextual meaning and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible of the reader from target language.

Based on the explanation above there are three methods of translation, that is word for word translation, in this translation method, translating a text using a dictionary, for example when translating a text, people will try to translate the text word for word, so the quality of the translation is invalid, chaotic, and cannot be understood. Free translation , the translator usually paraphrases the original text but the SL content, manner, and form are not used. For example when translate a idiom. Literal translation, in this methods the translator change the SL Structures into the TL Structure but the words are translated literally but not the structure like the word-for-word translation.

2.8. Folklore/Folktale

According to Dundes (1965:19) folktale is crucial to a knowledge of human experience. He observed it, because as autobiographical ethnography, it permits a view from the inside-out rather than from the outsider in. the advantages of folktale is that it conveys what people think in

their own words and actions, and what they say or sing in folktale express what they might not be able to in everyday conversation. The folktale stories is to realize cultural values and moral.

According to Misch (2008:3) Folklore or Folktale is a general term of the various kinds of narrative prose literature found in the oral traditions of the world. Folktales always present something which sometimes does not make sense but it is true. It does not mean folktales asks the audience to believe in things that do not make sense and do things beyond limit but through this trying to portray the other side of legend, myths, fables, parables, allegories, folktale, ghost stories and many others.

Based on the explanation above the writer concludes that folktale/folklore is folklore is part of a culture that has been passed down for generation to generation, and we can find that all stories use different version and are usually fiction as entertainment. And folklore is usually like legend, fable, and etc. And usually in stories represent the moral and value to people.

Folklore both oral and written with a specific purpose to become a characteristic of the supporting community groups. Folktales include short stories of oral literature that are not considered to be true or are true lies. And are usually told for lessons or morals and innuendo opening and closing times. Folktale also contain educational values and also stories are stories that are composed and retold repeatedly by people.

2.9. Relevant Studies

There are some researcher to this topic of study also discussed about the translation that occur in literary works as the object. Therefore we need to do the literature review in order to

know how the other researches analyze the topic, so that we can avoid possibly or duplication. There are some journals related to this topic are reviewed.

Ade Danu Kurniawan in his study (2017) about Analysis of English-Indonesian translation method in translating metaphor in the vanished man novel found and analyzed the 8 translation method used in the handbook, also gave an example how the translation method found in the data. Ade used Newmark theory to analyze the translation method in the data. And the data which is use a folklore book as data to analyze. The most frequently method used by translator was Communicative translation method literal translation.

Shifa also in her study (2013) about translation methods in” A walk to remember” novel translation into “Kan Ku KenangSelalu” found that there were 5 kinds out of 8 translation method found in translation work “A walk to Remember” Novel translation into “Kan Ku KenangSelalu”. The method were word for word translation method, free translation method, literal translation method, faithful translation method, and idiomatic translation method. This study also used the translation method by Newmark, and used the data differently with the author because Shifa’s study analyze a novel to be the data meanwhile the researcher use Folklore book to analyze.

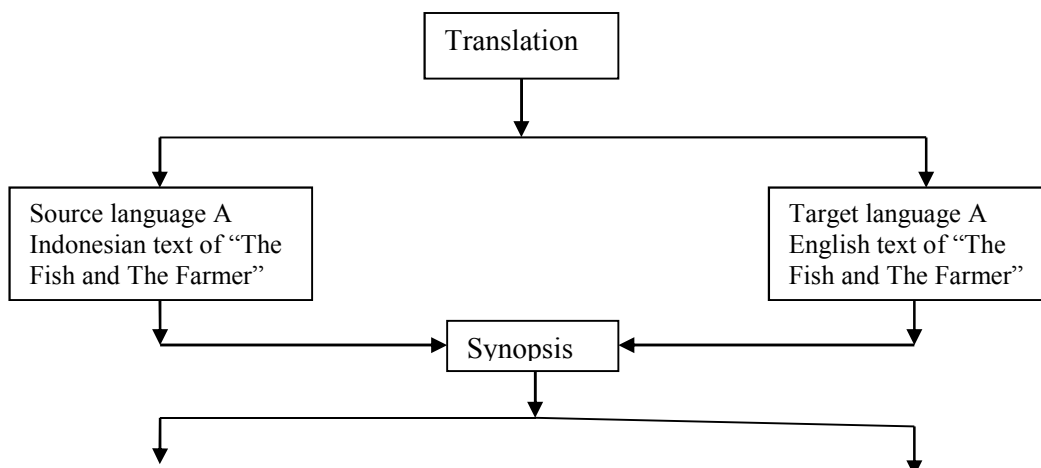
Anton Chekhov in his study in (2017) about the translation Method used in short story “A Blunder” translated into English. Anton identified the translation method and found the dominant type of method used in the data. The translator use all method in translating short story “A Blunder” The most frequently method used by translator was Communicative translation method. And Anton used the Newmark theory to analyze data.

2.10. Conceptual Framework

Language is one of the ways humans communicate with people and also through language we can obtain information so that language is very important in human life. as we know a variety of languages in the world, one of them is English. English is an international language that almost all countries use these languages to communicate with one another in the world of economics, politics and also used in education today.

Translation is the process of transferring message or meaning from source language in to a target language. Translation as skills, because the translator has the ability to translate and still rules that have been set in the translation. One of the literary works is folklore “The Fish and the Farmer from North Sumatera is one of Indonesian Folklore that have good moral lesson. In translating this Folklore the translator used some method of translation.

There are 8 methods of translation used by translator according to the theory by Peter Newmark (1988). They are: word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative translation method. The researcher will use theory by Newmark (1988) to analyze the translation method use in Folklore book “The Fish and the Farmer” translated into English.



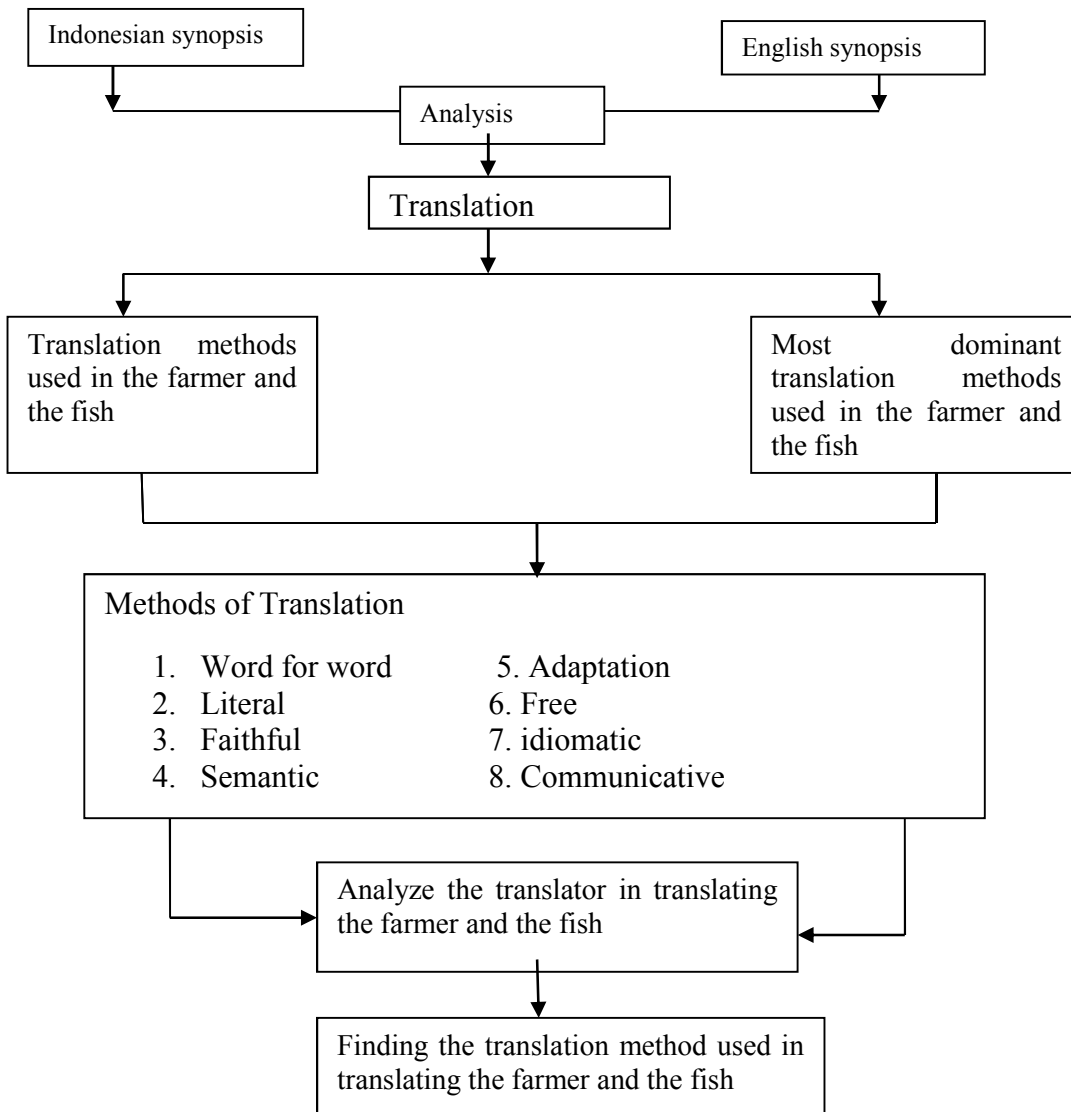


Figure 2.10. Conceptualframemwork

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGI

3.1 Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. In the handbook of qualitative research. This study included into the qualitative because this study is aimed to prove the phenomenon. Creswell (1998: 15) ‘qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological tradition on inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The research build a complex, holistic picture, analyzed words, report details of informants, and conduct the study in a natural setting’.

It was focused on the number of translation method that is used from Indonesian Folklore translated into English “The Fish and The Farmer” furthermore, the analysis is qualitative explained in the detail phenomenon based on translation method theory by Peter Newmark, and find out the number of the translation method in term used and consist in the subject qualitative.

3.2 Source of Data

The data of this research taken from the Indonesian Folklore book entitled edition “The Fish and The Farmer”, an original Folklore from East Nusa Tenggara Rewritten by Andy Bianchi and Fandisoegiarto, published in the UK and America.

3.3 Data and Source Data

The data is Narrative Text , especially text in fairy tale that have been translated from Indonesian to English. In this research focused on translation method, it is consists of two kinds such as, source text oriented or foreignization, and target text oriented or domestication. Source

text oriented or foreignization there were 4, and also target text oriented or domestication there were 4. So that the amount of the data is 8.

The data writer will analysis in chapter IV (Text Narrative Text) from the Folklore book “The Fish and The Farmer” and the amount of the data is 91 Texts will be analyzed in chapter Iv. And from that sentence that has been translated, we will find what percentage of translation method is used from each sentence in the fairy tale.

3.4. Technique of Collecting Data

The following steps are the step writer used in collecting the data

1. Obtaining the bilingual Indonesian “The Farmer and The Fish”Folklore book
2. Reading The Farmer and The Fish English version and Indonesian version carefully.
3. Finding and classifying all the narrative in the bilingual English Folklore book the farmer and the fish
4. Classifying all the text in the Folklore “The Farmer and The Fish”

3.5. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The analyzing data in this research done by identifying each sentence in the narrative and dialogue to find out the translation method used by the translator in this Indonesian Folklore book. According to Maxwell as cited by Imroatusholihat 2012 that the main strategy in qualitative research is coding

The steps in analyzing the data, they were:

1. Classifying the data. The data were identified into 8 methods according to the method translation used in the Folktale book by the translator.
2. Describing the method by using the requirement according to Newmark theory (1988)
3. Calculating the percentage category to find out the most frequently method used among them, based on Multhaj's formula in (Imroatusholihat: 2012) as follows:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

P= percentage

F= Frequency of translation methods

N= number of translation

4. Drawing calculation