AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND QUALITY IN TRANSLATING NOTES IN *PS, I LOVE YOU* INTO INDONESIAN

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Sarjana Sastra

EUNIKE YAAKOBA EHA

392016013

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS

UNIVERSITAS KRISTEN SATYA WACANA

2020
AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND QUALITY IN TRANSLATING NOTES IN *PS, I LOVE YOU* INTO INDONESIAN

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Sarjana Sastra

EUNIKE YAAKOBA EHA

392016013

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS

UNIVERSITAS KRISTEN SATYA WACANA

2020
Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Eunike Yaenkoba Eha
NIM  : 392016013
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Judul tugas akhir : AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND QUALITY IN TRANSLATING NOTES IN PS I LOVE YOU INTO INDONESIAN

Pembimbing : Deta Maria Sri Darta, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa:

1. Hasil karya yang saya serahkan ini adalah asli dan belum pernah disyukur untuk mendapatkan gelar kesarjanaan baik di Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana maupun di institusi pendidikan lainnya.
2. Hasil karya saya ini bukan saduran/terjemahan melainkan merupakan gagasan, rumusan, dan hasil pelaksanaan penelitian/implementasi saya sendiri, tanpa bantuan pihak lain, kecuali arahan pembimbing akademik dan narausah penelitian.
3. Hasil karya saya ini merupakan hasil revisi terakhir setelah disyukur yang telah dikenai dan disetujui oleh pembimbing.
4. Dalam karya saya ini tidak terdapat karya atau pendapat yang telah ditulis atau dipublikasikan orang lain, kecuali yang digunakan sebagai acuan dalam naskah dengan menyebutkan nama pengarang dan dicantumkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya. Apabila di kemudian hari terbukti ada penyimpangan dan ketidakbenaran dalam pernyataan ini maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi akademik berupa pencabutan gelar yang telah diperoleh karena karya saya ini, serta sanksi lain yang sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana.

Salatiga, 7 Januari 2021

Eunike Yaenkoba Eha
PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN AKSES

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Eunike Yaakoba Eha
NIM   : 392016013
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Judul tugas akhir : AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND QUALITY IN TRANSLATING NOTES IN PS. I LOVE YOU INTO INDONESIAN

Dengan ini saya menyerahkan hak non-eksklusif* kepada Perpustakaan Universitas – Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana untuk menyimpan, mengatur akses serta melakukan pengelolaan terhadap karya saya ini dengan mengacu pada ketentuan akses tugas akhir elektronik sebagai berikut (beri tanda pada kotak yang sesuai):

√ a. Saya mengijinkan karya tersebut diunggah ke dalam aplikasi Repositori Perpustakaan Universitas, dan/atau portal GARUDA

   b. Saya tidak mengijinkan karya tersebut diunggah ke dalam aplikasi Repositori Perpustakaan Universitas, dan/atau portal GARUDA**

* Hak yang tidak terbatas hanya bagi komunitas penulis. Pengajar, peneliti, dan mahasiswa yang menyerahkan hak non-eksklusif kepada Repositori Perpustakaan Universitas bisa mengunduh hasil karya mereka mantap memilih hak copyright atau karya tersebut.
** Hanya akan menampilkan halaman sudu dan abstrak. Pihak ini harus dilengkapi dengan penjelasan atau peta analisis dari pembimbing TA dan ditetapkan oleh penerbit fakultas (dekan/kaprodi).

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenaranya.

Salatiga, 7 Januari 2021

Eunike Yaakoba Eha
Tanda tangan & nama orang menerima

Mengetahui,

Deita Maria Sri Daria, M Hum
Tanda tangan & nama orang pembimbing

F-LIB-081
AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND QUALITY IN TRANSLATING NOTES IN *PS. I LOVE YOU* INTO INDONESIAN

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of

The Requirement of the Degree of

Sarjana Sastra

Eunike Yaakobia Eha
392016013

Approved by,

Supervisor
Deta Maria Sri Darra, M.Hum

Examiner
Wahyu Seno Aji S.S. M.Hum
Copyright Statement

This thesis contains no such material as has been submitted for examination in any course or accepted for the fulfillment of any degree or diploma in any university. To the best of my knowledge and my belief, this contains no material previously published or written by any other person except where due reference is made in the text.

Copyright ©2020. Eunike Yaakoba Eha and Deta Maria Sri Darta,

All rights reserved. No part of this thesis may be reproduced by any means without the permission of at least one of the copyright owners or the Faculty of Language and Literature, Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga.

Eunike Yaakoba Eha.
Publication Agreement Declaration

As a member of the (SWCU) Satya Wacana Christian University academic community, I verify that:

Name: Eunike Yaakoba Eha  
Student ID Number: 392016013  
Study Program: English Literature  
Faculty: Language and Arts  
Kind of Work: Undergraduate Thesis

In developing my knowledge, I agree to provide SWCU with a non-exclusive royalty free right for my intellectual property and the contents there in entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND QUALITY IN TRANSLATING
NOTES IN PS. I LOVE YOU INTO INDONESIAN

along with any pertinent equipment.

With this non-exclusive royalty free right, SWCU maintains the right to copy, reproduce, print, publish, post, display, incorporate, store in or scan into a retrieval system or database, transmit, broadcast, barter or sell my intellectual property, in whole or in part without my express written permission, as long as my name is still included as the writer.

The declaration is made according to the best of my knowledge.

Made in: Salatiga  
Date: January 7, 2021

Verified by signee,

Eunike Yaakoba Eha

Supervisor

Examener

Deta Marasari Darta, M.Hum

Wahyu Seno Aji S.S., M.Hum
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside Cover Page .......................... i  
Pernyataan Tidak Plagiat .................. ii  
Pernyataan Persetujuan Akses ........... iii  
Approval Page ............................. iv  
Copyright Statement ..................... v  
Publication Agreement Declaration .... vi  
Table of Contents .......................... 1  
Abstract ................................... 2  
**CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION** ................. 3  
  A. Background ............................. 3  
  B. Research Questions ................... 4  
  C. Objective .............................. 4  
  D. Significance ............................ 4  
**CHAPTER II – THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK** ... 5  
  A. Translation .............................. 5  
  B. Translation Strategy ................... 5  
  C. Translation Quality .................... 7  
**CHAPTER III – METHODOLOGY** ................. 9  
  A. Methodological Approach ............. 9  
  B. Data Collection ........................ 9  
  C. Data Analysis Procedure .............. 9  
**CHAPTER IV – DISCUSSION** .................... 10  
**CHAPTER V – CONCLUSION** ..................... 16  
References .................................. 17  
Acknowledgments ........................... 18  
Appendix ................................... 19
AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND TRANSLATION QUALITY IN TRANSLATING NOTES IN *PS, I LOVE YOU* NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN

Eunike Yaakoba Eha

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the notes contained in the novel *PS, I Love You* and determine the translation strategy and analyze the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy. The data in this study are sentences in the source data of 10 notes in the novel using a qualitative approach method. Translator used seven of seven Vinay and Darbelnet strategies to identify the types of translation strategies used. The results showed that from was found from 24 existing data literal translation strategies mostly used by translator. The implementation of the translation strategy in this novel consists of strategy variants, the single strategy variant was applied 12 times, the couplet was applied 9 times, and the triplet variant 3 times. Furthermore, the quality of the translation is in the level of translation accuracy. The source data that is transferred to the target language can be categorized into three qualities: (1) accurate, (2) less accurate, and (3) inaccurate. In this study, 23 data were identified as accurate and 1 data inaccurate.

**Keywords:** translation, notes, translation strategies, accuracy, translation quality
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Translating cites a definition from Newmark (1988) is the activity of translating text from the source language into the target language according to the intent of the source language text. The translation process is an activity that requires language understanding and analysis. In the era of globalization, moreover, the rapid progress that has taken place in the field of communication technology has a strong impact on our daily lives and culture. The world is getting smaller because various activities begin to run on a global scale. With this, the translator will certainly face problems or challenges in delivering messages from the source text to the target text because language in the source text can have various meanings, depending on the context of the text.

In overcoming this, a problem arises called a translation strategy, which according to Loescher (1991) is a procedure that the translator consciously handles when dealing with a text, or parts of the text. Therefore, a translator needs every method or strategy to be able to understand and translate source language texts into the target language. Good translation plays a very important role because it is a way to communicate messages accurately to the reader. Translation is not intended to create new works or new writings, but translation aims to be a bridge between writers and readers of target language. In other words, a translator does not summarize a text into a new writing but the translator must be able to be the facilitator of the communication of the messages contained in source language into the target language correctly.

_P.S. I Love You_ is the first novel written by Cecelia Ahern. The novel was published in 2004 and reached No.1 bestseller in Ireland for 19 weeks. This novel tells the story of Holly and Gerry, a married couple who love each other even though they often fight. One time Gerry died of brain cancer and left Holly in deep sadness. When Holly turns 30, she received 10 notes or letters from her deceased husband. Gradually the letter from Gerry came with the last words: _P.S. I Love You_, and these letters that guide Holly to rise from adversity. The sentences in these letters have a very big role in the novel. The letter became a helper tool to express Gary's concern for his wife by expressing wishes, sharing hopes and giving support. Based on this, the research was conducted to examine the _PS, I Love You_ by Cecelia Ahern, which only focus on the notes in the novel. The selection of the novel as the research of the
topic was motivated by the desire of researchers want to know more and identify translator strategy in translating notes and the quality of the translation.

B. Research Questions

1. What are the strategies used by translator in translating notes in the novel?

2. How is the quality of the translation of notes in the novel?

C. Objective

1. To find out the translation strategies that used by translator to translate the notes of the novel.

2. To find out the quality of translation.

D. Significance

This research aims to identify, classify, and describe strategy translation units in translation books, which later results of this study are expected to be useful for academic translation and can be used as a consideration for further research in the field of translation.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Translation
Translation has many definitions from certain experts. From Catford (1965:1) itself defines by saying that translation is an activity that occurs in language, namely the process of replacing text from one language to another language text. Whereas Larson (1984:3) in his book defines translation as a change of form from the source language into the target language where its meaning must be kept to remain the same. While Newmark (1988:7) in his book reveals that translation is a skill that includes attempts to replace messages in a language with messages that are the same as other languages. From the above definitions, there are similarities in views about good translation. Many experts emphasize that good translation can convey meaning or message to the target language that is equivalent with the meaning or message in the source language.

B. Translation Strategy
The translation process is an activity that requires language understanding and analysis. There are three stages in processing the translation: analysis, transferring, and restructuring. This opinion was expressed by Nida (2001:33). In connection with this, a translator will face challenges in conveying messages from source text to target text because the language in the source text can have various meanings, depending on the context of the text. Therefore, a translator requires each method or strategy to be able to understand and translate a source language text into the target language. In overcoming this problem, a translation strategy arises, some translator experts use different terms to refer to 'translator strategies', Baker (1992) calls 'strategy', Hoed (2006) calls 'technique', while Newmark (1988) calls 'procedure'. Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84-93) identify two general methods consisting of seven procedures in translating SL to TL. The two methods are the direct method and the indirect method or oblique translation. Direct translation includes borrowing, calque, and literal translation while oblique translation includes transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

   a. Direct Translation

   1. Borrowing: same as the loan procedure, SL is transferred directly to TL. Like the word ‘film’ in Indonesian becomes ‘film’ too. Or another example ‘menu’
in the TL are translated exactly the same as ‘menu’ in Indonesian. One of the factors in using this strategy is the absence of an appropriate equivalent in the TL, words in the SL are taken directly as a result of translation in the TL.

2. Calque: a special type of borrowing in which the borrowed expression is literally translated into the TL. This strategy is actually similar to strategy of borrowing. The equation is that calque and borrowing both translate words by translating their lexical and structural elements. The lexical element means the real meaning of the word. Meanwhile, structural means word order. So in other words the translation of the calque is based on the meaning of the word and its structure. For example, the use of the calque strategy can be seen in the phrase: ‘crisis management’ which is then translated into ‘manajement krisis’. From the translation of this phrase we can see that the lexical element in both sentences is still preserved. But what we need to see here is that the translation of the word ‘crisis management’ does not translate into ‘krisis manajement’ because this strategy adapts to the structure of TL. Therefore ‘crisis management’ is translated into ‘manajement krisis’.

3. Literal translation: rendering a SL into the appropriate idiomatic or grammatical equivalent in the TL. But in a meaningful way, the message conveyed may not be conveyed. This strategy is not required to make changes other than clarifying, such as those concerning grammatical suitability. The purpose of this strategy is to translate words that have the same lexical elements and the same sentence structure, for example ‘I like music’ is translated into Indonesian ‘Aku suka musik’. If we look at the TL, we will understand that besides translating lexically, literal translation also translates words by adjusting the structure of the TL.

4. Transposition: substituting one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. This translation strategy is carried out to change the grammatical structure, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural to singular with the aim of being adjusted or being matched with the TL structure. Transposition is almost the same as Calque's strategy. But the difference is, the Calque only translates words and phrases. Meanwhile, transposition can change more than just phrases, but start from grammatical structures, change the position of adjectives or even change the plural form to singular. For example 'blue car' becomes ‘mobil biru’. There is a change in the
grammatical structure of the TL. This change was made to adjust the grammatcal elements in the TL.

b. Oblique Translation

5. Modulation: variations of the message form, obtained from a change in point of view. This will change the semantic form and point of view in TL. Changing this point of view can be lexical or structurally. If lexically there is a change in the meaning of the word. For structural changes, the most visible example is the change in the passive voice in the SL to the active voice in the TL, and vice versa. Another example of modulation that converts a positive SL expression into a negative TL expression such as 'right' becomes 'tidak salah'.

6. Equivalence: rendering two situations by different stylistic and structural methods; these two texts include the source text and its equivalent text which is the target text. For example 'bookworm' becomes 'kutu buku' or 'in the same boat' to 'senasib'.

7. Adaptation: a procedure that creates new situations to demonstrate situational equality and also involves changing the reference culture when the situation in the SL culture does not exist in the TL culture so that the translator must create a situation that can be considered equivalent. For example: ‘Children of nations’ becomes ‘anak segala bangsa’.

C. Translation Quality

A quality translation fulfills three parameters, that is aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Nida & Taber (1969:169-173) proposed several ways of assessing the quality of translation, namely: the cloze test technique, asking the reader to respond with alternative answers / translations, explaining the contents, reading text aloud, and publication of sample material. However, this technique has many weaknesses in the value standard, it is limited to one type of text and only seen from respondents. Nababan (2004:61) proposes an assessment of translation quality in terms of message transfer accuracy and target text readability. The quality of the translation results can be seen from the fulfillment of three main things that are the criteria for translation quality, but this study will only discuss about accuracy to attempt
or to evaluate the equivalent or not the translation results. So in this study, the quality assessment was taken only from the accuracy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts accurately transferred into the target language; absolutely no meaning distortions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Accurate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts have been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there are still meaning distortions double meaning translation (ambiguous) or eliminated meaning, which interfere with the integrity of the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language text are not accurately transferred into the target language. Deliberately omitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Methodological Approach

This study uses a qualitative approach. The method used in this study is descriptive analytical, which assesses the results of the translation. The choice of the method is based on the purpose of this research to obtain an overview of the strategies applied by the translator when translating English texts into Indonesian.

B. Data Collection

The data sources in this research from *PS, I Love You* by Cecelia Ahern (2004) and the translations in Indonesian with the same title translated by Monica Dwi Chresnayani (2007). The data in form of the translation of sentences taken from the notes that contained in the novel.

C. Research Procedures

This research was done through several steps: First, determine the text to be analyze. Second, read the text that has been determined and the translation. Third, collecting the data from the novel. Fourth divides each sentence in the notes according to the types of sentences. Next, analyze to find strategies used by translators using theory of translation strategy according to Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84-93). After that assess the accuracy of the quality of the translation. And last, the researcher evaluated all the result.
CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

In this study from the 10 notes contained in the novel found there were 24 data grouped based on the type of sentences. The results showed that of the 7 strategies proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet and all 7 strategies were used by the translator. The researcher will explain some examples that will apply below based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s strategy. Because the data translated in sentence level, not the lingual level below such as words or phrases, so it is possible that in one sentence applied two or even three strategies.

1. Single

Single strategy means that the translator uses only one translation strategy among the seven existing strategies. The results of data analysis found that the translator applied a single strategy to 12 data and only use literal strategy. Examples are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Strategies</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shoot for the moon and if you miss you'll still be among the stars.</td>
<td>Raih bulan di langit, dan kalau kau gagal, paling tidak kau berada di antara bintang-bintang.</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this seventh letter, there are idiomatic sentences which are literally translated by the translator. According to Vinay and Darbelnet literal translation or word-for-word translation is a direct transfer from the SL text according to the grammatical and idiomatic texts of TL where the task of the translator is limited to observing compliance with the linguistic level of SL. As in this seventh letter, translation uses idioms whose form and meaning are the same in the TL and become lexical items that are similar to the idiom of the SL. So that this sentence is accurate and given a score of 3.

2. Couplet

A combination of two translation strategies applied in determining equivalents in the target language. In this study, 9 variants of couplet strategy found. Example are as follows:
The data above the translator translates the sentence literally, each word is translated without requiring changes in sentence structure. However, in translating the word 'apartment' the translator translates it into 'hotel', the two words have very different meanings. The researchers concluded that this happened because the novel was translated in 2007, in that year the apartment was not as famous as it is today. The translator translated the word 'hotel' because they might think that the two places were functioning as a place to stay, even though the two places to stay had different services. Perhaps for this reason that the translator chose the word 'hotel' because it is the closest equivalent to 'apartment'. So the word 'hotel' was adapted as a translation of 'apartment'. However, word errors in this sentence do not cause confusion with the meaning of the message that is trying to convey because the meaning of the sentence is still conveyed to TL. Therefore, this sentence is still accurate and is given a score of 3.

This example is a first letter Gerry wrote to Holly was a request letter. The words 'save' and 'buy' denote these words as requests. The data above, shows an imperative sentence which is also translated into an imperative sentence as well. According to Rahardi (2005:79) that imperative sentences contain the intention of ordering or asking that those who are asked to do something as desired by the asker. The letter Gerry wrote to tell his wife Holly to buy a bedside lamp so she doesn't have to get out of bed again just to turn off the bedroom light. Regarding the strategy used by the translator in translating this sentence the translator translated literally and transposition. Like the data above, every word is translated by the
translator, but in the word 'the bruises' the translator translated ‘dari memar’ to TL because if only translate 'bruise' the grammatical structure will sound unnatural or stiff in the TL. In this case, the translator has no other choice but to do so, there is a shift in form so that the sentence becomes natural and easy to understand. This transposition is in accordance with the intent expressed by the writer in SL. The researcher argues that there is no misunderstanding about the meaning of the information contained in the TL so that the accuracy of this sentence is translated very accurately by the translator. It can be seen that the meaning conveyed is translated the same as in the SL which is why the researcher gave a score 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Strategies</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A disco diva must always look her best.</td>
<td>Disco Diva harus selalu tampil prima.</td>
<td>Calque Literal</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another example from sentence in the second letter written by Gerry for Holly is a declarative sentence. According to Rahardi (2005:74) a declarative sentence is a sentence that contains the intention of telling something to the receiver of the message. The translation strategy contained in the sentence above use a calque and literal strategy. The sobriquet underlined above came from Gerry because of Holly's habit. She is depicted as a party queen, likes to go to clubs, a childish habit that wastes her money and sometimes spends her husband's money to throw parties and spend it on clothes. Maybe because of this the translator wants to keep the sobriquet, so the translator uses calque strategy and translated the rest of the word literally even though in SL ‘her’ was not translated into TL because Disco Diva itself has explained pronouns so it doesn't need to be translated again. Because the meaning is still conveyed, the translation is still classified as an accurate translation with a score of 3 because it is translated the same as SL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Strategies</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Have a good Holly Day!</td>
<td>Selamat menikmati Holly Day!</td>
<td>Literal Borrowing</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next example from the fifth letter written by Gerry is only one imperative sentence which translated the same into TL. In the data above, the translator use literal and borrowing for the phrase 'Holly Day'. In translating the phrase the translator did not translate Holly Day and kept the words. However, if the word is read out it will sound like 'holiday', given the context of the story that what Holly Day means is a holiday, it would be more accurately translated as 'Selamat berlibur!' The reason is that the letter also includes a travel ticket for them to go for holiday. So the translation with this strategy makes the meaning of SL not conveyed. The choice of strategy that the translator use is inaccurate, which in turn affect the quality of the translation to be inaccurate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Strategies</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>I hope I picked the right place for you.</td>
<td>Mudah-mudahan aku tidak salah memilihkan tempat liburan untukmu.</td>
<td>Literal Modulation</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another example, in the data above, the translator uses a literal strategy, but in the word 'right' the translator uses a modulation strategy to shift the meaning from 'right' to 'tidak salah'. Even though the translator uses the modulation strategy, the translation is still accurate because the meaning in TL is still conveyed, therefore it is given a score of 3.

3. Triplet

Referring to a combination of three translation strategies applied in translating source data. In this study, there are 3 data was identified which was translated using a triplet translation strategy. Example are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Strategies</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Plant some more, safe in the knowledge that a warm and bright summer awaits.</td>
<td>Tanamlah biji-biji ini, dan tenteramkan hatimu karena musim panas yang hangat dan ceria akan datang juga.</td>
<td>Literal Equivalence Transposition</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data above the translator translates the sentence using three strategies. First the clause 'plant some more' which translates to ‘tanamlah biji-biji ini’, the translator translates literally
by clarifying the meaning of the clause, while for 'that a warm and bright summer’ is also translated literally by the translator as ‘karena musim panas yang hangat dan ceria' following the grammar in TL. Furthermore, the idiom ‘safe in knowledge’ gets the equivalent in TL to be ‘tenteramkan hatimu’ which according to Merriam-Webster means feeling safe or protected because someone knows something that is determined, while the equivalent in Indonesian means 'not to worry because there is nothing bad will happen'. The translator translates to ‘tenteramkan hatimu’ which means the same as do not worry but it is made more poetic because remembering this letter is a love letter. Based on the meaning contained and its relation to the sentence context in SL, it can be said that the SL and TL idioms have equivalent meanings. The meaning and concept that is equivalent to this idiom shows that the translator applies the equivalent translation strategy. Meanwhile, to translate the verb ‘awaits' into the adverb ‘akan datang juga’ there is a unit shift. The translator use transposition to provide more information to TL. That way the strategy chosen by the translator can accurately convey the message to be conveyed from the SL, so it is given a score 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Strategies</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Face your fear of karaoke at Club Diva this month, and you never know, you might be rewarded.</td>
<td>Kalahkan rasa takutmu berkaraoke dengan tampil di Club Diva bulan ini. Siapa tahu kau bisa mendapat hadiah.</td>
<td>Equivalence, Literal, Modulation</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in Indonesia it is usually karaoke takes place in small or medium sized rooms which contain karaoke equipment which is rented by an hour or half. Meanwhile, the underlined words from the SL above change the passive voice into active. We can see that in the SL the word 'rewarded' is passive. Meanwhile, the translation is active. In other words, the modulation strategy in the example sentence is to change the structural or grammatical elements. Although the translator used a variety of different strategies the meaning of the letter was still conveyed, therefore this translation is accurate and is given a score of 3.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the implementation of the strategies used in translating sentences in the notes of this study found that all translation strategies can be applied in one translation. It can be seen in this study that 7 of 7 translation strategies are implemented by translators. For the implementation of the translation strategy in this study, 24 data of translation strategies were found to be applied in single variants, couplets, and triplets. The interesting thing that happens is that literal translation becomes very dominant in this research. Most of the data shows a tendency to use this strategy with 12 amounts of data compared to the use of other strategies. Overall, the translation strategy found in sentences in this study are able to convey the message in SL clearly to TL.

Furthermore, the quality of the translation is in the level of translation accuracy. The source data that is transferred to the TL can be categorized into three qualities, namely: (1) accurate translation, (2) less accurate translation, and (3) inaccurate translation. In this study, 23 data were identified as accurate and 1 data inaccurate.

Based on the results of data analysis and conclusions, the researcher suggests that the translator of this letter will be better if the translator pays more attention to the grammar that apply in Indonesian as the TL and pays attention to the choice of words used in translation so that accuracy can be improved.
REFERENCES


ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank the Lord Jesus Christ, for His guidance and abundant grace during the process of completing this thesis. I would also like to thank Mrs. Deta Maria Sri Darta S.Pd., M.Hum as the beloved thesis supervisor for guidance, advice, patience, kindness and suggestions to complete my thesis. And also my examiner Mr. Wahyu Seno Aji S.S, M.Hum. for his contribution and time in examining my thesis. Special thanks to Clara, Fio, Dea, and Kak Betrix for their generous support and encouragement. I would also want to give appreciation to the SIXTEENERS friends whom I may not be able to mention one by one for the happiness, stories, and all the moments that we have shared. Also, thanks to NCT who has been my inspiration and motivation to work on this thesis. Finally, my best respect goes to papa and mama and the entire extended family, who always wish the best and for all their support and patience towards me.
# APPENDIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Translation Strategies</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A disco diva must always look her best.</td>
<td>Disco Diva harus selalu tampil prima.</td>
<td>Calque Literal</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>PS. I love you, Holly, and I know you love me.</td>
<td>PS. I love you, Holly, dan aku tahu kau juga cinta padaku.</td>
<td>Borrowing Literal</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>You're looking beautiful in that bikini, by the way!</td>
<td>Omong-omong, kau terlihat cantik sekali mengenakan bikini itu!</td>
<td>Literal Transposition</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>I hope I picked the right place for you.</td>
<td>Mudah-mudahan aku tidak salah memilihkan tempat liburan untukmu.</td>
<td>Literal Modulation</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>I’m told that’s where the dolphins gather not many people know that.</td>
<td>Dari cerita yang kudengar, di sanalah tempat berkumpulnya lumba-lumba tidak banyak orang yang tahu mengenainya.</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>I know you love dolphins tell them I said hi.</td>
<td>Aku tahu kau sangat suka lumba-lumba sampaikan salamku pada mereka.</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>A sunflower for my sunflower, to brighten the dark October days you hate so much.</td>
<td>Sekuntum bunga matahari untuk bunga matahariku. Untuk mencerahkan hari-hari muram di bulan Oktober yang sangat kau benci.</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Well, I'm glad you got to see it in the end.</td>
<td>Well, aku senang kau bisa juga pergi ke sana.</td>
<td>Borrowing Literal Adaptation</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Go on, disco diva!</td>
<td>Ayolah, Disco Diva!</td>
<td>Literal Calque</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Face your fear of karaoke at Club Diva this month, and you never know, you might be rewarded.</td>
<td>Kalahkan rasa takutmu berkaraoke dengan tampil di Club Diva bulan ini. Siapa tahu kau bisa mendapat hadiah.</td>
<td>Equivalence Literal Modulation</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Original Text</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>You don’t need my belongings to remember by, you don’t need to keep them as as proof that I existed or still exist in your mind.</td>
<td>Kau tidak membutuhkan barang-barang pribadiku untuk tetap mengenangku, kau tidak perlu menyimpannya sebagai bukti aku pernah ada atau tetap ada dalam pikiranmu.</td>
<td>Literal Accurate 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>You don’t need to wear my sweater to feel me around you; I’m already here . . . always wrapping my arms around you.</td>
<td>Kau tidak perlu mengenakan sweterku untuk merasakan pelukanku, aku ada di sisimu... selalu memeluk dan merangkulmu erat-erat.</td>
<td>Literal Adaptation Accurate 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Promise me you will find a job you love this time!</td>
<td>Berjanjilah padaku kali ini kau akan mendapatkan pekerjaan yang benar-benar kausuka!</td>
<td>Literal Accurate 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Plant some more, safe in the knowledge that a warm and bright summer awaits.</td>
<td>Tanamlah biji-biji ini, dan tenteramkan hatimu karena musim panas yang hangat dan ceria akan datang juga.</td>
<td>Literal Equivalence Transposition Accurate 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Cinderella must go to the ball this month. And she will look glamorous and beautiful and have the time of her life just like always. But no white dresses this year.</td>
<td>Cinderella harus pergi ke pesta dansa bulan ini. Dan dia akan tampil glamor serta cantik, dan bersenang-senang seperti biasanya. Tapi jangan pakai gaun putih lagi tahun ini.</td>
<td>Literal Accurate 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Don’t be afraid to fall in love again.</td>
<td>Jangan takut jatuh cinta lagi.</td>
<td>Literal Accurate 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Save yourself the bruises and buy a bedside Lamp!</td>
<td>Hindarkan dirimu dari memar dan beli lampu meja!</td>
<td>Literal Transposition Accurate 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Go shopping for an outfit as you'll need it for next month!</td>
<td>Pergi dan belilah baju baru untukmu, karena kau akan membutuhkannya bulan depan!</td>
<td>Literal Accurate 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>It’s where you and I almost went for honeymoon.</td>
<td>Kau ingat kan, kita hampir berbulan madu kesana?</td>
<td>Literal Accurate 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Open your heart and follow where it leads you and remember, shoot for the moon.</td>
<td>Buka hati dan ikuti kata hatimu dan ingatlah, raihlah bulan di langit.</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Apparently if you stand at the very end of the beach near the rocks across from your apartment, and look round the corner to the left, you'll see a lighthouse.</td>
<td>Konon, kalau kau berdiri di ujung pantai yang dekat bebatuan di seberang hotelmu, lalu memutari sudut dan menengok ke kiri kau akan melihat mercusuar.</td>
<td>Literal, Adaptation</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Shoot for the moon and if you miss you'll still be among the stars.</td>
<td>Raih bulan di langit, dan kalau kau gagal, paling tidak kau berada di antara hintangbintang.</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Have a good Holly Day!</td>
<td>Selamat menikmati Holly Day!</td>
<td>Literal, Borrowing</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>