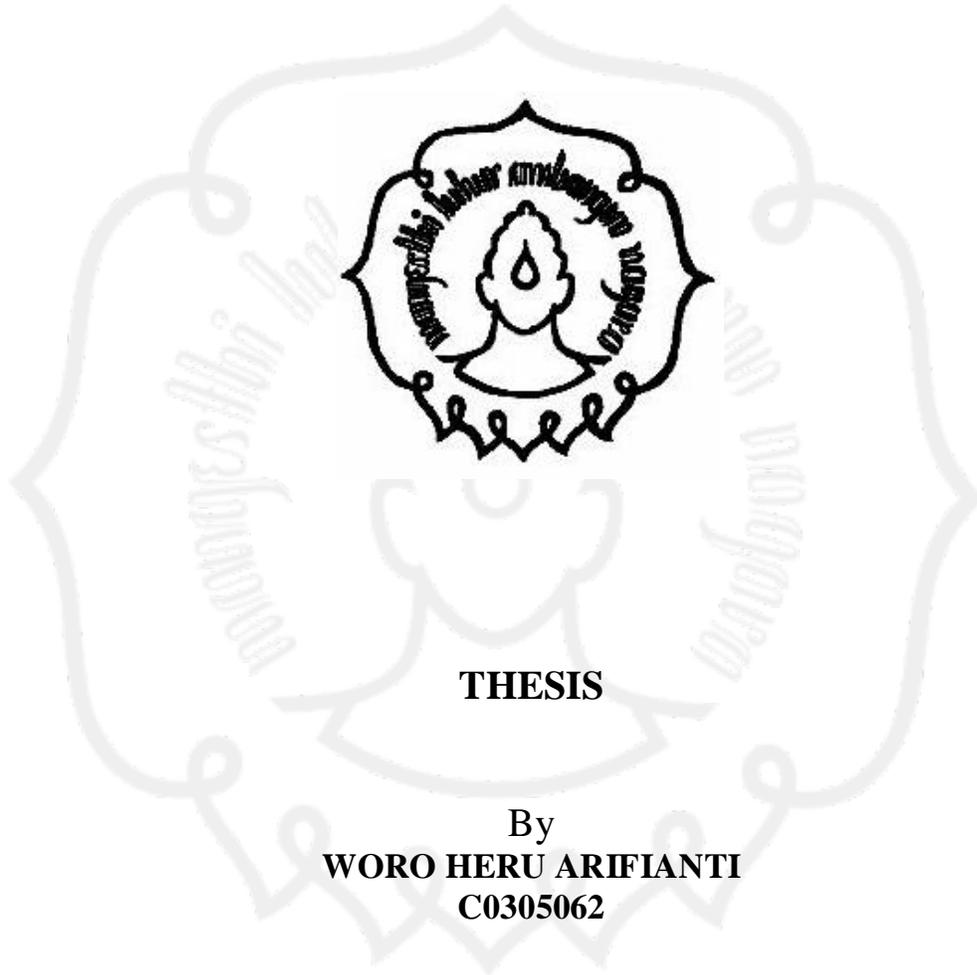


**A QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF TRANSLATION OF  
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION USING COMPENSATION  
TECHNIQUE IN THE NOVEL “THE HOBBIT” BY  
JRR TOLKIEN**



**THESIS**

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SURAKARTA  
2010**

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**If the future it is proved that the researcher cheat, the researcher is ready to accept the academic sanction.**

**Surakarta, 22 June 2010**

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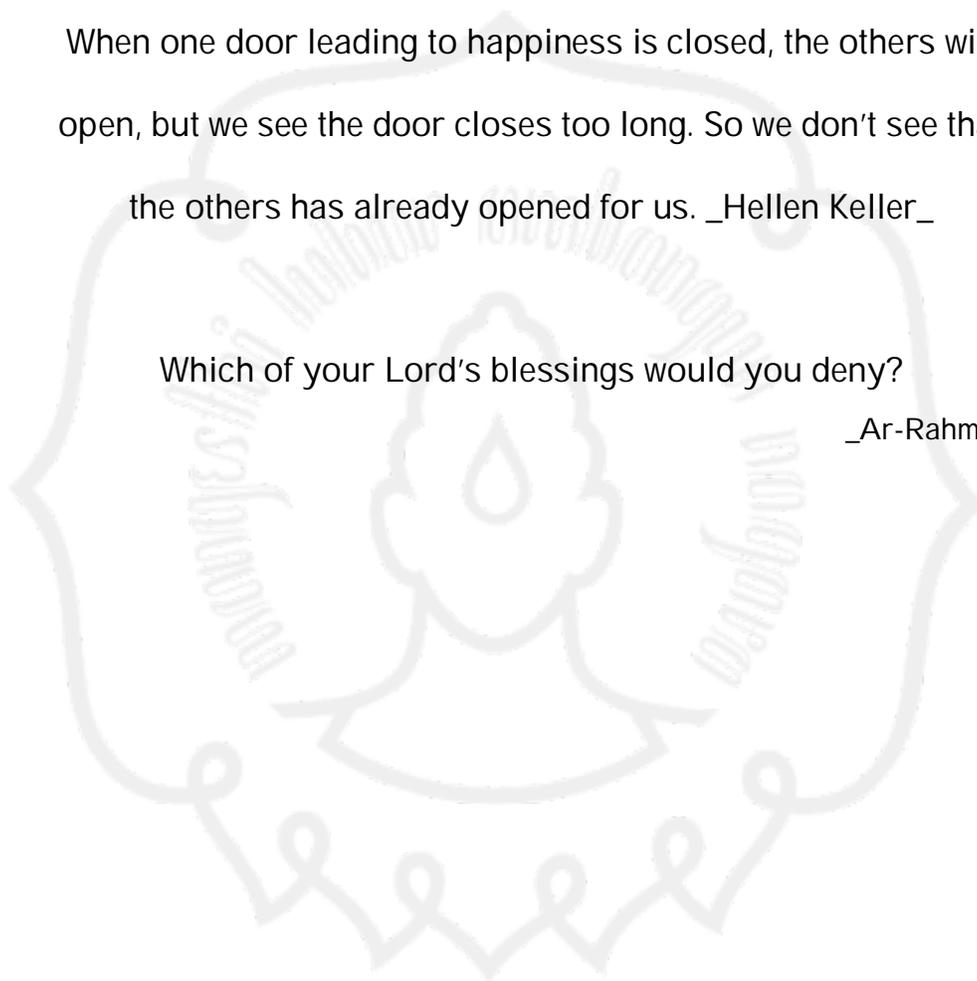
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## MOTTOS

When one door leading to happiness is closed, the others will open, but we see the door closes too long. So we don't see that the others has already opened for us. \_Hellen Keller\_

Which of your Lord's blessings would you deny?

\_Ar-Rahman\_



## DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

All my beloved family

My best friends

My beloved someone



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Alhamdulillahirobbil ‘alamin...

All the gratitude for Allah, the Owner of my soul, for all His blessings and guidance so I can complete my thesis. During the process of finishing my thesis I get many supports and helps. Therefore I want to extend my deepest thanks to:

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Surakarta, June 2010

Woro Heru Arifianti

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## ABSTRACT

**Woro Heru Arifianti. 2010. *A Quality Assessment of Translation of Idiomatic Expression using Compensation Technique in the Novel the Hobbit by J. R.R. Tolkien*. Surakarta. Department of English, Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts. Sebelas Maret University.**

This research focuses on the analysis of the kinds of compensation technique (based on Harvey, Higgins, and Haywood theory) used by the translator and its impact on the translation quality.

This is a descriptive qualitative study. The aims of this research are: (1) To analyze the translation based on the kinds of compensation to cover the loss in idiomatic expression. (2) To analyze the impact of the technique used on the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and readability.

The sources of data of the research are children novel *The Hobbit* or *There and Back Again* and its Indonesian version which was selected using total sampling technique. Two methods of data collection were employed: content analysis was used to obtain data from both source and target texts and questionnaire was used to gather data of accuracy and readability.

The result of the data analysis shows that: (1) There are only three kinds of compensation techniques used by the translator: compensation in kind (60%), compensation by splitting (33.3%), compensation by merging (6.7%) Compensation in kind is applied when the equal expression in target language is found. Compensation in kind allows the translator reproduces the text in a more acceptable way that sounds natural for Indonesian people. By applying this technique, the translator has the opportunity to gain the closest meaning and to create similar effect. Compensation by splitting is applied when meanings expressed in the ST have to be expanded into a longer stretch of text. The aim is to convey the messages as close as possible in the translation and to recreate a similar effect. Compensation by merging is applied to condense ST features carried over a relatively long stretch of text into a relatively short stretch of the TT. This technique gives the translator a way to strike a fair balance between doing justice to the literal meaning of peace of ST and reconstructing and idiomatic TT. (2) The techniques used contribute positively to the accuracy and readability. The average score of accuracy is 1.02. It means that the content of the source text is accurately conveyed into the TT. The average score of readability is 1.05. It means that the translation of novel which applies compensation technique is good.

## ABSTRAK

**Woro Heru Arifianti. 2010. *Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan Ekspresi idiomatic yang menggunakan Teknik Kompensasi di Novel "The Hobbit" oleh JRR Tolkien. Surakarta. Program studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra dan Seni Rupa. Universitas Sebelas Maret.***

Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis jenis teknik kompensasi (berdasarkan teori Harvey, Higgins, dan Haywood) yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dan dampaknya pada kualitas terjemahan. Penelitian ini adalah sebuah studi kualitatif deskriptif. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah: (1) Untuk menganalisis terjemahan berdasarkan jenis kompensasi untuk menutupi kerugian dalam ekspresi idiomatik. (2) Untuk menganalisis dampak teknik yang digunakan pada kualitas terjemahan dalam hal keakuratan dan keterbacaan.

Sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel anak-anak *The Hobbit* atau *Pergi dan Kembali* dan versi Indonesia nya yang dipilih menggunakan teknik total sampling. Dua metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan: analisis isi digunakan untuk memperoleh data dari kedua sumber dan teks sasaran dan kuesioner digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data keakuratan dan keterbacaan.

Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Hanya ada tiga jenis teknik kompensasi yang digunakan oleh penerjemah: kompensasi dalam jenis (60%), kompensasi dengan memisahkan (33,3%), kompensasi dengan menggabungkan (6,7%) Kompensasi dalam jenis diterapkan ketika ekspresi yang sama dalam bahasa target ditemukan. Kompensasi dalam jenis memungkinkan penerjemah mereproduksi teks dengan cara yang lebih berterima yang terdengar alami bagi orang Indonesia. Dengan menerapkan teknik ini, penerjemah memiliki kesempatan untuk memperoleh makna terdekat dan untuk membuat efek yang sama. Kompensasi dengan memisahkan diterapkan ketika makna disajikan dalam teks bahasa sumber harus diperluas ke hamparan teks lagi. Tujuannya adalah untuk menyampaikan pesan sedekat mungkin dalam terjemahan dan untuk menciptakan efek yang sama. Kompensasi dengan menggabungkan diterapkan untuk meningkatkan fitur teks bahasa sumber yang relatif panjang ke dalam teks bahasa sasaran yang relatif singkat. Dengan teknik ini penerjemah memberikan cara untuk mendapatkan keseimbangan antara menerjemahkan teks bahasa sumber secara harfiah dan merekonstruksi teks bahasa sasaran secara idiomatis. (2) Teknik yang digunakan memberikan kontribusi positif terhadap keakuratan dan keterbacaan. Nilai rata-rata akurasi adalah 1,02. Ini berarti bahwa isi teks bahasa sumber disampaikan ke teks bahasa sasaran dengan akurat. Nilai rata-rata keterbacaan adalah 1,05. Ini berarti bahwa hasil terjemahan novel yang menerapkan teknik kompensasi adalah baik.

## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

Reading, especially reading fiction book, is an enjoyable activity because it can help people to refresh their mind. Through fiction book, the readers can explore freely their imagination. Besides, it also contains knowledge and values. Nowadays, there can be found many fiction books written in English, both for adult and children. Many of them have been translated in Indonesia.

Translation, then, plays important role in connecting between the two languages especially for those who do not have good capability in English. Translation of children literature is very important in entertaining and also educating children by transferring the imaginative world from the source language to the target language. It is also important in enriching the readers' knowledge by transferring information and messages.

Concerning translation, Brislin states that "translation is the general term referring to transfer of thoughts or ideas from one language (SL) to another (TL) (1976:1). Furthermore, Nida (1975:12) states that "translating consist of producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in the meaning and secondly in style".

In translating children fiction, translator must be able to convey the message in the novel as natural as possible. A translator must be able to retell the story in target language by using words which are appropriate to children to produce

understandable and enjoyable book.

There will be some problems in children literature translation since the appropriate stylistic level for children literature may vary considerably: in one culture, children literature may be written in high style intended to enrich children's vocabulary, while in another culture, children literature written in an easy and simple style to make the threshold of reading as low as possible.

Thus, to make a good translation, translator must master the systems and rules of the two languages well. Besides, the translator has to deal with different children literature convention between the source and target language which may cause loss in translation since 'what is said' in SL is probably different from 'what is said' in TT.

Here are the examples that such a loss may occur in translation due to the differences of literature convention, and what the translator has done to make up the loss by using compensation technique.

SL: The tunnel wound on and on, going fairly but not quite straight into the side of the hill – the Hill, as people for many miles around called it – and many little round doors opened out of it, first on one side and then on another.

TL: Terowongan ini terus memanjang, menembus bukit – bukit ini disebut dengan nama Bukit oleh masyarakat di sekitar situ. Di kiri-kanan terowongan berderet-deret pintu kecil yang bentuknya juga bundar, menuju kamar-kamar.

From the example above, it is obvious that there is translation loss here; the

translation fails to replicate the ST exactly because if he insists, the result would sound awkward. Therefore he employs compensation to make up the loss which tends to produce new style which is simpler and easier in target language based on the literature norm and convention of the target system (didacting that children must be taught simple and easy language to induce them to read more).

The long stretch of verbal phrase “*going fairly but not quite straight into the side of the hill*” is simply translated into ‘*menembus bukit*’. The translator really aware that such a translation can never replace the original, that is why he chooses to compensate the long phrase with the short one rather than just choosing literary translation since there will be overwhelming in information which may affect the translation quality.

SL: Bilbo’s heart jumped onto his mouth. He gives a terrific squirm.

TL: Bilbo sangat ketakutan. Dengan sekuat tenaga ia menngeliat.

The use of the idiomatic expression by the writer to create such a picture of a certain condition is another proof that this literary work is high style intended to enrich children vocabulary. However, the translator must take into account the cultural knowledge of the intended reader. The translator has much to consider his decision in order to assess the target language reader’s knowledge and his need for enrichment beyond what can be achieved through reading the story. In this case, the translator might have translated the idiomatic expression ‘Bilbo’s heart jumped onto his mouth’ into ‘*hati Bilbo rasanya ingin meloncat keluar*’. However, the result might be less readable for children. The translator needs to direct his choice to something which is more common to target language especially to children. He found that ‘*sangat ketakutan*’ is the most proper and

natural to replace 'Bilbo's heart jumped onto his mouth' based on the context that Bilbo afraid and anxious.

The researcher is interested in analyzing the translation of children's literature entitled "The Hobbit" since this is famous children novel written in stylistic language. Furthermore it also intended to adolescent novel. That is why the researcher intends to have "A Quality Assessment of Translation of idiomatic expression using Compensation Technique in 'The Hobbit' by J.R.R Tolkien"

### **B. Problem Statement**

1. What kind of compensation used by the translator to cover the loss in idiomatic expression in children literary book "The Hobbit" translated by Adiwiyoto?
2. How is the impact of the compensation technique used on the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and readability?

### **C. Research Objective**

1. To discover what kind of compensation technique used by the translator to cover the loss in idiomatic expression .
2. To know the impact of the compensation technique used on the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and readability.

### **D. Research Limitation**

This study will focus only on the type of compensation technique in making up the loss in the idiomatic expression in the translation in “The Hobbit”. This research also study on the quality on the translation in terms of accuracy and readability. Thus, the other types of translation analysis are out of the scope of this thesis.

### **E. Research Significance**

The researcher expects that this research will be beneficial to the students and teachers of English Department in developing translation studies. The researcher hopes that the research will give input to translators in translating stylistic children’s books. Finally, the researcher hopes that it can also be used by other researchers who have the same interest in translation studies.

## **Chapter II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Definition of Translation**

Translation is a means of communication which is needed when there is a communication gap between an author of the source language text and readers of

the target language text. This kind of intercultural verbal activity requires the preserve of a translator to eliminate the communication barrier (Nababan, 2008: 3). Translation is therefore, not simply a matter of seeking other words with similar meaning but of finding appropriate ways of saying things in another language. Different languages, then, may use different linguistic forms.

Nida and Taber state that “translating consist of reproducing in receptor language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (1974: 14). Thus, translation is a process of transferring message from a source language into a target language by considering the meaning and style and by emphasizing the equivalence. Further Larson (1998: 2) says that translation consist of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by doing from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by the way of semantic structure. It is the meaning, which is being transferred and be held constant. It means that in doing translation, translator must re-express the meaning by using lexicon and grammatical structure which is suitable in the target language as well as target culture.

In conclusion, translation is not as simple as people think. It is not only a process of finding equivalence from one language to another in dictionary but also a process of adapting the style and the culture without changing the meaning so that the translation does not sound like translation work.

## **B. Problems in Translation**

Translating is complex task as stated by Richard (in Brislin, 1976: 1) “translating is probably the most complex type of even yet produced in the revolution of the cosmos”. This complexity is due to languages which have its own systems and characteristics, besides, there are other factors, those are the different background of SL and TL, text to be translated, and translator’s experience. Briefly translation problems arise from both intra linguistic sand extra linguistic factors. In conducting their task, translators have to be able to solve all the problems so translators can transfer the meaning into TL accurately.

Problems in the process of translation that has been mentioned above arise difficulties for translators in their practices. Some problems as stated by Nababan:

1. The different system of the TL and TL

All languages in the world have different system, either in terms of syntactical, lexical, or morphological structure. Nababan (1999: 55) states “*Akan tetapi, adalah kenyataan bahwa tidak ada satupun bahasa yang memiliki system yang sama, baik ditinjau dari sudut structure sintaksis, leksikal dan morpheme*”

2. The semantics and stylistic complexity

Cultures in this world are not the same from one place to another. Nida and Taber (1974: 4) state that “Each language is rich in vocabulary for the areas of cultural focus”. Each nation has different terms to mention something related to the culture. Semantics complexity has strong relation to socio-cultural background of the speaker of the language (Nababan,

1999: 58). A lot of words of one language do not have the equivalence in another language.

### 3. The translator competence

The capability of the translator in translating a text is different from another. Nababan (1999: 59-60) states “*si penerjemah adalah pelaku utama dalam proses penerjemahan, tingkat kemampuannya menjadi factor penentu berhasil tidaknya penerjemahan itu dilakukan*”. A translator with high competence could easily solve the problems on translation. On the contrary, a beginner, which has limited competence and experience, will get many problems.

### 4. The quality of the source language text

The problems on translation may be due to the low quality of the SL text like wrong grammar, ambiguous sentence, poor coherence within sentences or paragraph, punctuation, and so forth (Nababan, 1999: 60)

## C. Translation For Children

Translating for children literature is not an easy job, as stated by Puurtinen (in Hornby et al, 1994: 83-90), translating children books is problematic for numerous reason:

1. Children's books are intended for two different groups of readers: the primary target readers is children, and the second is adults.

2. Children literature is governed by various changing principle and norms –didactic, ideological, moral, ethical, and religious- which determine what kind of literature children are provided. In some countries, children’s literature may be used primarily or even exclusively as an ideological and educational instrument, while in other countries the main goal seems to be provide children with entertaining and enjoyable reading
3. The translator should consider the characteristics of the children, their comprehension and reading abilities, experience of life and knowledge of the world, so that the translator is able to handle the problems

Further, Puurtinen (in Hornby *et al*, 1994: 83-85) states that dealing with the qualities of children book; the book should contain simple syntactic construction with finite verbs and should avoid frequent use of complex nonfinite construction. It is easy to read and understand, and also easy to read aloud fluently.

She also explains that the problem in translating children literature lays on the appropriate stylistic level for children’s book which may vary considerably: in one culture, children’s book may be written in high style intended to enrich

children's vocabulary, while in another culture, children's book is written in an easy and simple style to make the threshold of reading as low as possible.

#### **D. Translation Quality Assessment**

Translation is considered to be good when it meets three criteria; those are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Accuracy of translation means the message of the source text is transferred into target text correctly. Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: 3) state as follows:

Accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original, while it usually refers to preservation of the information content of ST in TT, with an accurate translation being generally literal then free, its actual meaning in the content of a given translation must depend on the type of equivalence.

The accuracy of the message is an important thing in translation as stated by Mona Baker (1992:57) that accuracy is no doubt an important aim in translation, but it is also important to bear in mind that the use of common target language patterns which are familiar to the reader plays an important role in keeping the communication channel open.

Acceptability in translation means that the translation fulfils the requirement of 'reading as an original' written in the target language and sounds natural for the target reader rather than that of 'reading as the original' Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997: 2). It can be assumed that to make the translation acceptable for the target reader as well as target culture, a translator does not only have to translate whatever in the ST, but also has to reconstruct, adapt, or even rewrite it.

Richard et al (in Nababan, 1999: 62) defined readability as 'how easily written materials can be read and understood'. Translation cannot be separated from the term readability since the activity of translating is closely connected to the activity of reading. There are many factors which influence the readability of text, those are:

1. The use of new words, foreign words and ambiguous words.
2. The use of foreign sentences, ambiguous sentences and incomplete sentences.
3. The length and the complexity of the sentences
4. The content and the appearance of the text
5. The ability of both the translator and the reader

(Nababan, 1999: 64-78)

### **Idiom**

Translation is not an easy activity to be done, though for those who master the languages involved. It is because there are many problems and difficulties found in translation. One of the difficulties found in translation is that of translating idiomatic expression. Idiom is an expression, which consist of several words (phrase or sentences) taken together, whose meaning cannot be determined from the meaning of individual words. In the translating process, such condition raises a problem, because a translator cannot recognize the meaning of idiom by

finding the meaning of each word in dictionary. Further, an idiom has an ambiguous meaning. It also makes a translator get difficulty in transferring the message appropriately. Related to this case, Baker explains about the difficulties in translating idioms.

Those difficulties are:

1. An idiom may have no equivalent in the target language,
2. An idiom may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different: the two expressions may have different connotations,
3. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time,
4. The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the context in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target language.

(Baker, 1992:68-70)

In accordance with this case, some experts provide definition of idiom.

According to Nida and Taber (1974: 202) 'Idiom is an expression consisting of several words and whose meaning cannot be delivered from the meaning of individual words, called exocentric expression'.

Baker (1992:63) has also an explanation of idioms that is '...idioms often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual component.

Meanwhile, Collin English Dictionary proposes two definitions of idiom, firstly, "idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the

meanings of the constituent words' secondly, 'idiom is a linguistic usage that is grammatical and natural to native speakers of a language'. Seidl and mc. Mordie (1980:4) state:

'Idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone. The way in which the words are put together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect. These are the special features of some idioms. Other idioms are completely regular and logical in their grammar and vocabulary

Oxford English Dictionary (1996: 95) gives further explanation about idiom that is 'a form of expression, grammatical construction, phrase, etc, peculiar to a language: a peculiarity of phraseology approved by the usage of the language, and often having significance other than its grammatical or logical one'.

Idioms are indivisible units whose components cannot be varied or varied only within definable limits. No other words can be substituted for those comprising. As mentioned in the previous chapter, idiom cannot be translated literally or word for word because its meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words. Idiom has to be translated as the whole part. One thing that becomes a principle in idiomatic translation is how to reproduce the meaning of source language in the natural form of the target language. Larson (1984:17) states that 'The translator's goal should be to reproduce in the receptor language a text which communicates the same message as the source language by using the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the receptor language.

Every language in the world, either written language or spoken one is familiar with idioms, including English as an International Language. There are many books in English Contains Idioms. Likewise the native speakers of English

often use idioms in their daily conversation with others. That is why; it is very useful to know about English Idiomatic expression and the way to translate them into TL. Baker states that there are some factors that influence the way of translating an idiom in source language into another language (target language). The first factor is that an idiom with a similar meaning is not always available in the target language. The second factor is the significance of the specific lexical items which constitute the idiom, whether they are manipulated elsewhere in the source text. The third factor is the appropriateness or inappropriateness of using idiomatic language in a given register in the target language. One of the ways of translating idiom is by compensation. This means that one may either omit or play down a feature such as idiomaticity at the points where it occurs in the source text and introduce it elsewhere in the TT. This strategy is not restricted to idiomaticity or fixed expressions and may be used to make up any loss of meaning, emotional force, or stylistic effect which may not be possible to reproduce directly as a given point in TT.

A language can use different ways in expressing the same meaning in another language. Further, it is possible to translate certain expression in SL even though there is no equivalent in TL. It implies that a translator should search the right expression in TL conveying a meaning in SL by finding the near synonym. This difficulty commonly occurs in the case of cultural specific. Newmark (1988:94) states “where there is cultural focus, there is a translation problem due to the cultural gap or distance between the source and target language.

### **E. Translation Loss**

Translation is an activity to transfer meaning from source language into target language, thus in translation process the meaning is the main purpose. However, in the process of translating the meaning is probably not always transferred fully in the target language since translating activity involved two different languages with its own system and characteristic. In line with language difference Roger T Bell (1991: 60) states that “language is different from each other: they are different in form having distinct codes and roles regulating the construction of grammatical stiches of language and these forms have different meaning”.

It is obvious then that in any translation activity, no matter how the translators efforts in gaining sameness in the process of translating such a text, a problem of a lack of certain features will always exist. Harvey, Higgins, and Haywood (1995: 15) stated that:

It is far more realistic to start by admitting that the transfer of meaning from ST to TT is necessarily subject to a certain degree of translation loss. A target text will always lack certain culturally relevant features that are present in the Source text. Translation loss is not a loss of translation but of exact ST-TT corespondence in (process of) translation.

It is the fact that while a translator attempt to keep the ‘richness’ of the ST, the TT will suffers from various translation losses. The loss is in the

correspondence of 'what is said' in the ST and 'what is said' the the TT. Harvey, Higgins, and Haywood (1995: 16) further suggest, "once a translator accept that a TT is not a replica of its ST, he can concentrate on the realistic aim of reducing translation loss, rather than on unrealistic one of seeking the definite translation of the ST". Translator must know that no prefect and ideal translation, and that a translation can never be the original, thus, the best thing he can do , in the process of translating , is to attempt to achieve the closest degree of sameness. When he comes to realize that 'loss' is inevitable, the translator's job is to keep it as minimum as possible. Further, translator cannot simply ommit the losses altogether. If the translator has to lose some of ST's properties, then he should be able to consider certain features in the original that necessarily to be saved. Hervey and higgins (1995:16) claims that the translator's challenge is not to eliminate translation loss altogether, but to reduce it by deciding which of the relevant features in the ST which is most important to respect, and which can most legitimately be sacrificed in doing so. It means that if the translator are facing with the inevitable losses, he must not eliminate the losses, but concentrating on the relevant features that is important to be saved. The issue of inevitable losses raises a special problem for the translator. However, when the translator faced with undesirable, yet apparently inevitable losses, translator may consider a help, the possible alternative, that is to employ a technique for making up for the loss called compensation.

## F. Compensation

In *A Textbook of Translation*, Newmark (1998: 90) suggests that “compensation is said to occur when loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part or in a contiguous sentence”

Compensation should be the result of a deliberate decision taken in the light not only of latitudes are allowed by the SL and TL respectively, but also of all the factors that can play a determining role in translation. These factors can be nature of the ST, its relationship to SL audience, the purpose of the TT, its putative audience and so forth.

Further Harvey Higgins and Haywood (1995, 34-40) set out the longest and most detailed breakdown of compensation in the literature. They introduce the concept of compensation as a response to the inevitable compromise that translation involves. However, the translator is not entirely powerless when confronted with such losses. Harvey, Higgins and Haywood (1995: 35) propound that “when one is faced with apparently inevitable, yet unacceptable compromises, translator may resort to techniques referred to as compensation. It is the techniques of making up for the loss of important ST features through replicating ST effects approximately in the TT.

Concluding from the translation experts’ statements, we may define compensation as a technique for making up for the loss of a source text effect by recreating a similar effect in the target text through means that are specific to the target language and target text

For methodological purposes it is useful to distinguish four different aspects of compensation:

**1. Compensation in kind**

Harvey, Higgins, and Haywood (1995: 13) state that “compensation in kind refers to making up for one type of textual effect in the ST by another type in the TT”.

Harvey, Higgins and Haywood (1995: 28) further explain that:

Compensation in kind can be further illustrated by three of its most typical forms. First, explicit meanings in the ST may be compensated by implicit meanings in the TT. Second, connotative meaning in the ST may be compensated by literal meaning in the TT. Third, for example, the humor of the ST hinges on the comic use of calques, the TT may have to derive its humor from other sources, such as a play on word.

Here is the example:

SL: Long days after they had climbed out of the valley and left the Last Homely House miles behind, they were still going up and up and up.(62)

TL: Sudah berhari-hari mereka mendaki pegunungan, setelah keluar dari lembah. Rumah Ramah Terakhir sudah puluhan kilometer di belakang mereka. Tapi mereka terus mendaki dan terus mendaki.(72)

The translator compensates the word ‘miles’, as a means to state distance, with ‘puluhan kilometer’. If he insists to translate literary with ‘mil’, the translation will be

far from being natural since the word 'mil' is not common in Indonesia.

## 2. Compensation in place

Harvey, Higgins, and Haywood (1995: 30) points out that "compensation in place consists in making up for the loss of a particular effect found at a given place in the ST by creating a corresponding effect at an earlier or later place in the TT". A simple form of compensation in place may be that of compensating for an untranslatable pun in the ST by using a pun on another word at a different place in the TT. The following examples from Nicholas Guillen's 'Mullata' (1976):

SL: Tanto tren con tu cueppo,  
tanto tren;  
tanto tren con tu boca,  
tanto tren;  
tanto tren con tu sojo,  
tanto tren.

TT: So much fuss 'bout you' body  
So much fuss;  
So much 'bout you' mouth,  
So much fuss;  
So much 'bout you' eyes,  
So much fuss.

(Harvey, Higgins, and Haywood, 1995: 31)

## 3. Compensation by merging

Harvey, Higgins, and Haywood (1995:31) stated

that the technique of compensation by merging is to condense ST features carried over a relatively long stretch of text (a complex phrase or a compound word) into relatively short stretch of the TT ( simple phrase or a single word). They (1995: 31) further explain that in some cases, compensation by merging is the only way to strike a fair balance between doing justice to the literal meaning of a piece of ST and constructing an idiomatic TT. The semantic contents of the ST expression are rendered accurately, and in a more streamlined fashion, through compensation by merging. Sometimes, this technique is applied in order to keep the literal meaning of the original text when re-expressing the text in an idiomatic form.

Here is the example:

SL: Then he felt for his pouch, and there was some tobacco in it, and that was something more.(75)

TL: Kemudian ia meraba kantaong tembakaunaya. Di dalamnya masih ada tembakau sedikit. Syukurlah.(88)

The translator decides to compensate a certain feature in the ST (the underlined part) which is carried over a long stretch into a relatively short one in the TT. The translator realizes that translating word-for-word might

produce an accurate translation.

#### 4. **Compensation by splitting**

Compensation by splitting may be resorted to, if the content allows, where there is no single TL word that covers the same range of meaning as a given ST word.

Harvey, Higgins, and Haywood (1995:31) said that compensation by splitting happens "...where meanings expressed in the ST have to be expanded into a longer stretch of text in the translation".

SL: Up jumped Bilbo, and putting on his dressing-gown went into the dining-room.(37)

TL: Bilbo terlonjak bangun dan melompat turun dari tempat tidur. Ia memakai mantel kamar, lalu pergi ke ruang makan.(41)

The above example shows that there is a part in the ST which is expanded into a longer stretch in TT. The translator expands the word 'up jumped' to make it more explicit so that children can understand it easily.

### **G. Related Study**

This research is inspired by a previous thesis conducted by Irma Eva Rahayu (C0398040) entitled "Loss and Compensation in the Translation of Sidney Sheldon's Morning, Noon, and Night". The

objective of her research is to describe the types of compensation and translation methods applied by translator, Hendarto Setyadi in translating Sidney Sheldon's novel into Indonesia. However, this research intends to describe types of compensation technique and to assess the quality of the technique used by the translator. Irma's research focuses on the types of compensation and translation methods applied by the translator in translating equivalent problems found in English novel translated into Indonesian while this research concentrates on the impact of the compensation technique used on the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and readability in the novel entitled *The Hobbit* by JRR Tolkien.

#### **H. A Brief Description of "The Hobbit"**

*The Hobbit* or *There and Back Again* is an award-winning fantasy novel and children's book written by J.R.R. Tolkien in 1930s. It was nominated for the Carnegie Medal and awarded a prize from the New York Herald Tribune for best Juvenile Fiction. The novel has sold an estimated 100 million copies worldwide since first publication. Mostly Tolkiens works has served as the inspiration to many painters, musicians, film-makers and writers.

This is a story of how a hobbit, Gandalf the Wizard, and thirteen dwarves would go and have adventures. The adventure begins when Bilbo Baggins, who aroused from his comfortable Hobbit Hole, is visited by Gandalf and thirteen dwarves on an adventure. They are looking for

someone to act as a thief for they are going to attempt to receive the treasure amassed by Smaug the Dragon. The adventure takes them through various locales and dangerous places and makes them encounter with dangerous creature.

The Hobbit is a children's book which has imaginary world and describes its detail in a matter-of-fact way, and written in stylistic language. Moreover, this novel contains educational instruments. That is why it is interesting to study. (<http://www.m00nwalk.com/thehobbit>)

### **Chapter III**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **A. Type of Research**

This research employs a descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. Surakhmad gives a statement that a descriptive research is a method in which the researcher collects, arranges and interprets the data to solve the problems (2004:139). In doing investigation, the researcher analyzes and interprets the selected data. From his interpretation, the researcher draws a conclusion as the answer of the problem.

A further explanation about descriptive qualitative research is stated by Creswell (1998):

“Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on the district methodological tradition of inquiry that explore social or human problem. The research builds a complex, holistic picture, analysis words, reports detailed views of informants and conduct the study in a natural setting”.

Quantitative research, on the other hand, is concerned with the collection and analysis of data in numeric form. It tends to emphasize relatively large-scale and representative sets of data, and is often, falsely in our view, presented or perceived as being about the gathering of facts. This research also belongs to quantitative one in which the researcher analyze data in numeric form to know the percentage of the level of translation quality by scoring the data based on certain scale. The purpose of this method is to have detail comprehension and analysis of the case particularly about compensation technique and its impact on the translation quality in terms of accuracy and readability of translation.

## **B. Data and Source of Data**

The data sources of this research are the novel entitled *The Hobbit or There and Back Again* and its translation *Hobbit atau Pergi dan Kembali*. The *Hobbit* was written by JRR Tolkiens and was first first published in 1937 by George Allen & Unwin in Great Britain, while *Hobbit*, a translation by Adiwiyoto, was first published in 2002 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama Jakarta.

The secondary source of data was divided into two groups. First group consists of three raters who assessed accuracy of the TL and have criteria as follows:

- 1 Mastering English and Indonesian language
- 2 Having translation competences
- 3 Having experience in translation practice
- 4 Having willingness to participate in this research

The second group consists of seven readers who are required to determine the readability. Since it is a novel for children, the readers were at the age of 12-15 years old and be able to understand Indonesian writing text well.

The data of this research are divided into two, namely: the primary data and the secondary data. The primary data are all idiomatic expression using compensation technique in novel *The Hobbit* and its translation. The secondary data are the scores that was given by the raters to each datum.

### **C. Sampling Technique**

The researcher employed total sampling technique. According to Surakhmad (2004) total sampling technique is a method where all the data are used as the samples to generalize toward the population research. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the impact of the compensation technique used on the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and readability for readers in “*The Hobbit or There and Back Again*” by J.R.R Tolkien.

### **D. Method of Data Collection**

The researcher applied two kinds of method, as follows:

1. Content analysis

Content analysis is used to collect the primary data. The researcher read the children's story book and compared the English text and its Indonesian version. Then, the researcher underlined the idiomatic expressions which contain compensation technique and classified them.

## 2. Questionnaire

The secondary data was collected by using questionnaire. The questionnaire was distributed to three raters, who were asked to evaluate and score each datum dealing with accuracy and to three respondents who assessed the readability.

The scale for accuracy and readability are as follows:

**Table 1**  
**The Scale of Accuracy**

Scale	Description
1	Accurate: all the meaning is completely transferred
2	Less accurate: there are certain problems in meaning, or the translation raises multiple or ambiguous meaning, or there are certain lost in the meaning.
3	Inaccurate: the meaning translated is completely different or not transferred at all

**Table 2**  
**The Scale of Readability**

Scale	Description

1	Readable: The target language text is fully comprehended. The readers only need to read it once.
2	Less readable: There is one unfamiliar word or more found in the target language text. However, the reader still manages to understand the content of the text by reading it more than once.
3	Unreadable: The reader completely does not comprehend the content of the target language text.

### **E. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The data which have been collected are analyzed as follows:

1. The data was identified.
2. The data was observed to figure what sort of compensation used to cover the loss in idiomatic expression.
3. The data was analyzed in terms of accuracy and readability by collecting questionnaire.
4. The researcher did the following step to analyze the collected questionnaires:
  - a. Recording the score of each questionnaire.
  - b. Calculating the percentage of accuracy and readability based on its category.
5. The result of observation was described in detail.

## **F. Research Procedure**

In doing this research, the researcher took the procedures as follows:

1. Reading both texts in order to compare them.
2. Collecting the data which contain idiomatic expression using compensation technique and classifying them based on type of compensation.
3. Giving number and code to each datum to make the data classification and the data analysis easy to understand.
4. Analyzing the data based on the problem statement of the research.
5. Drawing conclusion based on the results of the analysis.

## **Chapter IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. Introduction**

In this chapter, the result of the research is presented and discussed. The research findings are the answer of problem statements mentioned in chapter I. This chapter consists of two parts. The first part presents the type of compensation in making up the loss in translation found in the novel *The Hobbit and There or*

*Back Again.* The second one is about the effect of the technique used on the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and readability.

## **B. Research Findings**

The result of analysis shows that the loss in translation is made up by compensation in kind, compensation by merging, and compensation by splitting. The loss can be in the translation of a word, phrase, and sentence. The table below shows the type of compensation technique used in making up the loss in translation.

Compensation in kind means; first, explicit meaning in the ST may be compensated by implicit meanings in the TT; second, connotative meanings in the ST may be compensated by literal meanings in the TT. Compensation in kind also means the source text features are reproduced by employing different linguistic or cultural devices in target text. Compensation by merging means condensing ST features carried over relatively long stretch of a text into a relatively short stretch of the TT. Compensation by splitting is allowed where there is no single TL word, phrase, or sentence that covers the same range of meaning as a given ST word, phrase or sentence.

### **1. Type of Compensation Technique to make up the Loss**

#### **1.1 Loss in the translation of Idiomatic Expression**

The idiomatic expression can be problematic for the translator if he cannot find the equal expression to illustrate characters or conditions in the story. It is the

meaning behind the words that the compensation in kind. This technique is applied when the equivalent expression in the TL that closes to the SL is found in the translation. The second method is compensation by splitting. It is used when to achieve similar effect, the expression have to be expanded in a longer stretch of text.

**Table 3**  
**Data Number of Translation Loss in Idiomatic Expression**

Type of compensation	Data
Compensation in kind	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14,15, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 35 37, 38, 39,40, 42, 43, 44.
Compensation by merging	7, 8, 9, 12, 17a, 17b, 18, 19, 20, 21, 32, 33, 34, 36, 41.
Compensation by splitting	5, 23, 28.

**a. Compensation in kind**

- Examples 1 (datum no.36)

SL: "...The Dragon has widered all the pleasant green, and anyway the night has come and it is cold. But i feel it in my bones that this place will be attacked again"

TL: "...Naga sudah mematikan semua tumbuh-tumbuhan, malam sudah datang, dan di sini sangat dingin. Tapi aku punya firasat tempat ini akan diserang lagi.

The expression 'I feel it in my bones' describes Bilbo's feeling about an unpleasant thing that probably is going to happen. At that time, Bilbo had a premonition that the dragon will come back to the tunnel, the place where hobbit and the dwarves hid to send an attack. As a mischievous and cruel dragon had

been proven in the mountain created by Smaug in his anger. Therefore, Bilbo had interrupted the conversation to invite his friend's awareness about the dangerous situation. Thus, in this case the translator employs compensation in kind since '*aku punya firasat*' is the close equivalent expression for 'I feel it in my bones'.

- Examples 2 (datum no.13)

SL: So up he got, and trotted along with his little word held in front of him and one hand feeling the wall, and his heart all of a patter and a pitter.

TL: Ia pun bangkit berdiri. Dipegangnya pedang kecil itu di dadanya dengan satu tangan meraba dinding, ia berjalan maju, walaupun hatinya berdebar-debar.

Compensation in kind, in this case, is applied by the translator to translate 'a patter and a pitter' into 'berdebar-debar'. The use of idiom 'a patter and a pitter' is used by the writer to describe the condition of Bilbo's heart. He lost in the dark tunnel and he confused about the next thing he should do. Bilbo fell from the back of Dori and rolled into a dark tunnel. His head bumped on a hard rock and he remembered nothing. After he woke up, he fully realized of his loneliness in the strange place. Even he did not know about the direction. Bilbo knew that he was in danger without anybody can help him and it made his heart run quickly and frequently. In this case, compensation in kind is applied by the translator. Thus, the translator translated it into 'berdebar-debar' since it is often used to express a feeling of anxiety when someone faces a trouble situation.

#### **b. Compensation by merging**

- Example 1 (datum no.16)

SL: But most of the paths were cheats and deceptions and led nowhere or to bad ends: and most of the passes were invested by evil things and dreadful dangers.

TL: Tapi jalan setapak ini sebagian besar menyesatkan, sedangkan jalan terobosan sebagian besar dihuni makhluk jahat dan penuh bahaya mengerikan.

The underline phrase above is a synonym or has the similar meaning that is '*tipu daya/penipuan*'. However the translator condenses the phrase into single word that is '*menyesatkan*' which has already conveyed the idea contained in the SL. Translating word for word will result in an ineffective sentence. This is a form of compensation by merging in which some part of the text written in a long stretch is condensed into a shorter one.

- Example 2 (datum no.16)

SL: Unfortunately for Gollum, Bilbo had heard that sort of thing before; and the answer was all around him anyway. 'Dark!' he said without even scratching his head or putting on his thinking cap.

TL: Malang bagi Gollum, Bilbo sudah mendengar teka-teki ini. Maka begitu Gollum selesai mengucapkan teka-tekinya, jawabannya sudah siap sedia. 'Gelap!' Kata Bilbo tanpa menngaruk kepala atau berpikir.

Translating 'putting on his thinking cap' into '*berpikir*' shows that there is a condensation in certain features in the ST. The translator does not translate each words in the source language into '*memakai topi berpikirnya*' since it will deviates the intended meaning, the translator only takes the features that needs to be saved, that is, '*berpikir*' which already conveyed the meaning contained in 'putting his thinking cap'. Thus, in this case the translator employs compensation by merging.

### c. Compensation by splitting

- Example 1 (datum no.32)

SL: 'A very ticklish business, it was.' He said. 'Touch and go!'

TL: 'Sungguh sangat genting keadaan kita waktu itu,' katanya. 'Kita harus ambil tindakan secepat kilat, kemudian kabur!'

It can be seen from the comparison of the above text that the source text phrase is expanded in a longer stretch of text in the target text. This is a form of compensation by splitting. The fixed expression of '*touch and go*' in SL that match in the TL cannot be found. Thus, it needs to be expanded in a longer stretch in order to achieve the closest effect and the meaning can be preserved.

- Example 2 (datum no. 34)

SL: 'Well! Here we are! Said Thorin.

TL: 'Nah, sekarang kita semua sudah kumpul kembali!' kata Thorin.

Referring to the context, '*here we are*' is an expression of relief, first they were captured by the King of the Elves and they could escape, second all of them were saved, nobody was dead nor wounded, third they could continue their journey. Therefore, the translator cannot simply render '*here we are*' into '*sekarang kita disini/di sinilah kita*' since the sense of relief will be lost. In order to gain the similar effect the translator expands the expression of '*here we are*' into common expression in Indonesia, that is, '*sekarang kita semua sudah kumpul kembali*'.

## 2. The Quality Assessment

### 2.1 Accuracy

The researcher involved three raters in determining the accuracy level of the translation. They were asked to measure the accuracy level based on the scale and definition as follows:

**Scale 1= Accurate**

All the meaning is completely transferred

**Scale 2= Less accurate**

There are certain problems in meaning, or the translation raises multiple or ambiguous meaning, or there are certain lost in the meaning.

**Scale 3= Inaccurate**

The meaning translated is completely different or not transferred at all

The scale above shows the accuracy level of translation which the total average can be viewed as follows:

Accurate, the mean is between 1.00 – 1.50

Less accurate, the mean is between 1.60 - 2.50

Inaccurate, the mean is between 2.60 – 3.00

The table below is the presented data which belong to accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate.

**Table 4**  
**The Quality in Terms of Accuracy**

	Data	Percentage
Accurate	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17a, 17b, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.	100 %
Less accurate		0%

Inaccurate		0%
Total	45	100%

### 2.1.1 Accurate

The translation belongs to accurate data when all the meaning is completely transferred. The mean of accurate data is around 1.00 – 1.50. There are 45 data (100%) which is accurate.

- Example 1 (datum no.19)

SL: Out jumped the goblins, big goblins, great ugly looking goblins, lots of goblins, before you could say *rocks and blocks*.

TL: Dari dalam berlompatan banyak sekali goblin. Tubuh mereka besar-besar dan rupa mereka sangat buruk. Dalam sekejap mereka sudah dikelilingi banyak sekali goblin.

All the raters agree about the translation. In this idiomatic expression, it is the meaning behind the words that the translator must understand. This idiomatic expression 'before you could say *rocks and blocks*' is used by the writer to create such picture of a certain condition; very quick and sudden that it happens before one can do anything. Based on the context, Bilbo and friends were hiding in the cave for taking a rest in the night, unfortunately in all of a sudden goblins are coming and surrounding them before they realized what happen. This datum belong to accurate one since all the meaning in 'before you could say *rocks and blocks*' has been transferred in 'dalam sekejap' which has similar effect 'quick and sudden'.

- Example 2 (datum no.40)

SL: 'As soon as i clapped eyes on the little fellow bobbing and puffing on the mat, i had my doubts. He looks more like a grocer than a burglar.

TL: 'Waktu melihat tampang orang kecil yang lucu itu, aku sudah mulai ragu dia lebih mirip pedagang barang kelontong daripada pencuri.

The expression 'bobbing and puffing on the mat' is used by the writer not only to describe the figure of the hobbit, Bilbo, but also to show the impression that Gloom had on Bilbo. Bilbo is a hobbit, a little people, smaller than the bearded dwarves, they are inclined to be fat in the stomach, dress in bright colours (green or yellow). Hobbits have little or no magic at all, but they have ordinary everyday sort which help them to disappear quietly and quickly. Based on this context, the translator renders 'bobbing and puffing on the mat' into '*orang kecil yang lucu itu*'. According to the three raters, this data belongs to accurate data since the TL has been reflected the expression in the SL.

## 2.2 Readability

The researcher involved seven respondents from both sexes around 12 – 15 years old in determining the translation readability. They were asked to measure the readability level based on the scale and definition as follows:

### **Scale 1= Readable**

The target language text is fully comprehended. The readers only need to read it once.

### **Scale 2= Less readable**

There is one unfamiliar word or more found in the target language text. However, the reader still manages to understand the content of the text by reading it more than once.

### Scale 3= unreadable

The reader completely does not comprehend the content of the target language text.

The scale above shows the readability level of translation which the total average can be viewed as follows:

Readable, the mean is between 1.00 – 1.50

Less readable, the mean is between 1.60 – 2.50

Unreadable, the mean is between 2.60 – 3.00

The table below is the presented data which belong to readable, less readable, and inaccurate.

**Table 5**  
**The Quality in Terms of Readability**

	Data	Percentage
Readable	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7, 8, 9, 10,11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17a, 17b, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.	100%
Less readable		0%
Unreadable		-
Total	45	100%

#### 2.2.1 Readable

The translation belongs to readable when the target language text is fully comprehended; the readers only need to read it once. The mean is between 1.00 – 1.50. There are 45 data (100%) which is readable.

- Example 1 (datum no. 14)

SL: It was a turning point in his career, but he did not know it.

TL: Benda itulah yang kelak mengubah hidupnya seratus delapan puluh derajat, tapai waktu itu ia tidak menyadarinya.

Bilbo got lost in the dark tunnel. There was nothing he could see, he kept crawling and suddenly he found a ring and he put it into his pocket almost without thinking. The ring is a magic ring but he didn't know it. By reading '*Benda itulah yang kelak mengubah hidupnya seratus delapan puluh derajat*' children know how the ring will be very useful for Bilbo that can make his life change from zero to hero. In Indonesia the idiom '*berbalik seratus delapan puluh derajat*' is used to create such a picture of a condition of a great change. Thus, this datum belongs to readable one.

### 3. The Impact of the Technique on Accuracy and Readability

**Table 6**  
**Percentage of Accurate Data**

Technique	Level of accuracy	Data number	Total	%
Compensation in kind	Accurate	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14,15, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 35 37, 38, 39,40, 42, 43, 44.	27	100
	Less accurate Innaccurate			
total			27	
Compensation by merging	Accurate	7, 8, 9, 12, 17a, 17b, 18, 19, 20, 21, 32, 33, 34, 36, 41.	15	100
	Less accurate Innaccurate			
total			15	
Compensation by splitting	Accurate	5, 23, 28.	3	100
	Less accurate Innaccurate			

total

45 100

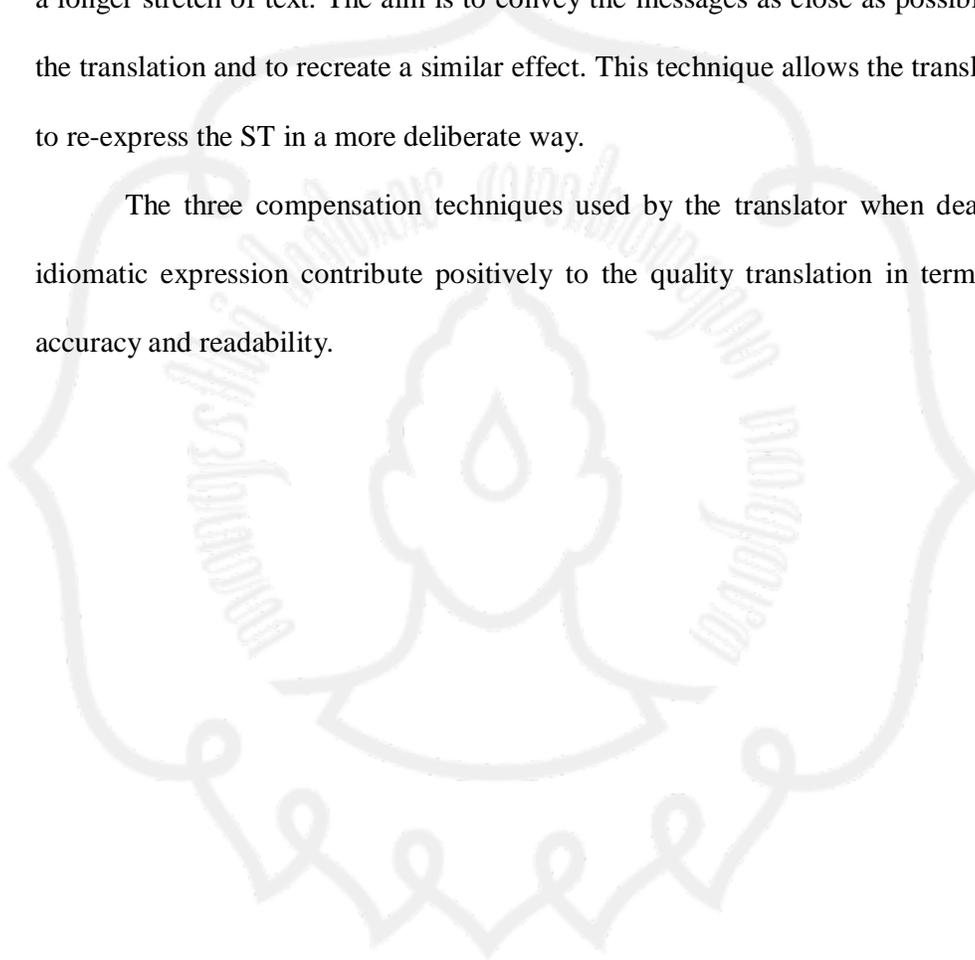
**Table 7**  
**Percentage of Readable Data**

Technique	Level of readability	Data number	total	%
Compensation in kind	Readable	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14,15, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 35 37, 38, 39,40, 42, 43, 44.	27	100
	Less readable			
	Unreadable			
Total				
Compensation by merging	Readable	7, 8, 9, 12, 17a, 17b, 18, 19, 20, 21, 32, 33, 34, 36, 41.	15	100
	Less readable			
	Unreadable			
Total				
Compensation by splitting	Readable	5, 23, 28.	3	100
	Less readable			
	Unreadable			
Total			45	100

Table 6 and 7 reveals that all the data are accurate and readable wether it uses compensation in kind, compensation by merging, or compensation by splitting. However, the most technique used is compensation in kind. It is applied when the equal expression in target language is found. The second technique used is compensation by merging. This technique is applied to condense ST features carried over a relatively long stretch of text into a relatively short stretch of the

TT. This technique gives the translator a way to strike a fair balance between doing justice to the literal meaning of peace of ST and reconstructing and idiomatic TT. The last technique used is compensation by splitting. This technique is applied when meanings expressed in the ST have to be expanded into a longer stretch of text. The aim is to convey the messages as close as possible in the translation and to recreate a similar effect. This technique allows the translator to re-express the ST in a more deliberate way.

The three compensation techniques used by the translator when dealing idiomatic expression contribute positively to the quality translation in terms of accuracy and readability.



## Chapter V

### A. Conclusion

Conclusions are drawn to answer the problem statements based on the research concluded. The conclusions of this research are:

1. The first conclusion deals with the first problem statement that is what kind of compensation technique used to cover the loss. The compensation techniques used by the translator are compensation in kind, compensation by merging, and compensation by splitting, while compensation in place is rarely used in the translation of short story or novel. It is frequently used in translating verse. The most technique used in translating the novel *The Hobbit* or *There and Back Again* is compensation in kind that is more than 50% data. Compensation in kind is applied when the equal expression in target language is found. Compensation in kind allows the translator reproduces the text in a more acceptable way that sounds natural for Indonesian people. By applying this technique, the translator has the opportunity to gain the closest meaning and to create similar effect. The second technique is compensation by splitting. This technique is applied when meanings expressed in the ST have to be expanded into a longer stretch of text. The aim is to convey the messages as close as possible in the translation and to recreate a similar effect. This technique allows the translator to re-express the ST in a more deliberate way.

The third technique is compensation by merging. This technique is applied to condense ST features carried over a relatively long stretch of text into a relatively short stretch of the TT. This technique gives the translator a way to strike a fair balance between doing justice to the literal meaning of peace of ST and reconstructing and idiomatic TT.

2. The second conclusion deals with the second problem statement that is the effect of the techniques towards the accuracy and readability of the translated text. Here are the result:

a. Accuracy

The accuracy of the translation which applies compensation technique can be known by using questionnaires distributed to the raters. After analyzed the scores of the questionnaire the researcher concludes that the accuracy of the translation is good. It can be seen from the mean of the total score 1.02 which means that the message of the source language is mostly well transferred into the target language. While the excessive 0.02 point is caused by some data which are not well translated (the messages of SL are not well transferred); there are rewriting and some changes are needed or there are some mistakes made by the translator.

b. Readability

The readability of the translation can be known by the questionnaires that were given to the target readers that is children at the age of 12-15. It is found that the average score of the mean for readability is 1.03. Based on the scale, the translation is concluded as readable. Point 0.03 indicates that

there are some data which is found difficult to comprehend by the target reader. It is mostly because the unfamiliar term used by the translator. However, it still can be concluded that the readability of the data which applies compensation technique is good.

### **B. Suggestion**

Based on the data analysis and the conclusions, some suggestions can be presented as follows:

#### 1. Students

Students should learn well about the theory of compensation technique which was proposed by Harvey, Higgins, and Haywood in order to broaden up their knowledge about translation theory. By learning it and by looking at the result of the research it is expected that they know what compensation technique is and how to apply the technique.

#### 2. Lectures

It is suggested that lectures should set a learning program of loss and compensation to give their students more opportunities to study and to discuss loss and compensation more seriously. They also should provide their students with practices in order to allow them dealing with losses and applying compensation techniques in a translation since it will help the students to improve their knowledge and translation skill.

#### 3. Other researchers

Other researchers should conduct a variety research on loss and compensation. This is because there are only limited sources about loss and compensation. A further research will assist the translators as well as the learners in widening their understanding about translation theory especially loss and compensation.

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