THE TRANSLATION OF *IT* FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

AS FOUND IN STEPHENIE MEYER'S "TWILIGHT"

A THESIS

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ABSTRAK

Thesis ini merupakan sebuah kajian penerjemahan dari bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia. Dalam thesis ini di bahas tentang variasi makna *it* ketika diterjemahkan dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Kata *it* merupakan salah-satu kendala bagi penerjemah ketika menerjemahkan suatu naskah atau teks ke bahasa Indonesia. Satu kata *it* bisa mempunyai banyak makna. Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk mengetahui variasi makna kata *it* yang sering muncul setelah diterjemahkan dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia.

Dalam studi ini, data diambil dari novel karya Stephenie Meyer yang berjudul "Twilight". Novel ini diterjemahkan ke bahasa Indonesia oleh Lili Devita Sari. Sebagai sumber data, data diambil sebanyak 18 data yang mempunyai kata *it* didalamnya. Dari 18 data tersebut, kemudian dibandingkan versi aslinya dengan terjemahannya. Kemudian dari analisa tesebut ditemukan makna mana yang lebih sering muncul. Dalam penelitian ini teori yang digunakan adalah teori penerjemahan dari Larson dan teori dari Eckersley tentang penggunaan kata *it*.

Berdasarkan hasil analisa, ditemukan bahwa variasi makna *–nya* lebih sering muncul di dalam penerjemahan *it*. Selain itu untuk menciptakan makna yang lebih natural dan padan dengan bahasa sumber, penerjemah menambahkan kata lain di dalam penerjemahan *it*. Di samping itu penerjemah juga menghilangkan atau tidak menerjemahkan kata *it* ke Bahasa Indonesia. Dari hasil penerjemahan tersebut dapat diketahui bahwa penerjemahan sebagian besar di lakukan secara literal.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In this world, we need to communicate and create good relationship with all people around us. Language is the first media of communication to keep the relationship between human being. Moreover, language is the first problem in communication between human being because the language is used by people is different. That is the reason why we need translation.

Translation is very important for the process of the exchanging information. Without translating people cannot understand what people talk about or what people write in the books. Basically, translation is a process of transfer a language to another language. This is accordance with Larson (1984:3) stated that "Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language". It means that translation is replaced of form language from one language to the other language. Although both of languages are different the meaning of them must be equivalent. As ever mentioned by Nida and Taber (1982:12), "Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style".

In the process of transferring data, we cannot totally transfer all the data from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). It occurs because there are many problems in translation such as different culture, grammatical, syntax, figurative sense and others between SL and TR. As ever mentioned by Larson (1984: 3):

"Translation, 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".

In fact, the goal of translation is to deliver of meaning from SL into TL. Sometimes, we find the ambiguities words or non-equivalent words in translation that can make the reader in TL confused because the meaning may be changed. In this case, the translator must create a good translation.

Based on the explanation above, I am interested in analyzing about translation. In this writing I analyze about *it* in translation. I think, this topic is interesting to be analyzed because the meaning of *it* is difficult to translate and to identify *it*. There are many possibilities meaning of *it* when we translate from English into Indonesian. It can be translated into place, time, thing, etc. Sometimes, not all of *it* can be translated by translator from English into Indonesian language. Because of this reason, I choose this topic.

Here, I choose the novel titled "Twilight" by Stephenie Meyer and the translated "Twilight" Lili Devita Sari. I choose Meyer's Twilight as the object of my research because this novel has various aspects of translation, particularly concerned with the equivalence of pronoun from English into Indonesian. Lili Devita Sari as the translator of this novel translated *it* into many variant meanings in Indonesian. In addition, this novel is interesting to be analyzed because this novel is one of the famous novel in this year and become a best seller novel. Therefore, this novel is very appropriate for this research.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

Having analyzing the eighteen data were taken from the novel twilight and its translation version. There are variant meanings of it when translated into Bahasa Indonesia. In English language most of *it* is used to identifying something such as things. However the pronoun *it* when translated into Bahasa Indonesia the meaning of *it* can be as pronoun of things or can be as demonstrative *ini* or *itu*.

Furthermore after analyzing the data, there are several variant meanings of *it* when *it* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The variant meanings are *–nya, ini, itu, udara, pukul, and suaranya*. Most of the meaning of *it* is tanslated into bahasa Indonesia as suffix-*nya*. In her translation, the translator tries to create the closet equivalence in the target language, in order to produce the same effect as source language readers. In this case, she needs to modify and does some adjustment in its translation by omits the pronoun *it* and adds some word in the process of transferring the meaning of *it* from source language into the target language.

From the data analysis, I found that the most of translation of *it* into bahasa Indonesia is literal translation. As the result, the translator fails in transferring the meaning of *it* into Bahasa Indonesia. The literal translation occurs thirteen times in data analysis. However, the idiomatic translation occurs during process of translation eleven times in data analysis.

Furthermore, in the process of translation of *it* into Bahasa Indonesia the translator should be carefully in choice of word and interpretation of the meaning of *it*

into Bahasa Indonesia. It occurs because the different function of pronoun of *it* between English Language and Bahasa Indonesia. At last, this research is far from perfect. Therefore I as researcher would like to suggest other writers to make a research dealing with my study in order to cover the weaknesses of this research.

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