

ABSTRACT

SIREGAR, SUTAN SYAMSAH. Translation Procedures of Collocations in the Ghost Writer. A Thesis. English Applied Linguistics Study Program, Post Graduate School State University of Medan.

This study aims to find out the types of translation procedures of collocations in the ghost writer, to describe the realization of translation procedure of collocations and to explain the reasons of certain translation procedures of collocations in the ghost writer. The research was conducted by using qualitative descriptive design. The data were collocations in the ghost writer in two versions, English as the source text and bahasa Indonesia as the target text. The data were analyzed by using the theory of translation procedures based on (Vinay and Darbelnet ; (2000). Eight types of translation procedure found in the ghost writer, namely: Borrowing (1%), Literal Translation (35%), Transposition (15%), Modulation (4%), Equivalence (40%), Adaptation (2%), Additional (1%), Omission (1%). (2). Ten realizations occurred in translating the ghost writer namely: Naturalization (1%), Literal Translation (36%) Obligatory (13%), Optional (1%), Obligated (1%), Free (4%), Equivalence (39%), Adaptation (2%), Addition(1%) and Omission (1%). (3). Eight reasons used in translating the Ghost Writer: Borrowing is used because of lexical gap or certain word does not exist in the target language (1%). Literal translation is used to preserve the verbatim meaning of the original text than attaining stylistic elegance which is often the case with legal translation (36%). Transposition is used to produce an acceptable translation (13%). Modulation is used to make clearest meaning or the TL text so natural and familiar and mostly used to stress the meaning and coherence (4%). Adaptation is used if the source language is unknown in the target language so that the translator has to create a situation that can be regarded as more less equivalent (3%). Equivalent is used to substitute the statement which accounts for the situation (39%). Additional is used to add some words to make the statement clear or understood (2%). Omission is used to delete some words in order to get clarity (2%).

Keywords: Translation, Translation Procedures, Ghost Writer, English and Bahasa Indonesia

ABSTRAK

SIREGAR,SUTAN SYAMSAH. Penggunaan Prosedur Penerjemahan sanding kata di Novel Ghost Writer (Penulis Bayangan) kedalam bahasa Indonesia. Tesis. Program Studi Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Inggris, Sekolah Paska Sarjana, Universitas Negeri Medan (UNIMED).

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mendiskripsikan prosedur penerjemahan di novel Ghost Writer (Penulis Bayangan) dan bagaimana prosedur penerjemahan tersebut direalisasikan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan design penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah kollokasi (sanding kata) di Penulis Bayangan. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teory Vinay dan Darbelnet (2000). Untuk menemukan jenis jenis prosedur, realisasi prosedur dan alasan alasan prosedur sanding kata dalam penterjemahan novel Penulis Bayangan. Hasil dari penelitian ini (1). Ada delapan jenis jenis prosedur yang digunakan dalam penerjemahan novel Penulis Bayangan yaitu: penyerapan (1%), kata ke kata (35%), transposisi (15%), modulasi (4%), padanan kata (40%), adaptasi (2%), tambahan (1%) dan pengurangan (1%). (2). Ada Sepuluh cara bagaimana prosedur penerjemahan direalisasikan yaitu: Naturalisasi (1%), Obligatori (13%), Opsional(1%),Free (4%),Obliged (1%), Padanan kata (39%), Adaptasi (2%), Tambahan(1%) dan Pengurangan(1%).(3). Ada delapan alasan yang mendasari penggunaan prosedur ini dalam menterjemahkan Penulis Bayangan yaitu: tidak ditemuakannya padanan kata dalam bahasa target (1%), mempertahankan makna harfiyah dari bahasa sumber(36%), menghasilkan terjemahan yang dapat diterima (13%), untuk menghasilkan makna yang jelas dan koheren (4%), menemukan padanan kata yang sesuai, penambahan dan pengurangan kata(39%).Terjemahan yang jelas (2%).Terjemahan yang jelas (2%).

Katakunci: Terjemahan, Prosedur Terjemahan, Penulis Bayangan, Bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia