A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADDRESS TERMS IN THE NOVEL

POWER CRAZY MS WIZ BY TERENCE BLACKER TRANSLATED INTO

MS WIZ GILA KUASA BY NOVIA STEPHANI

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement

For S1 – Degree in English Department

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SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY

2010

commit to users

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research background

Nowadays, some people prefer the novel rather than any consolation to get something educating and amusing. Moreover, people have many choices to determine what kind of novel to read since there are so many novels sold in Indonesia. However, they are dominated by foreign authors and mostly written in English. Power-Crazy Ms Wiz is one of the novels that comes from abroad. It is one of children novels written by Terence Blacker in English. Since only a few Indonesians master English, Novia stephanie translates Power-Crazy Ms Wiz into Indonesian.

A good translator is not enough mastering the grammatical factors. In translating, the translator faces some problems because translation activities do not only deal with transferring words from the source language into the target language, but also deal with the most important thing, e.g., transfering the message, meaning, and culture from the source language into the target language. Therefore, a translator also should master the cultural aspect of the source language and the target language since each country has their own cultural background. Moreover, a translator should consider the society of the speakers whether they have different social status or not.

One of the problems which may arise in translating a novel is translating English personal pronouns as one of the personal references. According to Halliday and Hasan (1975:43), the category personals includes the three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners, and possessive pronouns. In the novel entitled Power-Crazy Ms Wiz, there are some terms of address and their different translation. Second person address can be be plural or singular and function as subject, object or vocative. Vocative is a word or phrase used to address a reader or listener directly, usually in the form of a personal name, title, or term of endearment, for example " Peter, please pass the pepper". (http://grammar.about.com/od/tz/g/vocativeterm.htm)

English personal pronouns for addressing is "you". "You" can be translated into Indonesian as *kamu, engkau, kau, anda, saudara* dan *kalian*. In reality, people use another form of second person address, for instance words for kinship relationship such as Mother, Father, Son, etc. Besides, there are words to show a person's rank or occupation such as Prime Minister, Lady, Sir, etc.

English address terms can be translated in several forms in Indonesian since there are many kinds of words to address someone such as pronouns (*engkau, kamu, anda, kalian*), title (*dokter, Menteri, Profesor*), names (*Andi, Dika, Ika*), kinship (*ayah, ibu, kakak, adik*), etc. Moreover, Indonesian considers the age, social status, sex, and intimacy in every situation.

The problem of translating address terms can be solved if the translator applies some techniques in order to produce quality translation. Larson (1984: 485) states that a translator is concerned that the result of his work be a good quality translation. A translation which does not effectively communicate the message of the source text is of limited value. To make things clear, the researcher gives some examples of second person address translation in the children novel entitled Power-Crazy Ms Wiz.

Example 1:

4. Podge meets Ms Wiz in the fair.

> Podge :
> SL: Ms Wiz!, what are **you** doing here?
> TL: *Ms Wiz!, Apa yang **anda** lakukan di sini?*

From the example above, it can be seen that the type of translation variation of address terms used in the text is in the form of pronoun. The translator translates the pronoun "you" lexically to find the appropriate receptor language equivalences. The translator decides to translate "you" into "*Anda*" because the addressor is younger than addressee.

Example 2:

78. Prime Minister said to Marjorie that he wants to speak to the nation with Ms Wiz.

> Marjorie:
> SL : B-but, **sir**.
> TL : *T-tapi, **sir**.*

In the second example, the type of translation variation of address terms used is in the form of title. In translating the address terms "sir", the

translator applies pure borrowing as the technique. The translation is accurate but it sounds unnatural. It will be better if the translator translates the word "sir" into "*Pak*" or "*Tuan*". The translation using the word "*Pak*" or "*Tuan*" will produce accurate and acceptable translation.

Example 3:

69. The Prime Minister said that he is not going to make a speech.

> People:
> SL   : Run out of words, have **you**?
>
> TL   : *Kehabisan kata-kata, ya,*

In the example above, the translator applies omission technique. The message of the source language can be conveyed accurately to the target language. Without translating the word "you", the translation still sounds natural. However, the text also can be translated into "***Anda** kehabisan kata-kata ya,*".

Example 4:

120. This dialogue happens when Podge goes home. He meets his parents.

> Podge:
> SL: **You** mean about the books and the biscuits and St Barbanas?
> TL: *Maksud **Ayah** tentang buku dan biskuit dan St Barbanas?*

Example above shows that the translation technique applied by the translation is adaptation. As we seen that the source language uses the type of address term in the form of pronoun "*You*". However, the translator translates into the kinship term "*Ayah*". It is done since the participants of this dialogue are Podge as a son and her father, Mr. Harris. They have different age and social status. The application of adaptation technique does not ruin the message. The message is conveyed accurately.

Moreover, adaptation makes the translation natural since the translation is appropriate with the target language culture

Based on the phenomena, the researcher tries to investigate translation techniques used by the translator and the translation quality of address terms in the novel entitled Power Crazy Ms Wiz.

B. Problem Statements

Based on the research background, the problem statements are formulated as follows :

1. What are types of translation variations of English second person address found in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz ?

2. What are the techniques used by the translator in translating English second person address in the novel entitled Power-Crazy Ms Wiz?

3. How is the translation quality of second person address in terms of accuracy and acceptability?

C. Problem Limitation

In order to achive the objectives of the research problems, this research focuses on the English-Indonesian translation of second person address found in Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. It emphasizes on the terms of address when they function as a subject and vocative in English - Indonesian translation. The focus analysis includes the types of translation variations of second person address, the translation techniques applied and the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability of the

novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. The readability is not analyzed in this research because this research analyzes in term of word, not in the form of clause, sentence or paragraph.

D. Research objectives

Based on the problem statements , the research objectives are:

1. To analyze the types of translation variations of address terms in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz into *Ms Wiz Gila Kuasa*.

2. To analyze the translation techniques used by the translator in translating English addrress terms of the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz into *Ms Wiz Gila Kuasa*.

3. To analyze the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

E. Research Benefits

This research is expected to give some benefits for:

1. Students of English Department

This research can be useful as supplementary reference for the students of English Department in studying translation subject.

2. Translators

The result of this research will give some contributions for the translators. The translators will get additional knowledge about overcoming some problems in translating a novel.

3. Other researchers

The result of this research will be beneficial for another researcher as an additional reference especially for dealing with novel.

F. Thesis Organization

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION. It consists of Research Background, Problem Statements, Research Limitation, Research Objectives, Research Benefits, and Thesis Organization.

CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW. It consists of Definition of Translation, Types of Translation, Problems in Translation, Language Variety, Address Terms, Translation Techniques, Translation Quality, and Translation Quality Assessment.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. It consists of Research Type and Design, Data and Source of Data, Sample and Sampling Technique, Method of Collecting the Data, Technique of Analyzing Data and Research Procedures.

CHAPTER IV: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS. Research Findings conveys The Analysis of The Types of Translation Variation of Second Person Address, The Translation Techniques, and The Translation Quality.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Translation

There are many translation experts propose definition of translation, but they express in different ways or opinions. According to Newmark (1981: 7) translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.

Bell (1991: 6) also defines translation as a replacement of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.

Furthermore, Nida (1975: 33) says that "Translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". In line with the definition, Nababan (2003: 21) gives a more detail definition about style. Style in translation is focused on the correspondence of language formality level between the source text and target text. In other words, a translator has to determine what kind of language variety which fits the kind of text being translated. For instance, if a translator translates a scientific text, he/she must use scientific language variety.

From the explanations given by the experts above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of replacing or reproducing the message of a text from the source language to the target language or an attempt to replace a

written message or statement from the souce language into the target language by considering the meaning and style of the text in order to employ the equivalence between the source language and the target language. Besides, language variety used to match the types of text being translated.

B. Types of Translation

Catford (1965: 25) divides translation into three kinds, namely word-for-word translation, literal translation, and free translation.

1. Word-for-word translation

Word-for-word translation has a characteristic that the sentence which is translated from source language into target language has the same order and meaning. There is no change of formation on the structure. Catford (1965: 25) defines that "It is essentially rank-bound at word rank (but many may include some morpheme, morpheme equivalences)". Nababan (1997: 20) states that this type can be applied if the structure of source language and target language are the same. Otherwise, if the structure of both languages is different, word-for-word translation should be avoided because the result may not be understandable and has different sentence structure in the receptor's language.

Example :

I	Like	That	Clever	Student
Saya	Menyukai	Itu	Pintar	Anak

(Nababan, 1999:30)

2. Literal translation

Catford (1965: 25) says that literal translation may start as it were word-for-word translation, but it makes change in conformity with target language grammar (for example: inserting additional word, changing at any rank, etc)". Literal translation may be like word-for-word translation but the translator modifies the order and grammar only by using an acceptable sentence structure in the target language.

Example :

He	Buys	A	new	car
Dia	Membeli	sebuah	mobil	baru

New car is not translated into baru mobil, but into mobil baru, because the translation is modified to get the acceptable noun phrase in the target language. In the target language (Indonesian), modifier is placed after the "thing". The source language (English) places modifier before the "thing".

3. Free translation

Catford says that "a free translation is always unbounded-equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale, but tend to be at the higher ranks – sometimes between larger units than the sentence" (1965: 25). Free Translation focuses on the contents or meaning of target language and it may change the style and form. Therefore, free translation reproduces translation which only has the same message with the original text but the style and form are different.

Example of free translation:

SL : His heart is in right place

TL : Dia baik hati

(Nababan, 1999 : 31)

C. Problems in Translation

Nababan (1999:54-60) explains that in translating process, there are some problems that are caused by some factors, such as the differences of language systems, the complexity of semantic and stylistic, the translator's competence and the quality of source text.

1. The differences of language systems

   There is no language that has the same form and systems in terms of syntax, lexical and morpheme. In English, there is a role that some plural words are added with "s" such as pens. However, in Indonesian there is no role like that.

2. The semantic and stylistic complexity

   There is no country that has the same culture as the other countries'. The translator will face a problem in translating the terms of socio-cultural to the target language. Stylistic complexity is also one of the factors that makes the translator difficult to transfer the message. Because of the difference of source and target language's cultures, the style of those languages is also different.

3. The translator 's competence

   Nababan (1999:59-60) says that the translator is the main subject in translating process. A translator should have language competence, cultural competence, subject competence, textual competence, transfer

competence, and sufficient experiences in translating. If the translators do not have good competence, they will not be able to produce quality translation.

4. The quality of source text

Nababan (1999:60) states that the problems of translation also can be caused by the low quality of the source language text. The message of the source language will be difficult understood if the translation's quality is not good, such as wrong grammar, ambiguous sentences, poor coherency within sentences or paragraph, mispunctuation and etc.

D. Language Varieties

The choice of language variety used depends on circumstances and people whom the speaker talks to. Variety is a neutral term which simply refers to any 'kind of language' without being specific (Trudgill, 1974: 17). Hudson (1980: 22) states that variety of language or just variety for short is different from one another. What makes one variety of language different from another is the linguistic items that it includes. Thus, Hudson defines variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution meaning that they are used by the same speaker or community. Catford (1965: 84) explains that a language variety is a sub set of formal and/or substantial features which correlates with a particular type of socio-situational feature.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that every language has its own varieties which are created by language users themselves. A whole

language is so vast and heterogeneous. Language varieties are any kind of language used by people or community.

Language varieties have some types. According to Hudson (1980: 24), the very general notion 'variety' includes examples of what would normally be called language, dialect, and register. The three types are extremely problematic. It is not easy to find a genral definition for each one which will distinguish it from the others and also to find criteria for delimiting varieties.

1. Language

Language is such a complex phenomenon that no one viewpoint can see it as a whole (Pit Coder, 1973:21). Haugen (in Hudson, 1980:31) states that language and dialect are ambiguous terms. Language is larger than a dialect meaning that language contains more than one called a dialect.

2. Dialect

According to Trudgill (1974:17), the term of dialect refers to differences between kinds of language which are differences of vocabulary and grammar as well as pronounciation. On the contrary, the term accent refers to differences of pronounciation. Holmes (1992: 142) states that there are two kinds of dialect, namely regional dialect and social dialect. Regional dialect involves features of pronounciation, vocabulary, and grammar according to the geographical area the speakers come from. Social dialect is distinguished by features of pronounciation, vocabulary, and grammar according to the social group of the speaker.

3. Register

Register is a variety related to the wider social role being played by the performer at the moment of utterance (Catford, 1965: 85). According to Cheshire 1992, Downes 1994, Biber 1988 in Hudson (1980: 45), the term register is widely used in sociolinguistics to refer to 'varieties according to use', in contrast with dialects, defined as 'varieties according to user'.

There is considerable variation in address forms usage, across language, across national boundaries, across social groups within the same country, from one individual to the next, and even in the behavior of the same person from one instance to another. There are at least two sources of variation in the use of address forms. First, there are group differences. Second, even within the same social groupings, there is considerable freedom to select one or other of the acceptable general patterns on an individual basis (Fasold, 1990:16).

E. Address Terms

Address terms are words and phrases used to address other people in conversation, meeting, letters, etc (Trudgill, 1992: 9). According to Fasold (1990: 1 - 2), address terms are the words speakers use to designate the persons they are talking to. He explaines that there are two main kinds of address forms: names and second-person pronouns.

Trudgill (1992: 9) states that there are four varieties of the forms of English second person address. They include pronouns such as *you*; titles such

as *Sir* and *Madam*; names such as *John* and *Mr. Smith*, and endearments and expressions such as *Mate*, *buddy*, *dear*, *honey*, etc. Meanwhile, Simatupang (2000: 77) divides address form into pronouns and kinship terms. The usage of pronominal systems in a certain language has a close relationship with etiquette of the speaker. The etiquette of English, for example, is different from the etiquette of Javanese, Batak, Sundanese, etc.

Kridalaksana in Chaer and Agustina (2004: 172) states that the variations of Indonesian second person address are classified into nine fields. They are (1) pronouns, for instance *engkau* and *kamu*; (2) proper name, for instance *Dika* and *Nita*; (3) kinship terms, for instance *bapak, ibu, kakak*, and *adik*; (4) title, for instance *dokter, profesor, letnan,* and *kolonel*; (5) the term of pe + verbal, for instance *penonton, pendengar,* and *peminat*; (6) nominal + ku, for instance *Tuhanku, bangsaku*, and *anakku*; (7) deictic, for instance *sini, situ*, and *di situ*; (8) nominal, for instance *awak, bung*, and *tuan*; and (9) zero.

In this research, the researcher focused only on pronouns, kinships, titles, and names. Each of them is described below:

a. Pronouns

Indonesian and English have different pronoun systems. They have different formal meaning and contextual meaning. The differences can be seen in diagram 1:

Diagram 1. English and Indonesian pronoun system

	Indonesian			English	
Singular	Plural			Singular	Plural
Aku / saja	(ex.) Kami	(in.) Kita	1	I	We
Engkau	Kamu		2	You	
Ia / beliau	Mereka		3	He / She / It	they

(Adapted from Catford, 1965:45)

Diagram 1 shows an approximate indication, as we have said, of translation equivalence; At the same time they indicate that not one English translation equivalent has 'the same meaning' (formally and contextually) as any Indonesian pronoun (Catford, 1965: 45).

b. Kinship

Larson (1984: 83) also states that each time a kinships term needs to be translated, the translator should consider carefully the referent in the non-linguistic word, and how that person would be referred to, rather than simply translating literally the word that looks like the closest equivalent.

From the explanation from Larson, it can be concluded that in translating the English kinship terms into Indonesian kinship terms, the translator should be careful since the English kinship systems are different from the Indonesian kinship systems. The differences can be seen in table 1 and table 2:

Table 1. The mapping of English kinship terms.

	Lineal		Colineal		Ablineal
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	
Second generation previous	Grandfather	Grandmother	Uncle	Aunt	Cousin
Previous generation	Father	Mother			
Same generation	Ego		Brother	sister	
Next generation	son	daughter	nephew	niece	
Second generation following	Grand son	grand daughter			

Table 2. The mapping of Indonesian kinship terms.

	Lineal		Colineal		Ablineal
	masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	
Second generation previous	Kakek	Nenek	Paman	Bibi	Saudara sepupu
Previous generation	Ayah	Ibu			
Same generation	Aku		Saudara (kakak/adik)		

Next generation	Anak	Keponakan	
Second generation following	Cucu		

(Adapted from Larson in Simatupang, 1999: 81)

Table 1 and 2 show that Indonesian has simpler kinship system than English. The terms brother or sister can be translated into *kakak/adik,* grand son or grand daughter can be translated into *cucu.*

c. Titles

Title is word used to show a person's rank, it indicates there is no or least intimacy between addresser and addressee, and it usually designates one's rank or occupation such as Doctor, Lord, Prince, Lady, Prime Minister etc. Trudgill (1974: 105) explains that,

> "The use of personal address depends on the relationship between an addresser and an addressee and the relative status of individuals involved in a conversation. Thus, the addresser-addressee of unequal rank including wealth, social stratification, age, are more formal and less relaxed than those between equals. And this brings the different forms of address caused by different degrees of status and intimacy."

The usage of title terms concerns with the addresser and addressee that have different social status, age, and intimacy. For instance, the way people talks to Prime Minister is likely different in using the address terms from that when he talks to a friend. The people may use title such as "Sir" or "Prime Minister".

d. Names

The name terms are usually used by people that know each other. They are also used depends on the relationship and the status of the participants. For

example: a teacher uses name such as *Dani* and *Mrs. Harris*. Fasold (1990:2)

states that people can address everyone in two ways: by their first name (FN)

such as *Bob* and *Jim* or by their title and last name (TLN) such as *Dr. John* and

Mrs. Smith.

F. Translation Techniques

Since the translator is asked to find the closest meaning of the source

text, he/she needs some techniques. Molina and Albir (2002: 509) define

translation technique as procedures to analyse and classify how translation

equivalence works. There are 18 translation techniques according to Molina

and Albir (2002:509 - 511). They are:

1. **Adaptation.**

   Adaptation is a translation technique that is applied by the translator to

   replace a source text cultural element with one from the target culture, for

   example to change as white *as snow* into *seputih kapas* in Indonesian.

2. **Amplification.**

   Amplification is a translation technique that introduces details that are not

   formulated in the source text: information, explicative paraphrasing, for

   example, when translating *Ramadan* to the *Muslim month of fasting*.

3. **Borrowing**

   Borrowing happens when a word or an expression is borrowed straight

   from another language. It can be pure (without any changes), for example,

   to use the English word *hard copy* in Indonesian or it can be naturalized

(to fit the spelling rules in the target language), for example, *komputer* (Molina and Albir, 2002:510).

4. **Calque.**

   Calque is a translation technique where a translator translates words or phrases of the source language literally; for example, *interest rate* is translated into *tingkat suku bunga*.

5. **Compensation.**

   Compensation is a translation technique that introduces a source text element of information or stylistic affect in another place in the target text because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the source text.

6. **Description.**

   Description is a translation technique that is applied by replacing a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, for example to translate *The Big Deeper* as *Kereta mini dengan rel yang naik turun tajam*.

7. **Discursive creation.**

   Discursive creation is a translation technique which establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, for example, the Spanish translation of the film *Rumble fish* as *La ley de la calle*.

8. **Established equivalence.**

   It is a translation technique that is applied by using a term or expression recognized as an equivalent in the target language (based on the dictionary or habit). It is like literal translation, for example, *They are as like as peas* is translated into *Mereka seperti pinang belah dua.*

9. **Generalization.**

   Generalization is a translation technique where a translator uses a more general or neutral term in the target language, for example: *becak* into *vehicle*.

10. **Linguistic amplification.**

    Linguistic amplification is a translation technique that add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

11. **Linguistic compression.**

    It is a translation technique that synthesize linguistic elements in the target text. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling.

12. **Literal translation.**

    Literal translation happens when a translator translates a word or an expression word for word, for example, *I buy a new clothes* is translated into *saya membeli baju baru*.

13. **Modulation.**

    It is a translation technique that changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source text; it can be lexical or structural, for example, *I broke my leg* is translated into *kakiku patah*.

14. **Particularization.**

    Particularization is a translation technique where a translator uses a more precise or concrete term, for example to translate *land transportation* in English as *mobil* in Indonesian.

15. **Reduction.**

Reduction is the opposite of amplification technique. It suppresses a source text information item in the target text, for example, to translate *the month of fasting* into *Ramadhan*.

16. **Substitution.**

Substitution is a translation technique that changes linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements or vice versa, for example to translate *the Arabic gesture of putting your hand on your heart as thank you*.

17. **Transposition.**

Transposition is related to the change in the grammar from the source language into the target language, for example the change from plural into singular, such as *plastic **toys*** translated into ***mainan** plastik*.

18. **Variation.**

Variation is related to the change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc., e.g., to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

G. Translation Quality

There are three parameters of translation quality. They are accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

1. Accuracy

Accuracy is a freedom from mistake or error. (Webster's Dictionary, 1973: 5). Accuracy is the most important criterion in translation to produce quality translation. It is related to the correctness of transferring the message. A translation can be considered as an accurate translation if the message is conveyed to the target language correctly. A translation that losses some messages or has got more messages than the source language, cannot be called quality translation. Accuracy has a close relation to the equivalence. To get a quality translation, a translator should try to transfer all messages of source language to target language equivalently.

2. Acceptability

A translation should conform with norm and culture because it will be able to be accepted by the readers. A translation that does not conform with norm and culture will be refused by the readers. A translation can be acceptable if it is read as an original text in target language and sound natural for the target readers. Bell (1991: 90) states that the target text must be intended to be a text and accepted as such in order to be utilized in communicative interaction.

3. Readability

In translating, readability is related to the understanding of source language text and target language text (Nababan, 1999: 61). According to Richards et al (in Nababan, 1999: 62), readability refers to how easy written

materials can be read and understood. Readability of a text is decided by some factors. Richards et al (in Nababan, 1999: 63) states that readability depends on the average length of sentences, the number of new words and language grammatical complexity.

Sakri (in Nababan, 1999: 63-64) states that readability depends on the vocabularies and the construction of the chosen sentence which is used by the writer. A text which contains unusual words will be difficult to understand by the readers. A complex sentence also will be more difficult to understand than the simple sentence. Nababan (1999: 63-64) explains several factors that influence the readability of a text: the use of new words, local words, ambigouos words, strange words, the use of incomplete words and complex words and then the average length of sentences.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are some factors that may influence the readability of a text. The readers can understand the text easily if the text has a high level of readability. A readability of a text is not only caused by the text itself but also the translator's competence.

H. Translation Quality Assessment

Translation quality assessment means measuring the quality of translation. According to Machali (in Kusmiati, 2008: 24) there are two reasons why the translation quality assessment is important: (1) to create dialectical relationship between translation theory and its practice; (2) to find out the criteria and standard in assessing the translator's competence, especially when we evaluate several versions of target language texts from the same source

language text. What is accessed is not the process of translation, but the translation product.

According to Larson (1984: 485), there are three reasons of assessing translation. The first reason for assessing a translation is to be sure that it is accurate. The accuracy test is needed since the translator wants the accuracy of his/her translation. It is possible that the translator adds or deletes some important messages of the source language.

The second reason for assessing a translation is to be sure that it is clear. Larson (1984: 487) states that a translation may be accurate but still not communicate to the people who are to use it. The forms of the language used should be those which make the message of the source text as easy to understand as the source text itself was to understand.

The last reason for assessing a translation is to be sure that it is natural. This test is needed to make the text sounds natural. A further explanation about assessing naturalness or acceptability is given by Larson (1984: 487):

> "A translation may be accurate in that the translator understood correctly the source text and its attempting to communicate that information, and it may even by understandable, and yet the forms may not be the natural idiomatic forms of the receptor language."

Many experts offer some recommendations to assess a translation quality as follows:

1. Cloze Technique

House in Nababan, Edi Subroto and Sumarlam (2004:20) defines that "easier the readers guess the next word means easier that word can be understood". In this technique, the readers get a text in which some words are omitted. The readers are asked to predict the words that had been omitted. If

they can guess the right words as much as possible, it indicates that they comprehend the readers comprehend the text.

2. **Reading-aloud Technique**

In this technique, the readers are asked to read the text loudly to measure the fluency of the readers in reading translation text and also measure the grammmatical of translation text.

3. **Knowledge Test**

This test assesses the quality of the translation through the knowledge testing of the target language. The target readers are asked to read the translation text and answer the questions. (Nababan, Edi Subroto and Sumarlam, 2004: 22).

4. **Performance Test**

This test is generally used to measure the quality of technical translation. It is done by asking the readers to perform a task using the instruction of the translated text to repair part of the equipment. If the readers can repair the equipment by reading the translation, the message of the source language is conveyed accurately in the target language.

5. **Back translation**

It is a way to assess the translation by having someone else, who is bilingual in the source language and the target language to make a back translation of the translated text into the source text (Nababan, 2004: 59). It means that someone who is bilingual in the source language and the target language back translates the translation text that has been translated into the target language.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Type and Design

In this research, the researcher applies a descriptive qualitative method. Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 28) state that one of feature of qualitative research is that it is descriptive. According to Cresswell (1994: 145) qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures.

Sutopo (2002: 35) says in qualitative research, the data collected are in the forms of words, sentences or pictures, which more valuable than number or frequency. By using descriptive qualitative method, the researcher only collects, classifies, analyzes the data, and then draws a conclusion.

This research belongs to qualitative research since it does not employ statistic procedure and calculation. Strauss & Corbin in Syamsuddin & Damianti (2006: 73) say that qualitative research is a research that the findings are not obtained by means of statistic procedure and calculation.

This research is designed as a single embedded-case study since the researcher only focuses on a particular aspect. In this study, the researcher focuses on the analysis of English-Indonesian translation of second person address. Sutopo (2002: 112) says that a research is called a single embedded-case study if it focuses on one characteristic.

B. Data and Source of Data

This research used two kinds of data, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data consists of second person address or address terms in the novel entitled Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. The secondary data are the scores obtained from questionnaires distributed to the informants, which are concerned with the degree of accuracy and acceptability.

Source of data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained. Sutopo (2002: 50-54) states that source of data in qualitative research can be informant, event or activity, place, and document. The data of this research were taken from two sources: documents and informants.

The documents used in this research are the dialogues consisting second person address of English version of Power-Crazy Ms Wiz and its Indonesian version. In this research, there was a group of informants. As stated by Sutopo (2002: 50) that the position of informants in qualitative research is very important because they are the source of information. They have important role to check the translation quality of Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. The group of informants is the three raters who are required to assess the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

Considering the significant role of the informants, there are some criteria that should be fulfilled. Here are some criteria that the raters should have:

a. Mastering English and Indonesian well

b. Having a good competence of translation

c. Having experience in translation

d. Having willingness to involve in this research

C. Sampling Technique

In qualitative inquiry, sampling is gathering information as many as possible from various sources and construction (Moleong, 2009: 224). This research employs purposive sampling technique. There is no random sampling in qualitative research, but there is purposive sampling (Moleong, 2009: 224). This type of sampling is also called criterion-based sampling (Goetz & LeComptte in Sutopo, 2002: 56). In selecting the sample, the researcher has to choose the source of data that could give the information about the problems of the research. As stated by Sutopo (2002: 56) that in purposive sampling technique, the researcher tends to choose informants who know the information and the problems deeply and the informants must be reliable as the valid source of data. In conducting this research, the researcher took address terms which fulfill the objective of the research. Moreover, the informants chosen are the ones fulfilling the criteria set by the researcher.

D. Method and Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher employed two kinds of method. The first one is content analysis, which is used to collect the primary data. According to Weber (in Moleong, 2009: 220), content analysis is research methodology that uses a number of procedures to draw valid conclusions from a book or document. The researcher read the novel, compared the original novel and its Indonesian translation, underlined and noted the dialogues which contain address terms and gave number to each datum.

The second method of the data collection is questionnaire, which is used to collect the secondary data. According to Sutopo (2002: 70), questionnaire is the list of questions for data collection in research. Arikunto (1997: 128) says that questionnaire is some written questions that are used to get information from the respondent about her/his self or about something that he/she knows. This research applies two types of questionnaire; close format and open-ended format. The close format questionnaire means the questionnaire is in form of scaled questionnaire. The researcher distributes questionnaire to three raters. They were asked to evaluate and give score for each datum dealing with accuracy and acceptability. Meanwhile, in open-ended format, the raters are allowed to give their comments dealing with accuracy and acceptability. The score given is based on the scale and translation quality indicators as follows:

Table 3. Scale and translation quality indicators of accuracy.

Scale	Meaning	Indicators
3.	Accurate	The message of the source text is accurately conveyed to the target text.
2.	Less accurate	The message of the source text is less accurately conveyed into the target text.
1.	Inaccurate	The message of the source text is not conveyed at all

Source: Adaptation from Nagao et al in Nababan (2004: 61).

Table 4. Scale and translation quality indicators of acceptability.

Scale	Meaning	Indicators
3.	Acceptable	The translation is conveyed naturally or does not feel like a translation. The translation conforms with norm and culture of the target text.

2.	Less acceptable	The translation sounds like translation. The translation does not quite conform with norm and culture of the target text.
1.	Unacceptable	The translation extremely sounds like translation. The translation does not conform with norm and culture of the target text.

Source: Adapted from Machali in Kusmiati (2008: 33).

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher employed the steps as follows:

1. Analyzing the types of translation variation of address terms in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz.

2. Analyzing the translation techniques

   After classifying the data based on the variation of address terms, the researcher analyzed the techniques applied by the translator and classified based on the translation technique.

3. Analyzing the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability

   For analyzing the accuracy and acceptability, the researcher distributed questionnaires containing the scales of accuracy and acceptability to three raters. After analyzing the accuracy and acceptability, the researcher classified each datum based on the accuracy and acceptability according to the raters. These are the classification:

   • Classification A (Accuracy)

     A 3: accurate

A 2: less accurate

A 1: inaccurate

• Classification B (Acceptability)

B 3: acceptable

B 2: less acceptable

B 1: unacceptable

4. Counting the percentage of each classification

   The number of data in each classification was calculated to get the percentage. Afterwards, the result of the analysis was put in tables..

5. Drawing the conclusion

F. Research Procedures

   The research procedure describes the order of steps that should be taken by the researcher in conducting the research. The researcher applied research procedure as follows:

1. Reading the novel

   The researcher read the novel power crazy Ms Wiz, compared the dialogues of English version and its Indonesian translation.

2. Collecting the data.

   The researcher collected the primary data by selecting dialogues in the novel which use address terms and its translation. The data obtained were written down.

3. Numbering the data

   In order to make the researcher easier in analyzing the data, each datum collected is given a number.

4. Giving questionnaire to three raters dealing with accuracy and acceptability.

5. Analyzing the primary data

   The data were analyzed to find out the translation variation of address terms and the translation techniques applied in the translation of the Power crazy Ms Wiz.

6. Collecting the secondary data

   The secondary data were collected from the questionnaires distributed to the raters.

7. Analyzing the secondary data

   The secondary data were analyzed to find out the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

8. Classifying the data

   From the analysis result, the data were divided into classifications. Then number of data in each classification was calculated to get percentage and finally the result was put in tables.

9. Drawing conclusions

   Based on the data analysis and research findings, the researcher drew some conclusions and proposed recommendations.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

1. Types of The Translation Variation of Address Terms

In translating address terms of the novel entitled Power-Crazy Ms Wiz, the translator applied some variations in translating the address terms into the target language. In this research, the translation variation is shown from the translation of pronouns "You" into "*Anda, Kau, Kalian*", possessive pronouns, even there are pronouns "You" that are not translated (omitted). Moreover, the pronoun "You" is translated into kinship term "Ayah". Those translation variation happens because the translator considers the age, sex, social status, and the relationship between the participants in order to get a translation that conforms with the norm and culture of the target text.

The classification is based on classification proposed by Trudgill and Simatupang. Trudgill (1992: 9) states that there are four varieties of the forms of address terms, namely; pronouns, titles, names, and endearments and expressions. Simatupang (2000:77) divides address form into pronouns and kinship terms. Therefore, in this research, the researcher classified the data into four, namely; pronouns, kinship, names, and title.

The types of translation variation of address terms can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5

Types of Translation Variation of Address Terms

No.	Types of Translation Variation	Number of Address Terms	Percentage
1.	Pronoun	70	53.85%
2.	Kinship	9	6.92%
3.	Names	31	23.85%
4.	Titles	20	15.38%
	Total	130	100%

Table 5 shows that from 130 address terms, there are 70 address terms (53.85%) are translated in the form of pronoun, 31 address terms (23.85%) are translated in the form of names. Next, the researcher found 20 address terms (15.38%) are translated in the form titles. The least is kinship. The researcher only found 9 address terms (6.92%).

1. Pronoun

This classification includes English address terms in the form of pronoun. The English pronoun "you" is variously translated into Indonesian. In this research, the researcher found the English address terms "you" are translated into *kau, anda, kalian* and even they are not translated (omitted). Moreover, pronouns "you" as subject are translated into possessive pronoun and conversely.

Example 1:

10. The dialogue happens when Mr Harris and podge are in dining room. Mr

Harris tells Podge that there are going to be some changes around them

Mr Harris:

SL: Number one, **you**'re going to spend less time with your nose in
a book, reading   stories,

TL: *Nomor satu, **kau** akan mengurangi waktumu memelototi buku
cerita dan menambah waktu belajar untuk ujian.*

Example 2:

6. Ms Wiz asks Podge to tell his problem.

Podge:
SL: I thought **you** knew everything,
TL: *Kupikir **Anda** tahu semuanya,*

Example 3:

19. Jack Beddows, Podge's best friend appears behind Ms Wiz and Podge.

Jack:

SL: I thought **you** were playing a game.

TL: *"Kupikir **kalian** sedang main game.*

The classification is presented in table 6.

Table 6.

Types of Translation Variation of Address Terms in the Form of

Pronoun

No.	SL	TL	Number of Address Terms	Total
1.	You	Kau	5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 46, 51, 53, 55, 56, 75, 76, 81, 87, 88, 89, 103, 113,	27

			118, 129	
2.	You	Anda	4, 6, 17, 18, 26, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 58, 60, 61, 64, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 85, 93, 97, 98, 102, 105, 108	26
3.	You	Kalian	19, 22, 27, 28, 73, 86	6
4.	You	Θ	2, 20, 21, 23, 49, 69	6
5.	You	N + mu	54, 111	2
6.	Your +N	N + mu	7	1
7.	Your+N	N	91	1
8.	Everybody	Semua	84	1
			Total	70

2. Kinship

This classification contains address terms in the form of kinship. In this research, the researcher found address terms included in this classification are translated in the same form and also in the different form. The researcher found a translation variation. It is the translation of pronoun "You" into kinship term "Ayah".

Example 1:

1.The stallholder, a red-faced man whose largestomach stretched his dirty white shirt, hold out a hoop to Podge.

The stallholder:
SL: Want a go **son**?
TL: *Mau coba, **Nak**?*

Example 2:

15. Mr Harris and podge are in dining room. Mr Harris tells Podge that there are going to be some changes around them. Mr Harris decided to take Podge away from his school, St. Barbanas.

Mr Harris:
SL: My decision's final and I won't budge. Will I, **Mother**?
TL: *Keputusanku sudah bulat dan aku tidak akan berubah pikiran. Ya, kan, **Bu**?*

Example 3:

120. Mr Harris places his arm around Podge's shoulder.

Podge:
SL: **You** mean about the books and the biscuits and St Barbanas?
TL: *Maksud **Ayah** tentang buku dan biskuit dan St Barbanas?*

In the example 1 and 2, it can be seen that the translator does not change the form of address terms. The address terms are still translated in the form of kinship. Meanwhile, the example 3 shows that the translator changes the form of address terms. The pronoun "you" is translated in the from of kinship. It is done to get a cultural equivalent.

The classification is presented in Table 7.

Table 7.

Types of Translation Variation of Address Terms in the form of Kinship

No.	Form	SL	TL	Number of Address Terms	Total
1.	Unchanged	Son	Nak	1, 117, 119, 127	4
		Mother	Bu	15, 52, 79, 90	4
2.	Changed	You	Ayah	120	1
Total					9

3. Names

This classification contains address terms in the form of names. They are translated into Indonesian in one way, unchanged translation. It means that the names are translated in the same form. According to Fasold (1990:2), there are two ways to address people, by their first name (FN) and by their title and last name (TLN).

Example 1:

8. Mr Harris and podge are in dining room. Mr Harris tells Podge that there are going to be some changes around them.

> Mr Harris:
> SL: Now **Peter**, we need to have a serious discussion,
> TL: *Nah **Peter**, kita harus mengadakan diskusi serius,*

Example 2:

24. Ms Wiz reaches under her seat and take out a white umbrella which she fixs to

the front of the dodgem. It begin to turn, faster and faster.

Podge:

SL: Er, no, **Ms Wiz**,

TL: *Ng, jangan, **Ms Wiz,***

Example 3:

124. Ms Wiz says goodbye to Podge, Jack, Mr and Mrs Harris

Ms Wiz:
SL: Bye, Podge. Bye, **Jack**, Bye, Mr and Mrs Harris.
TL: *Bye, Podge. Bye, **Jack**, Bye, Mr dan Mrs Harris.*

The classification is presented in Table 8.

Table 8.

Types of Translation Variation of Address Terms in the form of Names

No.	Form	SL	TL	Number of Address Terms	Total
1.	Unchanged	FN	FN	8, 9, 25, 42, 50, 77, 80, 92, 100, 109, 112, 115, 116, 121, 123, 124, 126, 128	18
		TLN	TLN	3, 24, 59, 65, 94, 96, 99, 101, 104, 107, 110, 122, 125,	13
Total					31

4. Titles

This classification includes address terms in the form of title. These forms

are translated into Indonesian using unchanged translation. According Widi

(2005: 45), unchanged translation in this classification is divided into four forms, Hierarchical Title (HT), Kin Title (KT), Nickname Title (NT), and Proffessional Title (PT). In this research, the researcher only found two forms, Hierarchical Title (HT) and Proffessional Title (PT)

Example 1:

29. A tall, bearded policeman pushes his way towards them. Taking one look at the dodgem,he reaches into his to pocket for a notebook.

> Ms Wiz:
>
> SL: I'm sorry for our parking, **officer**,
>
> TL: *Maaf tentang parkir kami,* ***Pak Polisi***.

Example 2:

37. The policeman continues to stare into space, his mouth hanging open.

> Policeman:
> SL: Yes, **ma'am**,
> TL: *Ya,* ***ma'am***,

Example 3:

82. A rather large television producer, called Miss Barkworth, is fussing around with the papers on the Prime Minister's desk.

> Miss Barkworth:
> SL: This is all most irregular, **sir**,
> TL: *Ini sangat tidak biasa, sir,*

The classification is presented in Table 9.

Table 9.

Types of Translation Variation of Address Terms in the form of Titles

No.	Form	SL	TL	Number of Address Terms	Total
1.	Unchanged	EPT	IPT	29, 47, 57, 62, 63, 70, 74, 95, 106, 114, 130	11
		EHT	IHT	30, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 78, 82, 83	9
Total					20

2.   Translation Techniques

In translating address terms of Power Crazy Ms Wiz, the translator applied certain techniques. The techniques are applied to produce a good quality of translation product. After analyzing the data, both English address terms and its translation, the researcher found five techniques used by the translator in translating address terms of the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. The techniques are literal translation, borrowing, omission, transposition, and adaptation.

The table of translation techniques can be seen in Table 10.

Table 10.

Translation Techniques

No.	Techniques	Address Terms Number	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	99	76.15%
2.	Borrowing	20	15.38%
3.	Omission	6	4.61%
4.	Transposition	4	3.08%

5.	Adaptation	1	0.78%
	Total	130	100%

Table 10 shows that the translator translates 130 address terms by applying translation techniques, namely; literal translation, borrowing, transposition, omission, and adaptation. There are 99 address terms (76.15%) are translated by applying literal translation, 20 address terms (15.38%) using borrowing, and 6 address terms (4.61%) employing omission technique. Four address terms (3.08%) are translated by the translator by applying transposition technique. Moreover, one address term (0.78%) are translated by using adaptation technique.

1. Literal Translation

Literal translation means that the translator translates a word or expression word for word.

The address terms which are translated by using this technique can be seen in Table 11.

Table 11

Literal Translation

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Technique	Address Terms Numbers	Total
Literal Translation	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 70,71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130	99

The examples of literal translation are as follows:

Example 1:

1. The stallholder, a red-faced man whose largestomach stretched his dirty white shirt, hold out a hoop to Podge.

> The stallholder:
> SL: Want a go **son**?
> TL: *Mau coba, **Nak**?*

The example points out the word "son" is translated into "*Nak*" in the target language. "Son" in the source language and "*Nak*" in the target language refers to the masculine. The address term is used to show the close relation between addressor and the addressee.

Example 2:

4. Podge meets Ms Wiz in the fair.

Podge :
SL: Ms Wiz!, what are **you** doing here?
TL: *Ms Wiz!, Apa yang **anda** lakukan di sini?*

Example 3:

5. Podge meets Ms Wiz in the fair.

Ms Wiz:

SL: **You** know how it is, I go wherever magic is needed.

TL: ***Kau** tahu sendiri, Aku pergi kemanapun keajaiban dibutuhkan.*

From the two example above, it can be seen that the translator translates the word "you" lexically to find the appropriate receptor language equivalences. In example 2, "You" is translated into "*anda*" in the receptor language because the participants have different social status and age. In the example 2, the addressee (Ms Wiz) is older than the addressor (Podge). However, in example 3, "you" is translated into "*kau*" since the addressee (Podge) is younger than the addressor (Ms Wiz).

Example 4:

29. A tall, bearded policeman pushes his way towards them. Taking one look at the dodgem, he reaches into his to pocket for a notebook.

Ms Wiz:

SL: I'm sorry for our parking, **officer**,

TL: *Maaf tentang parkir kami, **Pak Polisi**.*

The example 5 shows that the word "officer" is translated into "*Pak Polisi*" in the target language. The example points out that the addresor knows

that the officer is a policeman and there is least intimacy between them. The translator translates "officer" into "*Pak Polisi*" to produce acceptable translation.

2. Borrowing

Borrowing happens when the source language words are written in target language because there are no equivalents in target language. The total data containing borrowing in this translation is 20 out of 130. The address terms number that are translated using borrowing technique can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12

Borrowing

Technique	Address Terms Numbers	Total
Borrowing	3, 24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 59, 65, 78, 82, 94, 96, 99, 101, 104, 107, 110, 122, 125	20

The examples of borrowing are as follows:

Example 1:

24. Ms Wiz drives the dodgem faster and faster.

> Podge:
> SL: Er, no, **Ms Wiz,**
> TL: *Ng, jangan,* **Ms Wiz,**

The example above shows that the translator borrows the word "Ms" from the source language. Borrowing of the word "Ms" is improperly applied by the translator since there are equivalents in the target language such as "*Ibu*" or "*Nona*".

Example 2:

37. Policeman is hypnotized by Ms Wiz.

Policeman:
SL: Yes, **ma'am**.
TL: *Ya, **ma'am***.

From the example above, it can be seen that the term "ma'am" is borrowed from the source language. Actually, the message is accurately conveyed by using this technique. However, there are several terms or expressions which can replace the word "ma'am" in the target language, for example, "*nyonya or ibu*". The word "ma'am" should be translated more formal by using word "*ibu*" since the policeman is being hypnotized. It means that the policeman as if he has lower status than Ms Wiz.

3.   Omission

This technique is used by the translator since the meaning of some elements of source language is not significant enough to the development of the text. The researcher found 6 address terms translated by employing omission technique. The address terms which are translated using this technique can be seen in Table 13.

Table 13

Omission

Technique	Address Terms Numbers	Total
Omission	2, 20, 21, 23, 49, 69,	6

The examples of omission are as follows:

Example 1:

2. Podge meets Ms Wiz in the fair.

Ms Wiz
SL: Not today **you** aren't,

TL: *tidak hari ini,*

The example above points out that the word "you" is not translated into the target language. The omission ruins the message of the source language because the words omitted give significant meaning.

Example 2:

20. This dialogue happens Ms Wiz, Podge, and Jack squeezes into the dodgem.

> A fairground assistant:
> SL: **You**'re only allowed two people per car, you know. I think one of you really ought to get out.
> TL: *Hanya ada dua orang per mobil, tahu. Kurasa salah satu dari kalian harus keluar.*

The example above shows that the word "you" is omitted. The omission does not ruin the message of the source language because the meaning of the word omitted is not significant enough in the target language.

4. Transposition

This technique is related to the change in the grammar from the source language into the target language. In this analysis, the researcher found one type of transposition. It is the changing of English pronouns function as subject into Indonesian possessive pronouns and conversely. Four out of 130 address terms are translated using in this technique.

The address terms which are translated using this technique can be seen in Table 14.

Table 14

Transposition

Technique	Address Terms Numbers	Total

Transposition	54, 91, 111, 119	4

The examples of transposition are as follows:

Example 1:

54. Mr Harris opens one of the books and reads it to Mrs. Harris

Mr. Harris:
SL: "It say here, 'Welcome to *English for Exams*. The little guide will help you pass your English tests. The most important thing to remember is that the more books you read, the better **you**'ll be in English. It doesn't matter what books you read so long as you enjoy ...'."

TL: *Katannya di sini; 'Selamat datang di Bahasa Inggris untuk Ujian. Panduan kecil ini akan membantumu lulus ujian bahasa Inggris. Yang paling penting untuk di ingat adalah semakin banyak buku yang kau baca, semakin baik bahasa Inggris-mu. Tidak soal buku apa yang kau baca selama kau menikmati...'."*

Example 2:

111. Jack asks Ms Wiz to take him back to the purple dodgem and fly home.

Ms Wiz
SL: Anything **you** say, Jack,
TL: *Apapun perintah**mu**, Jack,*

Example 3:

91. Mr. Harris and Mrs. Harris sit grumply in front of the television set, a mug of

tea in his hand.

Mr. Harris:
SL: Publicity, Mother. **Your average politician** will do anything for publicity.
TL: *Publisitas, Bu. **Rata-rata politisi** mau melakukan apa saja demi publisitas.*

From the example 1 and 2 above, it can be seen that pronoun "you" in the source language are translated into possessive pronoun in the target language. The word "you" (subject) are translated into "mu" (possessive pronoun).

The third example shows that the translator translates the possessive pronoun "**Your average politician"** into subject "*Rata-rata politisi".*

5.   Adaptation

Adaptation is related to change the culture of the source language to the culture of the target language. In this analysis, the researcher found one address term that is translated using adaptation technique. The address term that is translated using this technique can be seen in Table 15.

Table 15

Adaptation

Technique	Address Term Number	Total
Adaptation	120	1

The examples of adaptation are as follows:

Example 1:

093. This dialogue happens when Podge goes home. He meets his parents.

> Podge:
> SL: **You** mean about the books and the biscuits and St Barbanas?
> TL: *Maksud **Ayah** tentang buku dan biskuit dan St Barbanas?*

In the example above, the translator uses adaptation technique to translate the address term in the form of pronoun "you" in the source language into the form of kinship "Ayah" in the target language. The translator applies adaptation

technique to get an acceptable translation. The example above shows that in translating the word "you", the translator considers the cultural aspect.

3. Translation Quality

In this part, the researcher analyzed the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability. In assessing the quality of the translation, the researcher involved a group of informants (raters). They evaluated the accuracy and acceptability of the translation. In this research, the researcher chose three raters based on certain criteria (see Chapter III, p. 28). They were asked to complete the questionnaires containing the scales of accuracy and acceptability.

1. Accuracy

The scale for assessing the accuracy of the translation ranges 1 to 3 as shown below:

Scale	Meaning	Indicators
3.	Accurate	The message of the source text is accurately conveyed to the target text.
2.	Less accurate	The message of the source text is less accurately conveyed into the target text.
1.	Inaccurate	The message of the source text is not conveyed at all

Source: Adaptation from Nagao et al in Nababan (2004: 61).

Three raters assess the accuracy of the translations. They are signed R1, R2, and R3. Below is the formula:

Data Number	R1	R2	R3	Mean

001	Score	Score	Score	Total score : total raters
002	Score	Score	Score	Total score : total raters

After making the calculation, the address terms are classified into three categories as follows:

Classification A.1 : accurate, covers the address terms with the mean score 3.0 – 2.9.

Classification A.2: less accurate, includes the address terms with the mean score 2.8 – 1.4.

Classification A.3: inaccurate, includes the address terms with the mean score 1.3 – 1.0.

The accuracy of the translations can be seen in Table 16.

Table 16

Accuracy of Translation

Classification	Address Terms Number	Total	
		Number of Address Terms	**Percentage (%)**
A.1	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65,	115	88.46

	66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130		
A.2	1, 2, 20, 21, 23, 30, 43, 44, 69, 78, 91, 117, 119, 120, 127	15	11.54
A.3	-	-	0
Total		**130**	**100**

As shown in Table 12, of 130 address terms, 115 address terms (88.46%) are accurately translated, and 15 address terms (11.54%) are less accurately translated into the target language. In this research, the mean score of accuracy of the translation is 2.9 (see Appendix 1). This score indicates that the translation of address terms of the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz is accurate since its mean score is close to scale 3.

To give a clear description about the research findings concerning the accuracy of the translation, some data representatives belong to accurate and less are accurate. Following is the description of the classification.

1.1 Classification A.1

This classification includes the address terms that have mean score ranging from 3.0 – 2.9. It means that the message of address terms of the novel

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Power-Crazy Ms Wiz was accurately conveyed to the target language. 115 address terms belong to this category. Here are the examples of the accurate translation:

Example 1:

6. This dialogue happens when Ms Wiz meets Podge in the fair. Ms Wiz knows that Podge has problem. She asks Podge to tell his problem.

> Podge:
> SL: I thought **you** knew everything,
> TL: *Kupikir **Anda** tahu semuanya*

All raters give 3 for this translation. They agree that the message of the source language is appropiately conveyed to the target language and any revision is not needed. The researcher aggrees to the three raters. The message of the source language is accurately conveyed to the target language.

Example 2:

107. This dialogue happens when Jack asks Ms Wiz to say goodbye to the Prime Minister.

> Prime Minister:
> SL: Goodbye, **Ms Wiz**,
> TL: *Selamat tinggal, **Ms Wiz**,*

All raters (R1, R2, and R3) give 3 for this translation. In translating the address term, the translator decides to borrow the words "Ms". Actually, there are several terms that can replace the words in Indonesian. For example, "Ms" can be transfered into "*Nona*" or "*Nyonya*". The researcher considers the translation is accurate. The borrowing of the word "Ms" does not ruin the message of the source text.

1.2 Classification A.2

This classification includes the address terms which are less accurate translation into the target language. Address terms belong to this classification are the address terms with the mean score ranging from 2.8 – 1.4. The examples of the address terms are as follows:

Example 1:

2. The dialogue happens when Podge meets Ms Wiz in the fair.

> Ms Wiz:
> SL: Not today **you** aren't,
> TL: *tidak hari ini,*

The translation above is included in classification A.2 since the mean score of the translation is 1.7. Two raters (R1 and R2) give 1 for the translation, while the other one (R3) gives 3. R1 and R2 agree that the translation is inaccurate since the message is not conveyed at all into the target language. Meanwhile, the R3 considers that deletion does not ruin the message of the source language. The speaker in the dialogue is persuading Podge to throw the hoop. The researcher considers the translation is inaccurate since the message is lost. The translation should be "*Hari ini **kamu** akan berhasil*".

Example 2:

55. The Prime Minister said that he is not going to make a speech.

> People:
> SL: Run out of words, have **you**?
> TL: *Kehabisan kata-kata, ya,*

For this translation, two raters (R2 and R3) give score 3, while the other one (R1) gives score 1 for the translation. The mean score 2.3 indicates that the translation needs some rewritings. R1 suggest that the translation should be "***Anda** kehabisan kata-kata ya*". The researcher tends to agree with R1. "You"

should be translated because the omission makes the translation loses the message.

Example 3:

91. Mr Harris and Mrs. Harris sit grumply in front of the television set, a mug of tea in his hand.

> Mr Harris:
> SL: Publicity, Mother. **Your average politician** will do anything for publicity.
> TL: *Publisitas, Bu.* **Rata-rata politisi** *mau melakukan apa saja demi publisitas.*

The mean score for this translation is 2. It means that all raters give 2 for this translation. The mean score 2 indicates that the translation needs some rewritings. All raters consider that there is a message not conveyed in the target language. They argue that it should be translated into "*Bu.* **Rata-rata politisi pilihanmu** *mau melakukan apa saja demi publisitas.*". The researcher has the same opinion as their view. There is lost message in the translation.

Example 4:

20. This dialogue happens when Ms Wiz, Podge, and Jack squeezes into the dodgem.

> A fairground assistant:
> SL: **You**'re only allowed two people per car, you know. I think one of you really ought to get out.
> TL: *Hanya ada dua orang per mobil, tahu. Kurasa salah satu dari kalian harus keluar.*

Example 5:

21. This dialogue happens when Ms Wiz, Podge, and Jack squeezes into the dodgem.

> A fairground assistant:

> SL: You're only allowed two people per car, **you** know. I think one
> of you really ought to get out.
> TL: *Hanya ada dua orang per mobil, tahu. Kurasa salah satu dari*
> *kalian harus keluar.*

The mean score for address term number 20 and 21 is 2.7. Two raters (R2 and R3) give 3, which means that the translation is accurate and it does not need any restructuring. However, one rater (R1) gives 2. He suggests that the translation needs to be restructured. R1 suggests that the translation will be more appropriate if all words "you" is translated *(**Kalian** hanya diperbolehkan dua orang per mobil. **Kalian** saya kira mengetahuinya. Kurasa salah satu dari kalian harus keluar).* The researcher has the same opinion as R1 that the translation is less accurate. The word "you" should be translated since the deletion ruins the message. The translation shoul be "***Kalian** hanya diperbolehkan berdua per mobil. **Kalian** tahu. Kurasa salah satu dari kalian harus keluar*".

2. Acceptability

In assessing the acceptability of the translation, the researcher employs the same three raters. The measurement of the acceptability of the translation is based on three classifications as shown below:

Scale	Meaning	Indicators
3.	Acceptable	The translation is conveyed naturally or does not feel like a translation. The translation conforms with norm and culture of the target text.
2.	Less acceptable	The translation sounds like translation. The translation does not quite conform with norm and culture of the target text.

1.	Unacceptable	The translation extremely sounds like translation. The translation does not conform with norm and culture of the target text.

Source: Adapted from Machali (in Kusmiati, 2008: 33).

After making the calculation of the address terms, the address terms are classified into three categories as follows:

Classification A.1: acceptable, covers the address terms with the mean score 3.0 – 2.9.

Classification A.2: less acceptable, covers the address terms with the mean score 2.8 – 1.4.

Classification A.3: unacceptable, includes the address terms with the mean score 1.3 – 1.0.

The acceptability of the translations can be seen in Table 17.

Table 17

Acceptability of Translation

Classification	Address Terms Number	Total	
		Number of Address Terms	**Percentage (%)**
B.1	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 41, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 60, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 97, 100, 102,	80	61.54

	103, 105, 109, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129		
B.2	2, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 52, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 69, 70, 74, 83, 95, 98, 106, 108, 114, 130	30	23.08
B.3	3, 24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 59, 65, 78, 82, 94, 96, 99, 101, 104, 107, 110, 122, 125	20	15.38
Total		**130**	**100**

As shown in Table 13, of 130 address terms, 80 address terms (61.54%) are acceptable, 30 address terms (23.08%) are less acceptable, and 20 address terms (15.38%) are unacceptable. In this research, the mean score of acceptability of the translation is 2.7 (see Appendix 2). This score indicates that the translation of address terms of the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz is less acceptable since it is in the range between 2.8 – 1.4.

2.1. Classification B.1

This classification includes address terms that have the mean score ranging 3.0 - 2.9. In this classification, the data obtained sound natural and conforms with norm and culture of the target text. There are 80 address terms of 130 which are considered to be acceptable. Below are the examples of the acceptable translation:

Example 1:

5. The dialogue happens when Podge meets Ms Wiz in the fair.

> Ms Wiz:
> SL: **You** know how it is, I go wherever magic is needed.
> TL: ***Kau*** *tahu sendiri, Aku pergi kemanapun keajaiban di butuhkan.*

All raters give 3 for this translation. The translation is translated naturally. The researcher agrees with the raters. The researcher considers that the translation does not feel like translation and conforms with norm and culture of the target text since the addressor is older than the addressee. Therefore the translator translates the word "you" into "*Kau*" because it is appropriate with the norm and culture of the target language.

Example 2:

57. This dalogue happens when Ms Wiz, Podge, and Jack face the Prime Minister.

> Ms Wiz:
> SL: So that's our problem, **Prime Minister**
> TL: *Jadi itulah masalah kami,* ***Perdana Menteri***

The mean score for this translation is 2.7, which indicates that the translation is not completely acceptable. Two raters (R2 and R3) give score 3 since they agree that the translation is conveyed naturally. Meanwhile, one rater (R1) gives score 2 for this datum. R1 assumes that the translation is less acceptable. He argues that the translator should add an address term, in this case "*Bapak*", so the translation becomes "*Jadi itulah masalah kami,* ***Bapak Perdana Menteri***". The researcher agrees with R1's opinion. Giving the word "*Bapak*" will make the translation acceptable to the target language. Based on the norm and culture of the target language, people should address the Minister, Presiden, Teacher etc by adding address terms "*Bapak / Ibu*" such as *Bapak / Ibu Menteri, Bapak Presiden, Bapak / Ibu guru* because they have different social status.

Example 3:

130. Jack is holding Henry, the goldfish in front of Podge. He hypnotizes Podge.

Podge hesitates, follows Henry with his eyes as he swam round and round.

> Podge:
> SL: I can hear you**, O master**.
> TL: *Aku bisa mendengar suaramu, O,**Tuan***.

The mean score for the translation above is 2.7, which indicates that the translation is not completely acceptable. R1 and R3 give score 3. They consider that the translation is acceptable. Meanwhile, one rater (R2) gives score 2 for this translation. He assumes that the word "master" should be translated into "*Pak*". The researcher tends to agree R1's and R3's opinion that the translation sounds natural and appropriate in the target culture. The translation "*Tuan*" is appropriate because the dialogue shows that Podge is hypnotized by Jack meaning that as if Podge has lower status than Jack.

2.2. Classification B.2

This classification includes the address terms which have mean score ranging 2.8 – 1.4. Translation which are included in this category sound like translation and does not quite conform with the norm and culture of the target language. There are 30 data of 130 data which belong to this classification. The examples of the less acceptable translation can be seen as follows:

Example 1:

69. The Prime Minister said that he is not going to make a speech.

> People:
> SL: Run out of words, have **you**?
> TL: *Kehabisan kata-kata, ya?*

The mean score of the translation above is 2.3. R1 gives 1 for this this translation, indicating that the translation sounds like a translation and there is some grammatical mistakes. R1 considers that the translation should be "***Anda kehabisan kata-kata, ya?***". However, R2 and R3 give 3 for the translation. They have the same opinion that the translation does not feel like a translation. The researcher agrees with R1's opinion. The addressee is the Prime Minister, therefore the addressor should honor the Prime Minister. The translator should translate the word "You" into "*Anda*" to make the translation conforms with the norm and the culture of the target language.

Example 2:

114. The dialogue happens when The Prime Minister is closing the door of Number ten, Downing street behind Podge, Jack, and Ms Wiz.

> Podge:
> SL: Thanks, **PM**
> TL: *Trims, **PM***

The mean score of the translation above is 2.3. R1 and R3 give score 2 for this translation. R1 and R3 consider the translation is less acceptable. They suggest that the translation should be "*Terima kasih,* ***Bapak Perdana Menteri***." Meanwhile, the R2 gives score 3 for this translation. He considers that the translation acceptable or does not feel like a translation. The researcher agrees with R1 and R3's opinion. The translation should be added the word "*Bapak*" since based on the norm and culture of the target language, people should address the Prime Minister by adding address term "*Bapak / Ibu*" because they have different social status.

Example 3:

1. The dialogue happens when Podge meets Ms Wiz in the fair.

> Ms Wiz:
> SL: Not today **you** aren't,
> *TL: Tidak hari ini,*

The mean score of this translation is 2. R1 considers the translation is not acceptable by giving score 1 to the translation. R3 gives score 2 indicating the translation is less acceptable. Meanwhile, R2 argues that the translation is conveyed naturally by giving score 3. R1 and R2 suggest that the word "you" should be translated. The researcher assumes that the translation is less acceptable. The expression will be acceptable if pronoun "you" were translated in the form of name, such as "*Tidak hari ini, **Podge**,*".

2.3. Classification B.3

The classification consists of address terms which extremely sound like a translation. Address terms belonging to this category have the mean score ranging from 1.3 - 1.0. There are 20 address terms included in this category. Below are the examples of unacceptable translation:

Example 1:

82. A rather large television producer, called Miss Barkworth, is fussing around with the papers on the Prime Minister's desk.

> Miss Barkworth:
> SL: This is all most irregular, **sir**,
> TL: *Ini sangat tidak biasa, **sir**,*

The translation above has the mean score 1.3. R1 and R3 give score 2, indicating that the translation is less acceptable. R1 suggests the word "sir" is changed to "*Tuan*" in the target language. Meanwhile, R2 gives score 1 for the translation. R2 assumes that the borrowing of the word 'sir' makes the

translation sounds unnatural. It feels like a translation. R2 and R3 suggest the word "sir" is translated into "*Pak*'. The researcher also considers that the translation is less acceptable because it sounds English. The translation should be "*Ini sangat tidak biasa, **Pak**.*"

Example 2:

107. Jack asks Ms Wiz to say Goodbye to the Prime Minister.

> Prime Minister:
> SL: Goodbye, **Ms Wiz**,
> TL: *Selamat tinggal, **Ms Wiz**,*

The mean score for the translation above is 1.3. R1 argues that the translation is less acceptable by giving score 2. Meanwhile, two raters (R2 and R3) give 1, indicating that the translation feels like a translation. All raters suggest that the word "Ms" should be translated into "*Nona*". The researcher agrees with the changing of "Ms" into "*Nona*". The word "Ms" can not be accepted by the target readers because it sounds English.

Example 3:

78. Prime Minister said to Marjorie that he wants to speak to the nation with Ms Wiz.

> Marjorie:
> SL : B-but, **sir**.
> TL : *T-tapi, **sir**.*

The mean score of the third example is 1. It means that the translation sounds unnatural. All raters give score 1. They suggest that the the word "sir" should be translated into "*Pak*" or "*Tuan*". The translation using the word "*Pak*" or "*Tuan*" will make the translation sounds natural. The researcher agrees with them, because "*Pak*" or "*Tuan*" is more acceptable to the target readers.

Maintaining the word "sir" makes the translation unnatural because it sounds English. The translator should translate the word "sir" since there are equivalents in the target language such as "*Pak*" or "*Tuan*" that are acceptable. The translation should be "*T-tapi,* **Pak**".

Example 4:

125. Ms Wiz says goodbye to Jack, Podge, Mr and Mrs. Harris.

> Ms Wiz:
> SL: Bye, Podge. Bye, Jack, Bye, **Mr** and **Mrs Harris**.
> TL: *Bye, Podge. Bye, Jack, Bye, **Mr** dan **Mrs Harris**.*

The translation above has the mean score 1.3. R1 gives 2 indicating that the translation is not naturally conveyed in the target language. However, R2 and R3 give 1 for the translation, meaning that the translation sounds like a translation. All of them suggest that the words "Mr and Mrs Harris" should be changed into "*Pak Harris dan Bu Harris*". The researcher also considers that the translation is unnatural because the target readers consider that the English address terms are not their language. The translator should translate the words "Mr" and "Mrs" because there are equivalents in the second language. The translation should be "*Bye, Podge. Bye, Jack, Bye, **Pak Harris** dan **Bu Harris**."*

C. Discussion

In this sub chapter, the researcher will discuss about the problem statements and how they are answered. As stated in chapter I, there are three problem statements in this research. The first problem is the types of translation variation of address terms found in the English – Indonesian translation of the

novel entitled Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. The second one is the techniques used by the translator in translating the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. The last is the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

In the first analysis, the researcher analyzed the types of translation variation of address terms in the English – Indonesian translation of the novel entitled Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. As stated by Fasold (1990: 2), in most languages, there are two main kinds of address terms: names and second-person pronouns. Related to this theory, the research findings show that this statement is applied in the translation of the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. In this research, the researcher found four types of translation variation of address terms. However, from four types of translation variation of address terms, pronouns and names dominate. From 130 address terms, 70 (53.85%) address terms are translated in the form of pronoun and 31 address terms or 23.85% are translated in the form of names. The researcher only found 20 address terms (15.38%) are translated in the form of titles and 9 address terms or 6.92% are translated in the form of kinship.

The second problem is the translation techniques used by the translator in translating address terms. In this research, the researcher found five techniques applied by the translator in translating the address terms; namely literal translation, borrowing, transposition, adaptation, and omission. From five techniques found by the researcher, literal translation is the technique that is mostly used by the translator. It is proven by research findings which show that of 130 address, 99 address terms 76.15% use this technique. The translator applies this technique to find the appropriate target language equivalences.

In this research, the researcher found borrowing technique. In this technique, the original source language words are written in the target language because there are no equivalents in the target language (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003: 70-71). The researcher found 20 address terms or 15.38% that are translated using this technique. Even though Molina and Albir state (2002: 210) that there are two types of borrowing (pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing), the researcher only found the pure borrowing in this research.

The translator also employs transposition technique in translating address terms of the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. This translation technique involves a change in the grammar from source language into target language (Vinay and Darbelnet in Newmark, 1988: 85). Related to the theory, the research findings show that there four address terms (3.08%) which are translated using this technique. According to Newmark (1988: 85-86), there are four types of transposition. They are the change from plural to singular, the change of adjective position, the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the target language, and the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. In this research, the reseacher found four data that are translated by changing the subject into possessive pronouns conversely.

Adaptation technique is applied by the translator in translating the address terms in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. The researcher categorized one (0.78%) of 130 address terms belong to this technique. The translator translates the address term by using a recognised equivalent between two situation.

Research findings shows that in this research found five translation techniques applied by the translator in translating the address terms. From five techniques, there is a technique; namely omission that is not mentioned by Molina and Albir. Research findings show that in translating the address terms in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz, the translator does not translate six address terms. It means that the translator omits the six address terms (4.61%). Baker (1992:40) stated that if the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lenghty explanations, translator can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question.

The third problem is concerning with the quality of the translation, in terms of accuracy and acceptability of the translation. From the analysis of the previous chapter, it can be said that the translation of address terms in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz is accurate, since its mean score is 2.9. It means that the translator conveys the message of the translation successfully. Even though the mean score is less than 0.1, it still belongs to accurate translation. The mean score 0.1 happened because in some address terms, the raters gave different score. It occured since the raters have different opinions. Moreover, the raters have different knowledge about translation of address terms. Therefore, it affects the mean score of accuracy.

In term of acceptability, the translation has the mean score 2.7. From the mean score, it can be seen that the translation is less acceptable. The lessening 0.4 occured because of different score given by the raters. In several translations, R2 and R3 consider that one address term is translated naturally, but not for R1

or R2 and R3 think that the translation does not feel like a translation, but R1 still feels like a translation.

In conclusion, from the researcher's opinion, the translation of address terms in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz is quite good. Most of the address terms in this research are accurately translated to the taget language. However, several translations still need to be reconstructed. Most of the translations sound natural, but some of them still feel like a translation product since the translation does not conform with the norm and culture of the target language. Moreover, there are some English address terms that are borrowed into the target language. It can not be accepted by the target readers because they consider the English address terms are not their language.

From the discussion above, it can be seen that the translation techniques used by the translator in translating address terms affect the quality of translation, in terms of accuracy and acceptability of the translation. The appropriate techniques applied by the translator result an accurate and acceptable translation. The lessened 0.1 for the accuracy score and 0.4 for acceptability score show that the translation is not completely accurate and acceptable. It is because in several translator, the translator used inappropriate techniques. Therefore, the mean score for accuracy and acceptability of the translation are not exactly 3.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings that has been stated and explained in the previous chapter, the researcher can drawn some conclusions as follows:

1. Types of translation variation found in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz are address terms in the form of pronoun, kinship, names, and titles. There are 130 address terms in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz. There are 70 (53.85%) of 130 address terms are translated in the form of pronoun. 31 (23.85 %) of 130 address terms are translated in the form of names. 20 (15.38%) address terms are translated in the form of titles and 9 (6.92%) are translated in the form of kinship.

2. The translation techniques employed by the translator to translate address terms in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz are borrowing, omission, transposition, literal translation, and adaptation. There are 106 address terms that translated using translation techniques. The most frequently used technique is literal translation, which covers 99 (76.15%) address terrms. 20 (15.38%) of 130 address terms are translated using borrowing technique. 6 (4.61%) of 130 address terms are translated using omission technique. Four (3.08%) of 130 address terms are translated using transposition technique.

Moreover, One (0.78%) address term is translated by using adaptation technique.

3. From the table of the result of accuracy and acceptability measurement, it can be seen that the translation fulfills two of three parameters of translation quality. It means that the translation of the novel Power-Crazy MsWiz is accurate and acceptable. The table of the result of accuracy measurement shows that the average score of the mean is 2.9 indicating that the translation of address terms in the novel Power-Crazy Ms Wiz is accurate. Moreover, the table of accuracy measurements shows that 115 (88.46%) of 130 address terms are translated accurately. 15 (11.54%) address terms are translated less accurately and there is no inaccurate translation. Meanwhile, the acceptability measurement shows that the average score of the mean is 2.6. It means that the translation is also acceptable. 80 (61.54%) of 130 address terms are translated naturally, 30 (23.08%) address terms are considered less acceptable, and 20 (15.38%) address terms are translated unnaturally.

B. Recommendations

From the research findings and from what has been explained in the previous chapters, the researcher would like to give some recommendations for translators, students of English Department, and other researchers.

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1. For translators

It is expected that translators will be motivated to produce a good and qualified translation. They are also expected to reduce mistakes they may make in translating address terms so that the address terms can be well interpreted. Moreover, the translators are expected to determine the translation techniques which can produce the appropriate and natural translation. Dealing with the reduction of text, the translators should consider thoroughly about what should be translated and what should be deleted. The translators should also consider about which should be translated using borrowing technique since inappropriate applied can make the translation unaccepetable or still feels like translation.
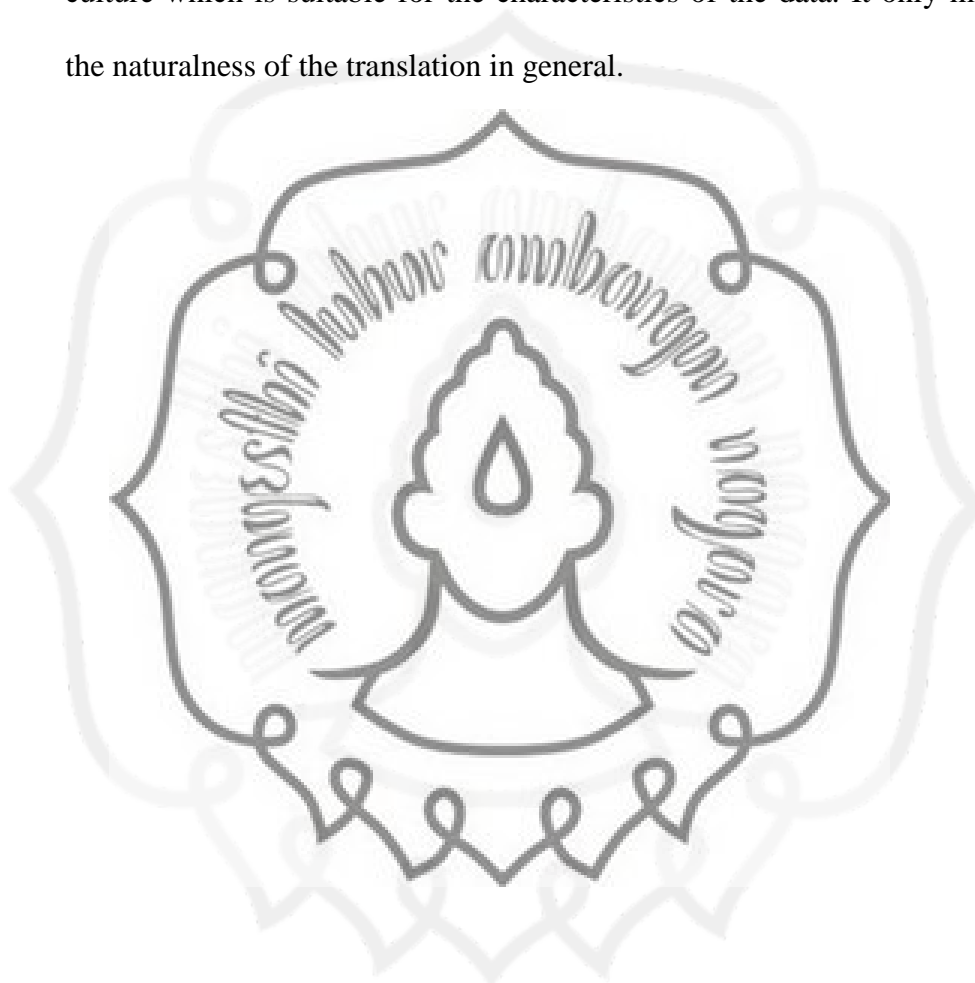
2. For students of English Department

The researcher suggests the students of English Department to learn more about address terms not only from novels but also from other sources, such as films.

3. For other researchers

The researcher suggests the other researchers to explore more about address terms and the translation of address terms by reading more books. Dealing with the research, the researcher suggests the other researchers to make clear indicators in their questionnaire. The indicators in the questionnaire of the researcher are not clear so that the result of questionnaire is not quite accurate. Dealing with the accuracy, the researcher mentions grammatical

mistakes not the correctness of transferring the message in the indicators of the questionnaire, whereas the accuracy is related to the correctness of the message transfer. Dealing with the acceptability, the researcher discusses the acceptability of the translation based on the norm and culture of the target readers, but the indicators of the questionnaire does not mention norm and culture which is suitable for the characteristics of the data. It only mentions the naturalness of the translation in general.

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2010