

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss the techniques applied by the translator by giving some examples and the analysis of the weaknesses and strengths of the translator in applying the techniques chosen. In the novel, the writer found out ten techniques applied, i.e: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Compensation, Description, Established Equivalent, Literal Translation, Modulation, Reduction, and Transposition. The examples of ten translation techniques applied and the analysis of the weakness and the strength are as follows.

4.1 Adaptation

This technique is a technique that replaces a cultural idea from the Source Text into the Target Text (Molina & Albir, 2002). The examples of the translator's weaknesses and strengths in applying this technique are as follows.

The weaknesses:

The first example of the translator's weakness in applying this technique is:

English	Indonesian
Me: If you want me to be a teenager... (Green, 2012, p. 7)	<i>Aku: Jika Mom ingin aku menjadi remaja...</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 14)

The example above shows the adaptation technique because the translator tried to adapt the Indonesian norm in addressing. The writer used “you”, which means “*Anda*” or “*Kamu*” to indicate the second person in a conversation, while the translator used “Mom” to translate “you” since it refers to “*Ibu*” which is much more polite than “*Anda*” or “*Kamu*.” It is better for the translator to translate it as “*Ibu*” which is culturally much more acceptable.

The other example is:

English	Indonesian
I grabbed a cookie and poured some lemonade into a Dixie cup and then turned around (Green, 2012, p. 8)	<i>Aku meraih kue kering dan menuang limun ke dalam cangkir kertas, lalu berbalik.</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 16)
<p>In this example, the translator translated a “Dixie cup” as “<i>cangkir kertas</i>” which is much more acceptable for target readers rather than Dixie cup. However, the translator failed to translate this sentence because she did not pay attention to the diction. It is better to use “<i>mengambil</i>” rather than “<i>meraih</i>” because it is more common for the target readers to “<i>mengambil</i>” the cookie rather than “<i>meraih</i>.”</p>	

The strengths:

Beside the weaknesses, there are also some strengths in applying this technique.

The first example is:

English	Indonesian
Buy me a fake ID so I can go to clubs (Green, 2012, p. 7)	<i>Belikan KTP palsu supaya aku bisa pergi ke klub.</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 14)
For this example, the translator successfully translated the sentence because she translated “ID” as “ <i>KTP</i> ” which is familiar for the target readers.	

And the other one is:

English	Indonesian
I would conservatively estimate they have texted to each other the word always four million times in the last year. (Green, 2012, p. 18),	<i>Secara konservatif, kuperkirakan mereka telah saling mengirim SMS dengan kata selalu sebanyak empat juta kali sepanjang tahun lalu.</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 30)
For this example, the translator translated “Texted” as “ <i>SMS</i> ” which is a popular term for texting in Indonesia. So, the translator adapted the local term	

for texting.

4.2 Amplification

This technique is a technique that put some additional information from the Source Text into the Target Text (Molina & Albir, 2002). The examples the translator's weaknesses and strengths in applying this technique are as follows.

The weaknesses:

The first example of the translator's weakness in applying this technique is:

English	Indonesian
We all sat in a circle right in the middle of the cross, (Green, 2012, p. 4)	<i>Kami semua duduk membentuk lingkaran tepat di tengah salib itu.</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 10)
In this example, the translator tried to give explicit information about how the characters in the novel sat in the room, but she failed to translate it because it does not mean that way. It is better to translate it literally rather than to give information on how the characters sat in the room.	

And the other one is:

English	Indonesian
<p>“Counterinsurgency tomorrow?” Augustus asked. (Green, 2012, p. 16)</p>	<p>“<i>Main</i> Kontra-Pemberontakan besok?” tanya Augustus. (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 26)</p>
<p>For this example, the translator put an additional word “<i>main</i>” to show that “Counterinsurgency” or “<i>Kontra-Pemberontakan</i>” was a game that the characters in the novel played. It should not be translated since it may cause awkwardness because it is the name of a game.</p>	

The strengths:

Beside the weaknesses, there are also some strengths in applying this technique. One of the examples is:

English	Indonesian
<p>Why did the cast rotate? (Green, 2012, p. 4),</p>	<p>Mengapa <i>para</i> pesertanya berganti? (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 10)</p>
<p>For this example, the translator added the word “<i>para</i>” to show that there are some participants in the weekly Support Group even though the English version’s sentence did not show any plurality because the writer did not bother the grammatical matter.</p>	

The other one is:

English	Indonesian
So Support Group blew (Green, 2012, p. 6)	<i>Jadi, Kelompok Pendukung itu gagal memikatku.</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 14)
For this example, the translator put a word “ <i>memikatku</i> ” to explicitly show that the Support Group was failed to attract the character in the novel.	

4.3 Borrowing

This is a technique that takes a word directly from the Source Language into the Target Language (Molina & Albir, 2002). There are two kinds of borrowing, i.e: Pure Borrowing and Naturalized Borrowing.

4.3.1 Pure Borrowing

Pure borrowing is a word that is purely borrowed from another language (Molina & Albir, 2002). The examples of the translator’s weakness and strengths in applying this technique are as follows.

The weakness:

The example of the translator’s weakness in applying this technique is:

English	Indonesian
Mom (Green, 2012, p. 3)	<i>Mom</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 9)

In the novel, the translator translated “Mom” as “*Mom*” to keep its originality. But, she failed to keep its naturalness since she kept using “Mom.” Therefore, it is better to translate it as “*Ibu*” which is much more acceptable.

The strengths:

Beside the weakness, there are also some strengths of the translator in applying this technique. The first example is:

English	Indonesian
Master (Green, 2012, p. 5)	<i>Master</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 10)
The translator translated “Master” as “ <i>Master</i> ” to keep its originality since it is an education degree.	

And the last one is:

English	Indonesian
America’s Next Top Model (Green, 2012, p. 6)	<i>America’s Next Top Model</i> (Nimpoeno, 2012, p. 14)
The translator translated “America’s Next Top Model” as “ <i>America’s Next Top Model</i> ” since it is a name of a TV show. Additionally, it would not make any sense if it was translated literally.	

4.3.2 Naturalized Borrowing

Naturalized borrowing is a word borrowed and naturalized in order to fit the pronunciation rules (Molina & Albir, 2002). The examples of the translator's strengths in applying this technique are as follows.

English	Indonesian
Booklet (Green, 2012, p. 3)	<i>Buklet</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 9)
The translator translated "Booklet" as "Buklet" to consider the target readers' pronunciation.	

And then, the other one is:

English	Indonesian
Thyroid (Green, 2012, p. 5)	<i>Tiroid</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 12)
The translator translated "Thyroid" as " <i>Tiroid</i> " to fit the Indonesian's pronunciation	

4.4 Compensation

This technique is a technique that puts away certain information from the Source Language into the Target Language (Molina & Albir, 2002). The examples the translator's weakness and strengths in applying this technique are as follows.

The weakness:

The example of the translator’s weakness in applying this technique is:

English	Indonesian
<p>You give money to a company in exchange for the chance to acquire YET MORE CANCER. (Green, 2012, p. 20)</p>	<p><i>Kau memberikan uangmu kepada sebuah perusahaan untuk meraih peluang mendapatkan LEBIH BANYAK KANKER LAGI.</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 31)</p>
<p>For this example, the translator changed the idea of “in exchange”, which literally means “<i>sebagai pertukaran</i>”, into “<i>untuk meraih</i>”, which literally means “to get.” She changed this idea because it will lead to confusion to the target readers, even though when we do the exchange; we also get something from it. According to the writer, the translator failed to fulfill the standard of naturalness since it was not natural and too formal, while it does not need to be so formal since the target readers are teenagers. For example, the translator translated “You give money to a company in exchange for the chance to acquire YET MORE CANCER” as “<i>Kau memberikan uangmu kepada sebuah perusahaan untuk meraih peluang mendapatkan LEBIH BANYAK KANKER LAGI.</i>” Actually, the sentence “<i>mendapatkan LEBIH BANYAK KANKER LAGI</i>” literally represent the meaning of “to acquire YET MORE CANCER”, but it just ruined the naturalness of the whole sentence and it does</p>	

not make sense at all. Therefore, it is better for the translator to translate it as “*Kau berikan uangmu pada sebuah perusahaan untuk meraih peluang untuk menderita kanker lagi*” which is much better and not so formal.

The strengths:

Beside the weakness, there are also some strengths in applying this technique in order to avoid misunderstanding to the target readers. The first example is:

English	Indonesian
<p>I'd say when they'd get to me (Green, 2012, p. 5)</p>	<p><i>Kataku ketika giliranku tiba.</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 12)</p>
<p>In this example, the translator put away certain information from “I'd say” which literally means “<i>Saya akan mengatakan</i>” and “they'd get to me” which literally means “<i>mereka akan sampai ke saya.</i>” She succeeded in translating the situation in which there was a group sharing, and the people shared about their diseases. We can imagine how the group sharing went. The translator translated it as “<i>Kataku ketika giliranku tiba</i>” which literally means “I said when my turn came” or “I said when it was my turn”. In this context, “my turn” means the character in the novel's turn to share about her disease. Therefore, it is much better to translate it that way which is easy to understand.</p>	

The last one is:

English	Indonesian
The math kicks in and you figure that's one in five (Green, 2012, p. 5)	<i>Matematikamu mulai bekerja dan kau menghitung kalau itu satu banding lima</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 12)
For this example, the translator modified the certain information from the source text into the target text. She changed the idea of “the math kicks in” which literally means “ <i>matematika menendang</i> ” with “ <i>matematikamu mulai bekerja</i> ” which literally means “your math starts to work.” We can imagine how the idea of “the math kicks in” occurred to us. It usually happens when we do shopping abroad and convert the price from the local currency into our currency, and we start to count on our own brains. In this context, “the math kicks in” occurred when the character had to count her chance to live since she got a very acute disease. Thus, it is okay for the translator to translate it in the way that it was translated because it is easier to understand.	

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4.5 Description

This is a technique that describes a specific term in the source language's sentence (Molina & Albir, 2002). The example of the translator's strength in applying this technique is:

English	Indonesian
Mets (Green, 2012, p. 11)	<i>Metastasis</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 20). Then, the translator described “Metastasis” as “ <i>Penyebaran kanker ke bagian lain tubuh</i> ” in the footnote.
It is good that the translator gave additional information for this term since not the entire target readers understand.	

4.6 Established Equivalent

This is a technique that uses a stated terminology or phrase that builds the right similarity in the Target Language (Molina & Albir, 2002). Most of the correspondences are settled, including idioms, clichés, and onomatopoeia (Pizzuto, 2010). The example of the translator’s strength in applying this technique is:

English	Indonesian
There is only one thing in this world shittier than biting it from cancer when you’re sixteen, and that’s having a kid who bites it from cancer (Green, 2012, p. 8)	<i>Hanya ada satu hal di dunia ini yang lebih menyebalkan daripada mati gara-gara kanker di usia enam belas, yaitu punya anak yang mati gara-gara kanker</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 15)
For the example above, it shows that the translator translated “biting it”, which is an English idiom that means “to die”, as “ <i>mati</i> ”. She constructed the right similarity in	

the Target Language. As a result, it is easy to understand. If it is translated literally, it may cause misunderstanding.

4.7 Literal Translation

This technique is a word for word translation (Molina & Albir, 2002). The examples of the translator's strengths in applying of this technique are as follows.

English	Indonesian
Late in the winter of my seventeenth year, (Green, 2012, p. 3)	<i>Di pengujung musim dingin usia ketujuh belasku,</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 9)
For this example, the translator translated the sentence literally. It is good, because it is easy to understand.	

And the other one is:

English	Indonesian
Depression is a side effect of dying (Green, 2012, p. 3)	<i>Depresi adalah efek samping sekarat</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 9)
For this example, the translator translated the sentence literally. It is better that the translator translated it that way, because it is quite natural and acceptable for the target readers.	

4.8 Modulation

This technique is a technique that changes a point of view from Source Text into the Target Text (Molina & Albir, 2002). The examples of the translator's strengths in applying this technique are as follows.

English	Indonesian
And if the inevitability of human oblivion worries you, (Green, 2012, p. 13)	<i>Jika kau khawatir dilupakan untuk selamanya oleh manusia,</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 23)
In this example, the translator changed the perspective of the meaning from the Source Text into the Target Text. She changed the idea on how “If the inevitability of human oblivion worries you”, which literally means “ <i>Jika keniscayaan akan dilupakan oleh manusia mengkhawatirkanmu</i> ”, into “ <i>Jika kau khawatir dilupakan untuk selamanya oleh manusia</i> ”, which literally means “If you worry about human oblivion.” Thus, she changed it from active into passive voice to avoid the misunderstanding and keep its naturalness since Bahasa Indonesia tends to use passive voice (Khoirul, 2014).	

And then, the other one is:

English	Indonesian
“Someone should tell Jesus, I said.	“ <i>Yesus harus diberi tahu,</i> ” kataku.

(Green, 2012, p. 16)	(Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 27)
<p>In this example, the translator changed the angle from active into passive voice. She changed it from “Someone should tell Jesus,” I said.”, which literally means “<i>Seseorang harus memberi tahu Yesus,</i>” kataku.”, into “<i>Yesus harus diberi tahu,</i>” kataku.”, which literally means “Jesus should be told,” I said.” According to the writer, the translator changed it because she wanted to keep the sentence’s effectiveness in order to be natural and easy to understand for the target readers. Additionally, Bahasa Indonesia inclined to use passive voice (Khoirul, 2014). Thus, it is quite natural for the target readers.</p>	

4.9 Reduction

This technique is a technique that reduces certain information in the target text (Molina & Albir, 2002). The examples of the translator’s weaknesses and strengths in applying of this technique are as follows.

The weaknesses:

The first example of the translator’s weakness in applying this technique is:

English	Indonesian
<p>My mother decided I was depressed (Green, 2012, p. 3)</p>	<p><i>Mom menyimpulkan aku depresi</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 9)</p>
<p>In this example, the translator reduced the word “My” in order to be effective, but she</p>	

kept using “Mom” which is a borrowed word that ruined the naturalness of the whole sentence. Thus, it is better for her to translate it as *“Ibuku menyimpulkan aku depresi”*, which is much more natural.

And then, the last one is:

English	Indonesian
<p>And then Patrick started us out with the serenity prayer (Green, 2012, p. 9)</p>	<p><i>Lalu, Patrick memulai dengan doa memohon ketenangan</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 18)</p>
<p>For this example, the translator cut out the words “us out” to make it effective. If it was translated as <i>“Lalu, Patrick memulai kami dengan doa memohon ketenangan”</i>, it may cause awkwardness to the sentence. Additionally, the last part of the sentence in the translation was also ambiguous because the translator did not clarify whether it is a prayer to ask for serenity, or a serenity prayer, even though in the English version’s sentence written that it is a serenity prayer. Therefore, it is better for her to translate it as <i>“Lalu, Patrick memulai pertemuan kami dengan doa untuk memohon ketenangan.”</i> or <i>“Lalu, Patrick memulai pertemuan kami dengan doa pemohon ketenangan”</i>, which is much better because it was a meeting for youths with kinds of diseases and also acceptable for the target readers.</p>	

The strengths:

Beside the weakness, there are also some strengths in applying this technique. The first example is:

English	Indonesian
<p>It was just Augustus and me now, watching Isaac and Monica, who proceeded apace as if they were not leaning against a place of worship. His hand reached for her boob over her shirt and pawed at it, his palm still while his fingers moved around. I wonder if that felt good. Didn't seem like it would, but I decided to forgive Isaac on the grounds that he was going blind. The sense must feast while there is yet hunger and whatever. "Imagine taking that last drive to the hospital", I said quietly. "The last time you'll drive a car." Without looking for at me, Augustus said, "You're killing my vibe here, Hazel Grace. I'm trying to observe young love in its many-splendored awkwardness." "I think he's hurting her boob," I said. "Yes, it is difficult to ascertain whether he is trying to arouse her or perform a breast exam. (Green, 2012, p. 18),</p>	<p><i>Kini hanya ada aku dan Augustus. Kami mengamati Isaac dan Monica.</i>"(Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 30)</p>
<p>In this example, the translator eliminated the sexual content from those sentences.</p>	

She cut them out because she wanted to make it polite and not that vulgar. Thus, it is good that she reduced them since exposing vulgar content is unacceptable in Indonesia.

And the other one is:

English	Indonesian
Do you want me to carry it in for you ? (Green, 2012, p. 8)	<i>Mau dibawakan?</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 16).
In this example, the translator cut some words in the sentence. She cut them out because she wanted to make it more effective and natural.	

4.10 Transposition

This technique is the technique that modifies the grammatical group (Molina & Albir, 2002). The examples of the application of this technique from the novel are as follows.

The weaknesses:

The first example of the translator's weakness in applying this technique is:

English	Indonesian
So I looked him over as Patrick acknowledged for the thousandth time his	<i>Jadi, aku memandangnya ketika untuk kesekian ribu kalinya Patrick</i>

ball-lessness etc., (Green, 2012, p. 10)	<i>menceritakan buah pelirnya yang hilang, dsb.</i> ,(Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 18)
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For this example, the translator changed the idea of “his ball-lessness”, which is a Noun, into “*buah pelirnya yang hilang*”, which is an Adjective. She changed it because she wanted to make it understandable for the target readers. The result is natural, but not acceptable since it is too vulgar. It is better for her to translate it as “*organ privat*”, which is much more polite and acceptable. However, she is kind of inconsistent since she did not translate the other paragraph (see Reduction technique) that has sexual content. Therefore, it is better for her to cut all of the vulgar contents from the sentences in order to be consistent.

And then, the last one is:

English	Indonesian
I fear it like the proverbial blind man who’s afraid of the dark. (Green, 2012, p. 12)	<i>Ketakutan ku itu sama seperti orang buta yang takut terhadap kegelapan.</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 21)

In this example, the translator changed the idea of “I fear”, which is a Verb, into “*Ketakutan ku*”, which is a Noun. She changed it because she wanted to clarify what had become the character in the novel’s concern, but it is better for her to translate it as “*rasa takut*”, which is clear enough and quite natural rather than “*ketakutan*”, which was quite ambiguous. In Bahasa Indonesia itself, the term “*ketakutan*” has two

parts of speech, i.e: Noun and Adjective (Setiawan, 2012). In this context, the writer sure that it was Noun, but “*rasa takut*” is still better.

The strengths:

Beside the weakness, there are also some strengths of the translator in applying this technique. The first example is:

English	Indonesian
But my mom believed I required treatment (Green, 2012, p. 3)	<i>Tapi, Mom yakin aku perlu diobati.</i> (Nimpoeno, 2015, p. 10)
<p>In this example, the translator changed the grammatical group from “treatment” which is a Noun, into “<i>diobati</i>” which is a Verb. The main idea of this sentence is the character in the novel needed to be treated. She changed this idea because she wanted to make it simple and natural since Bahasa Indonesia inclined to use passive voice (Khoirul, 2014), but she did not translate the word “Mom”, in which ruined the naturalness of the whole sentence. Therefore, it is better for her to translate it as “<i>Tapi, Ibuku yakin bahwa aku perlu diobati.</i>”, which is much better and natural.</p>	

The last one is:

English	Indonesian
If I had the choice (Green, 2012, p. 15)	<i>Seandainya bisa memilih</i> (Nimpoeno,

2015, p. 26)

In this example, the translated changed the idea from “the choice”, which is a Noun, into “*memilih*”, which is a Verb. She changed it because she wanted to make it natural and easy to understand. She also changed the word “had”, which literally means “*mempunyai*”, into “*bisa*”, which literally means “being able.” The main idea of the English version’s sentence was if the character in the novel had the choice to choose. So, the translator simplified it into an effective and understandable translation.

