


Using Literal Translation Method in the Novel *The Rise of the Underground*

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Abstract

Translation as applied linguistics is one of the important aspects that should be owned by every student. The aims of this article are to identify the literal translation method used in the product of translation of the novel "The Rise of the underground". Furthermore, technique of analysis data of this research is descriptive qualitative method. The researchers found that level shift is commonly used by translator to translate the novel it can be proved with literal translation method. the researchers concluded that the Literal translation by using Newmark theory is the source language grammatical forms that are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. In addition, the tactic compromises on an appropriate meaning. So, that no assonance, or repetition jars in the translation. Translation shift helps the researchers to get easier to describe how the process of translation can be occurred in both of source and target language. The implication of this research is that students or researchers can know well about literals translation when used in novels, and can also be applied when the communication process needs to be translated.

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INTRODUCTION

Translation as applied linguistics, especially for students of English literature, is one of the important aspects that every student should own. In addition, it is expected that students who have studied English would become successful translators. Translation is exchange of messages from different languages. Translation is the process of moving a message or meaning from one language (source language) into another language (target language) (Maximillian 2020). Translating is, unfortunately, not an easy task. The distinct grammatical structure of the source and target language is one of the factors that make it hard for a translator to produce a successful translation (Roberto, 2017). Translation Studies (TS) in terms of its fragmentation and plurality, and was particularly critical. As stated by (Baker, 2018) during the translation process, a variation in the grammatical structure of the source and target language typically leads to some changes in the message. Different grammar structures between English and Indonesian, for instance. In this situation, the translator had to decide on the best form of translation for him. (Newmark, 1988). Translating a text from one language to another language is not easy. In translating, the translator used certain strategies to help the translator understand the context of the source language. The translator must deal with two separate languages articulated in the form of sentences, phrases, clauses or phrases in translating works. The translator must be concerned with discovering the form of target language translation.

In addition, translation changes can be used by researchers. A shift is a form of translation that, without changing the context, replaces the source of language elements for other elements in the target language. Translation shift allows researchers to better describe how the translation process will take place in both the source and target language. Catford in Utami (2019) stated that there are two kinds of translation shift, namely level shift and category shift. A level shift focuses on the changing of level from grammar to lexis or lexis to grammar, while category shift focuses on all kinds of grammatical changes. Hence, he says that the kinds of grammatical changes in category shifts include structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

Sutara (2020) revealed that translation method means the way the translator in expressing the meaning of the source language as a whole or dominantly found in translation product such as novel. However, one of the most popular literary works is novel. There are many translation works which will be chosen by a translator consistent with their own interest. One quite translation which will be found is literary works. Literary works have many types and novel is one of them. Novels are included into literary works, so literary translation is focused on this study. Taber in (Purwo, 1990) mentions that the first purpose of translation is to form a message originally within one language available to people that have the knowledge of his mother tongue. By translating a source work, as an example a completely unique, many of us can read the novel in his mother tongue in order that they will understand the content of the novel or literary works. Wang (2018) & Suhono, et al., (2020) suggested that the translator needed to convey the source language to the target language until it gets the special meaning and equivalent meaning. Most of them using novels, humorous texts, and short stories as research objects. However, one of the most popular literary works is novel.

The novel was originally developed within the region from other sorts of narrative nonfiction, like letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, but the author of the novel can also change according to the desired image. Sumardjo (1998) revealed that "novel may be a story with the prose form during a long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character, and various setting". Otherwise, the novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that including some figures and fiction even. Based on the background above, questions that need to be answered through this study is: How is the literal translation method that found in novel *Anomalies: The Rise of the Underground*? The objective of this study is to know the literal translation method that found in translation novel *Anomalies: The Rise of the Underground*.

For the researchers himself, this is a way for the researchers to express his interest of translation especially in translation method. For the general reader, hopefully, this research can make them understand how the researchers describe the translation method applied in the novel. The researchers focused on the utterances of the main character in the novel *Anomalies: Rise of the Underground*. This research used (Newmark, 1988 and Catford, 1965) to analyze the dominant translation method and translation shift included in translation novel *Anomalies: The Rise of the Underground*.

Some definitions of translation by an expert, such as Bell (1991) states that the translation is an expression in the target language or other than what has been disclosed in a language other sources, preserving the semantics and style equality (scientific, literary, dialogue), similar to Bell, Nida and Taber (1974: 12) states that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language of the message, firstly within the means, both in terms of style.

Literal translation

The SL grammatical forms are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. However, the lexical words are translated out of context.

SL: What do you looking for?

TL: *apa yang kau cari?*

While it has been difficult to describe in what exactly consist literal translation, (Schaeffer, M., & Carl, M, 2014) we define (ideal) literal translation in this paper by the following criteria:

1. Word order is identical in the source and target languages
2. Source and target text items correspond one to-one
3. Each source word has only one possible translated form in the given context

(Lu, W., & Fang, H, 2012) Literal translation is deeply rooted in traditional debates on the two basic translation methods, literal vs. free translation. Such debates have quite a long history both in the West and in China. In the west, the distinction between "word-for-word" (i.e. "literal") and "sense-for-sense" (i.e. "free") translation goes back to Cicero (first century B.C.) and St Jerome (fourth century A.D.), who clearly expressed the "literal" and "free" poles in translation (M

Notions of Translation Shift

Translation shift is a translation method that involves replacing the source language elements into the target language without changing the meaning. There are two major types of shifts occur: level shift and category shift. According to Catford (1965) there are four kinds of category shifts: structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift.

a. Level Shift

Level shifts are the shifts from grammar to lexis. It means that a grammatical unit in one language, such as the tenses of time reference, the passive meaning in a sentence, etc., has a lexical unit in another language as its translation equivalent. For example, "John has stopped crying" and its translation John *sudah berhenti menangis*. The grammatical form of "have+V3" as a unit in English grammar showing perfective is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the lexis "sudah".

b. Category Shift

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of target language as the given source of language category in the source language system. The category shifts include structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

1) Structure shift

It involves a change in grammatical structure between the source language and target language. In grammar, structure shift can occur at all ranks. For example, Structure shifts can also be found at other ranks, such as phrase/group rank. For example: "the red gloves" in English becomes "sarung tangan yang merah" in Bahasa. In this case, there is a shift from (Modifier + Head) to (Head + Qualifier) Structure shift also happens when an active sentence in the source language changes into a passive one in the target language or vice versa. This shift is called voice shift.

2) Class shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is the member of a different class (part of speech) from the original item. For example: "medical students" is translated into "mahasiswa kedokteran". In this example, the adjective medical. Operating at M (Modifier) in the noun phrase structure of source language, is translated into a noun, kedokteran, operating at Q (Qualifier) in the target language. From that example, the adjective changes into another class, that is a noun.

3) Unit shift

Unit shift means changes of rank, that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is translated into a unit at a different rank. The languages ranks may change among the morpheme, word, phrase/group, clause, to sentence, and sometimes even further up including paragraph

and text. According to Machali (1998:16), the unit shift shows a change of rank, i.e a lower is translated into a higher rank or vice versa. For example, the source expression "adept" becomes "sangat terampil". In this example, a word (adept) is translated into a phrase (sangat terampil). It means that a lower rank changes into a higher rank.

4) Intra-System shift

Intra-system shift means a departure from formal correspondence in which one system in the SL has a different (non-corresponding) system in the TL. Intra system shift is used to indicate that the shift occurs internally within the system of the languages concerned. For example the certain, plural noun in English become, singular. noun in Bahasa Indonesia, such as: "a pair of trouser" is translated into "sebuah celana". In this example, although in Bahasa Indonesia there is a corresponding plural form for „trousers. (that is through repetition of the word „celana-celana.), the Indonesian language system requires the use of the singular form for to the concept of „a pair of trousers. since Indonesian people conceive them as one piece of cloth.

For the other researches explain about translation method and they are used Peter Newmark theory either, but they have a different object in the analysis. In this case, the researcher used a novel by Collette freedman and Sadie Turner, published in 2016 and the researcher focused to discuss the Literal translation method that used by translator to translating the novel Anomalies: The Rise of Underground. Maximilian (Maximilian, 2020) by doing the translation, the students need to involve in a complicated critical thinking process related to language knowledge and skills.

Synopsis of the Novel Anomalies: The Rise of the Underground that Keeva Tee is only fifteen years old. All her dreams will come true. She will travel to Monarch Camp to be listed with his desired life partner. One day they will have perfect children and a perfect life. Yet in a happy, carefree life in the Ocean Community, something heavy on his mind. She heard whispers about "the non-printable citizen anomaly. No one knows what happened to them, but they never seem to come back. When Keeva find memorial carved under the bed she began to understand: Non-compliance will be punished, dissent is not an option.

METHODS

This research design uses descriptive qualitative method. The method of this research was designed by using statistical procedures that describe the phenomenon to describe data because source of the data are texts. The source of the data used in the novel entitled Anomalies: The Rise of Underground by Sadie Turner and Collette freedman. The original novel containing of 322 pages and it is translated into Indonesian with the same title, containing of 407 pages. Technique of data collection is the process of collecting the data. (Doyle, 2020) revealed that "The documentation method is a method of collecting data conducted by classifying the written material for obtaining the data by some variables such as magazine and books as the data". In this research, the researchers analyzed the data using the following steps: Displaying the data and Describes the datum.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Literal Translation Method

Literal translation is the source language grammatical forms that are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. They are translated using literal translation method as follows:

SL : "When did you first meet Gina?"

TL : "*Kapan pertama kali kau bertemu Gina?*"

Context: Keeva intended partners had died sometime between her first and second visits to Monarch Camp. So, She was classified as unmatched individuals and labeled as Anomalies. she dealt with the same ridiculous mental and physical tests. Claudia Durant,

Max, Inelia. From the moment she met Gina, she knew that she was meant to be my intended partner, but Sobek's system doesn't allow for same-gender intended partners.

Description (Structure Shift)

Newmark (1988, p. 46) notes that "in literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. The translator omitted the auxiliary verb "Did" to make it easier to understand in target language.

SL : "I have freedom in the Ocean Community."

TL : *Aku punya kebebasan dalam masyarakat laut.*"

Context: Keeva try to forget that she was an Anomaly. Keeva attempt to ignore that her life is in an upheaval. She just enjoy the fresh air and beautiful mountains. Even Kai doesn't annoy her as much as he usually does. And she said "I have freedom in the Ocean Community".

Description (Structure Shift)

It is one of the most common Structure shifting in English translation in Indonesia. In this case, the phrase "Ocean Community" is translated into "Masyarakat laut" in Bahasa. It can occurs when there is a shift from (Modifier + Head) to (Head + Qualifier). In Noun phrase structure of SL the word Ocean is Modifier followed by the word Community as the head.

SL : "What are our options?"

TL : *"apa pilihan kita?"*

Context: Lachlan uses his skill set to find edible roots and vegetables, and Keeva help him desalinate water for their canteens. At night they make a fire to stay warm. Everyone else is sleeping. Was it only a few months ago that Keeva was excited to go to summer camp. Now, Keeva commanding a renegade mission, and she had lost two members of her team and let a third get injured.

Description (Structure Shift)

The grammatical form of (To-be+ V1) as a unit in English grammar is untranslated by the translator. It can be proved with, *What are* translated into *apa*, *our options* translated into *pilihan kita* Translator started translating word by word, after that the translator trying to convert the grammatical construction of source language with element omission in order to keep the clarity and effectiveness of the target language and it does not interfere the meaning of the target language sentence.

SL : "I think you just saved my life."

TL : *"kurasa kau telah menyelamatkanaku."*

Context: Keeva have a slight fear of heights. She don't like anyone to know her weaknesses. Slowly, She climb and, after being cooped up with so many tests, she loves feeling the strength of her own body as she navigate up the rocks. Suddenly, She slip. Her foot misses the toehold and she thrown off balance. Her arms flail, trying to grab a piece of shrub, a rock, anything. While She about to fall, several thoughts rush through her head including the fact that She will never see her father again, never grow up, never have a family. Suddenly, Kai's large hand, grasp her small wrist, preventing Keeva from falling to her death.

Description (Level Shift)

The grammatical form of (just+ V2) as a unit in American English grammar showing past tense is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the lexis "telah". Furthermore, the excerpt above is translated using literal translation method. *I think* translated into *kurasa*, *you* translated into *kau*, *just saved my life* translated into *telah*, *menyelamatkanku*. In this case, Translator started translating word by word, after that the translator trying to convert the grammatical construction of source language to the nearest grammatical construction of target language equivalence. So, the grammatical construction between source language and the target language is arranged into *"kurasa kau telah*

menyelamatkanku" It is showed that the translator try to make the acceptable translation in target language.

SL : "Wait, are you giving this to me?"

TL : "*Tunggu, kau mau memberikan benda ini untukku?*"

Context: I'm an Anomaly. I can think for myself. And one of the greatest gifts of individual thought is self-empowerment. We don't have to let anyone cut us down a notch or make us feel bad about ourselves. We are strong, brave, beautiful, vibrant women who are going to stop this megalomaniac." "You say it with such passion, I almost believe it." "Start believing it, Keeva. Self-esteem is the only route to revolution." She hands me the sword we just crafted. "This weapon is not one-hundredth as powerful as your brain." "Wait, are you giving this to me?". You have to learn to defend yourself.

Description (Level Shift)

The grammatical form of (To be+V ing) as a unit in English grammar is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the lexis "memberikan" the excerpt above is translated using literal translation method. In this case, translator started translating word by word, after that the translator trying to convert the grammatical construction of source language to the nearest grammatical construction of target language equivalence. So, the grammatical construction between source language and the target language is arranged into "*Tunggu, kau mau memberikan benda ini untukku*" It is showed that the translator try to make the acceptable translation in target language.

SL : "I know my size, thanks."

TL : "*Aku tahu ukuranku, terima kasih.*"

Context: I find a pair of black jeans, black work boots, a few black Tshirts, undergarments, and a black leather jacket with a softly lined hood. I bring my selections up to the counter. "Don't you have to try them on?" she sneers. The clerk wears dull purple, a member of Labor. She clearly has a distaste for Protectors. "I know my size, thanks." I smile politely. "Do you have somewhere I can change into these?" "You have to purchase them first. Can I see some identity, please?" "Of course." I click on Kallie's holo, projecting my face and community onto the counter.

Description (Structure Shift)

In this example, a word "*thanks*" is translated into a phrase (*terima kasih*). It means that a lower rank changes into a lower rank, However, word "thanks". Hence, the excerpt above is translated using literal translation method. *I know my size* translated into *you* translated into *Aku tahu ukuranku*, thanks translated into *terima kasih*. In this case, Translator started translating word by word, after that the translator trying to convert the grammatical construction of source language to the nearest grammatical construction of target language equivalence. So, the grammatical construction between source language and the target language is arranged into "*Aku tahu ukuranku, terima kasih*. It is showed that the translator try to make the acceptable translation in target language.

SL : "My best friend calls me Beanpole."

TL : "*Sahabatku memanggilku jangkung.*"

Context

"Where you headed?" Harrigan asks. She is not prying, just making conversation. "The capital, eventually," I admit, "but I'm meeting my father there and he's not expecting me for a few days, so I thought I'd take in the sights." "Not many sights between here and Sabbatical City," Harrigan says. "I know. But I'm working on a desalination project for school, so studying the desert's topography is important." "How old are you?" "Fourteen. And a half," I lie. "You're tall for fourteen." "I've been this tall since I was eleven," I smile. "My best friend calls me Beanpole." I smile, thinking about Kai, remembering the first insult he hurled at me. "Ah. When are you scheduled for Monarch Camp?" "This winter." I close my eyes, hoping to politely end the conversation before I start having to remember the lies I am spewing so that I don't start backtracking. I can't afford to get caught.

Description (Unit Shift)

In this example, a phrase (my best friend) is translated into a word (*Sahabatku*). It means that a higher rank changes into a lower rank. However, the excerpt above is translated using literal translation method. My best friend translated into *Sahabatku, calls me Beanpole* translated into *memanggilku jangkung*. In this case, Translator started translating word by word, after that the translator trying to convert the grammatical construction of source language to the nearest grammatical construction of target language equivalence. So, the grammatical construction between source language and the target language is arranged into "*Sahabatku memanggilku jangkung*" It is showed that the translator try to make the acceptable translation in target language.

DISCUSSIONS

The results of this study are the same as those found by Kurniawan (2017) in his thesis "Analysis of Indonesian English Methods in Translating Metaphors in the Vanished Man Novel. His research is a descriptive analysis research. There are three chapters of 52 chapters analyzed. There are thirty metaphorical sentences which taken from the three chapters. In conclusion, Sendra B. Tanuwidjaja as a translator follows the general pattern of translation where he tries to emphasize the use of literal translation.

On the other hand, (Nugraha et.al, 2017) this research contains the analysis of the translation method in Anton Chekhov's short story "A Blunder" which is translated into Indonesian by students as participants in this study. In the translation analysis process, researchers used the theory of translation methods. This study used a qualitative descriptive method including observation and document analysis used in this study. In conclusion, the authors found six methods used by participants to translate short stories "A Blunder" into the target language (TL).

Although all the objects analyzed by researchers (Kurniawan, 2017) and (Nugraha, 2017) were translated by different people, the results given show that there are several translation methods or translation shifts that are always dominant in every every translation works.

Therefore, although some of the above studies show different results from the results of the translation method. They believe that the shift in the translation method that occurs in all research objects is a must. This is due to differences in how to express ideas in both SL and TL to maintain ideas, the translator has no choice. In this case, the literal translation method is more commonly used because the translator tries to maintain the meaning in the source language.

Furthermore, Level Shift is the largest translation shift that occurs in translating the main character of the novel *Anomalies: The Rise of the Underground*. In this case, the literal translation method is more commonly used for the translators tries to keep the meaning in the source language. Furthermore, level Shift is the most translation shift that occurs in translating the main characters of the novel *Anomalies: The Rise of the Underground*.

The researchers identify the translation method used by the translator of each excerpt in finding. It can show that Literal translation method more often used as translators try to keep the meaning of the source language. In the translation of novel *Anomalies: the rise of the underground*, researcher found many level shifts done by the translator to get a natural translation.

For the other researches explain about translation method and they are used Newmark theory either, but they have a different object in the analysis. In this case, the researcher used a novel by freedman and Turner, published in 2016 and the researcher focused to discuss the Literal translation method that used by translator to translating the novel *Anomalies: The Rise of Underground*. So the result of this research that level shift is commonly used by translator to translate the novel it can be proved with literal

translation method. the Literal translation is the source language grammatical forms that are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. In addition, the tactic compromises on an appropriate meaning. So, that no assonance, or repetition jars in the translation. Translation shift helps the researchers to get easier to describe how the process of translation can be occurred in both of source and target language.

Through this research is that students or researchers can know well about literals translation when used in novels, and can also be applied when the communication process needs to be translated, and the researchers agree to Maximilian that by doing the translation, the students need to involve in a complicated critical thinking process related to language knowledge and skills translating in the Novel.

CONCLUSION

Literal translation method is the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language by converting the construction of the source language into the intended construction of the target language. The translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language. Literal translation method cause the high translation accuracy, lacks of quality and vice versa. It is the core conclusion in this research. The dominant method contributes a negative or positive impact on translation works.

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