

**AN ANALYSIS OF COLLOCATION TRANSLATION IN THE NOVEL "13 REASONS WHY"**



**A THESIS**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirement for S1-Degree**

**By:**

**INTAN WIDYA ANGGRAINI  
NPM: 1511040060**

**English Education Study Program**

**Advisor : Rohmatillah, M.Pd**

**Co-Advisor : Yulan Puspita Rini, M.A**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG  
2022**

# AN ANALYSIS OF COLLOCATION TRANSLATION IN THE NOVEL “13 REASONS WHY”

## ABSTRACT

By  
**INTAN WIDYA ANGGRAINI**

The Objectives of this research were to know and analyze whether the collocation translation has equivalent meaning to the target text and how was the translator translated the collocation whether as contextual or literal meaning. This research aimed to analyze the collocation translation in the novel *13 Reasons Why*. Collocation is the combination two or more words that often go together and must not be translated word for word.

The type of this research was qualitative with the method descriptive qualitative. The researcher took the data from two versions of novel that were in English and Bahasa versions. The data of the research were the collocations from Jay Asher's novel *13 Reasons Why*. The data analysis of this research was in three steps namely data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing. The researcher used document analysis in collecting the data.

Based on the research findings, it showed that there were 94 collocations found in the novel from the total 307. The equivalent meaning obtained 87 or 92.55% while non-equivalent meaning obtained 7 or 7.45%. Based on this result, it can be inferred that the translation of novel *13 Reasons Why* can be used for learning collocations because the translator translated collocation contextually and it reached the target text. The translator is suggested to translate the collocation contextually in order to build appropriate meaning same as native speaker.

Keywords: *Collocation, Translation, Equivalent and Non-Equivalent Meaning.*

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Collocation Translation in The Novel 13 Reasons Why” is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and theories from various sources and they are properly acknowledgement in the next.

Bandar Lampung,  
Declared by,

2022



Intan Widya Anggraini  
NPM.1511040060





**KEMENTRIAN AGAMA  
UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

*Alamat: Jl. Let. H. Endro Suratmin I Bandar Lampung 35131, Telp. (0721) 703289*

**APPROVAL**

**Title : AN ANALYSIS OF COLLOCATION  
TRANSLATION IN THE NOVEL 13  
REASONS WHY**  
**Student's Name : INTAN WIDYA ANGGRAINI**  
**Student's Number : 1511040060**  
**Study Program : English Education**  
**Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

**APPROVED**

**Was tested and defended in the examination session  
at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University  
of Raden Intan Lampung**

**Advisor**

**Rohmatillah, M.Pd**  
**NIP. 198105082007102001**

**Co-Advisor**

**Yulan Puspita Rini, M.A**  
**NIP. 198607112015032003**

**The Chairperson  
Of English Education Study Program**

**Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M. Hum**  
**NIP. 197708182008011012**



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**  
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat : Jl. Let. kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703260

**ADMISSION**

**A thesis entitled: "AN ANALYSIS OF COLLOCATION TRANSLATION IN THE NOVEL 13 REASONS WHY" by: INTAN WIDYA ANGGRAINI, NPM: 1511040060, Study Program: English Education, was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Thursday, April 28<sup>th</sup> 2022.**

**Board of Examiner :**

**Chairperson : Dr. Melinda Roza, M.Pd**

**Secretary : Zakiyah, M.Pd**

**Primary Examiner : Nunun Indrasari, M.Pd**

**Second Examiner : Rohmatillah, M.Pd**

**Tertiary Examiner : Yulan Puspita Rini, M.Pd**

**The Dean of  
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**



**Prof. Dr. H. Nuzuliana, M.Pd**

**NPM: 1901081988032002**

## MOTTO

لا تفعل الخير فحسب ، بل ابذل قصارى جهدك وقم بالمخاطرة في الحياة لأنه لا أحد موعوداً بالحصول على نفس الفرص غداً ، وستساعد جميع القرارات المحفوفة بالمخاطر التي تتخذها في تشكيل نفسك لتكون شخصاً أفضل.

Don't just do good but do your best and take risks in life because no one is promised to have the same opportunities tomorrow and all the risky decisions you make will help to shape yourself to be a better person.



## DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for His abundant blessing for me. The researcher would like to thank to all of those who have given contribution so this thesis can be finished. The writer would like to deliver this thank to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Susatya and Mrs. Betty who always give me support, advice, love and keep on praying for my life. The biggest thanks to both of you. I highly love both of you so much.
2. My beloved sister Wulan Dwi Ramadhini and my brother M. Raffi Rizky Afridho who have motivated and prayed for me a lot in my life to continue my study well.
3. My beloved almamater of State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.



## CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher's name is Intan Widya Anggraini, she was born on February 27<sup>th</sup> 1997, Bandar Lampung. She is the first child of three siblings from Mr. Susatya and Mrs. Betty. She has a younger sister that is Wulan Dwi Ramadhini and also a younger brother M. Raffi Rizky Afridho. The researcher started her study at TK Dwi Tunggal in 2001 and finished in 2003. Then researcher continued her study at SD Negeri 2 Merapi in 2003 and finished in 2009. In the same year, she continued her study to SMP Negeri 19 Bandar Lampung and graduated in 2012. Afterwards, she studied in SMA Negeri 15 Bandar Lampung and graduated in 2015. In 2015, she continued her study in UIN Raden Intan Lampung as a student of English Educational Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise to Allah, the Almighty God, the Most Merciful and the Most Beneficent, for blessing the researcher with His mercy and guidance to finish this thesis. The peace is upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW, as well as his family and followers. This thesis entitled, “The Analysis of Floating Maxim in the Ellen Talkshow with the Guest-Star Taylor Swift” is submitted as compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree of English Education Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) RadenIntan Lampung. Without help, support and encouragement from several people and institution, this thesis would never come into existence. Therefore, the researcher would sincerely thank:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN RadenIntan Lampung with personnel, who has given an opportunity and forbearance to the researcher when on going the study until the accomplishment of this thesis.
2. Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M. Hum, the chairperson of English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
3. Rohmatillah, M. Pd the advisor, who has spent countless days to give correcting this thesis for its betterment.
4. Yulan Puspita Rini, M. A, the co-advisor, who has always patiently guided, helped and countless time that has given to the researcher to finish this thesis.
5. All lectures of English Department of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, who has taught the researcher since the beginning of the study.
6. The researcher’s beloved people, Ferlly Syaputra, Hasna Azizah, Justin Biezzle and Fransiska Maya Rantika, thank you so much for your love, help, and motivation given to researcher.
7. All of the researcher’s friends of English Education 2015 class A, especially for Diah Safitri, Aprillia Fatmasari, and Eka

Apriliani Inderita, thank for your love, help, friendship and motivation given to researcher.

Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there are still have a lot of weakness in this thesis. For this, the researcher sincerely welcomes critics and suggestion from the readers to enhance the quality of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung,  
The Researcher

2022

Intan Widya Anggraini  
NPM.1511040060



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER .....	i
ABSTRACT .....	ii
DECLARATION .....	iii
APPROVAL .....	iv
ADMISSION .....	v
MOTTO .....	vi
DEDICATION .....	vii
CURRICULUM VITAE .....	viii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT .....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	xi
LIST OF TABLES .....	xiii

### CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation .....	1
B. Background of Problem .....	2
C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Study .....	10
D. Formulation of the Study .....	11
E. Objective of the Study .....	11
F. Uses of Study .....	12
G. Relevance of Study .....	12
H. Research Design .....	13
1. Research Subject .....	13
2. Research Data .....	13
3. Data Collecting Technique .....	13
4. Research Instrument .....	14
5. Data Analysis .....	15
6. Trustworthiness of Research .....	16
I. Systematic of Discussion .....	17

### CHAPTER II THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Related Theories .....	19
1. Concept of Translation .....	19
2. Quality of Translation .....	20
3. Translation Technique .....	22
4. Meaning Equivalence .....	25
5. Collocation .....	27
6. Kind of Collocation .....	29
7. Difficulties of Translating Collocation .....	31
8. Source Text and Target Text .....	32
B. Theoretical Framework .....	33

### **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

A. The Object of Research .....	35
1. Writer Background .....	35
2. Social and Culture Background .....	35
3. Content of the Novel.....	35
4. Analysis Background.....	36
B. The Fact and Data of Research .....	36
1. Primary Data.....	37
2. Secondary Data.....	37
C. Procedure of Research .....	37

### **CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS**

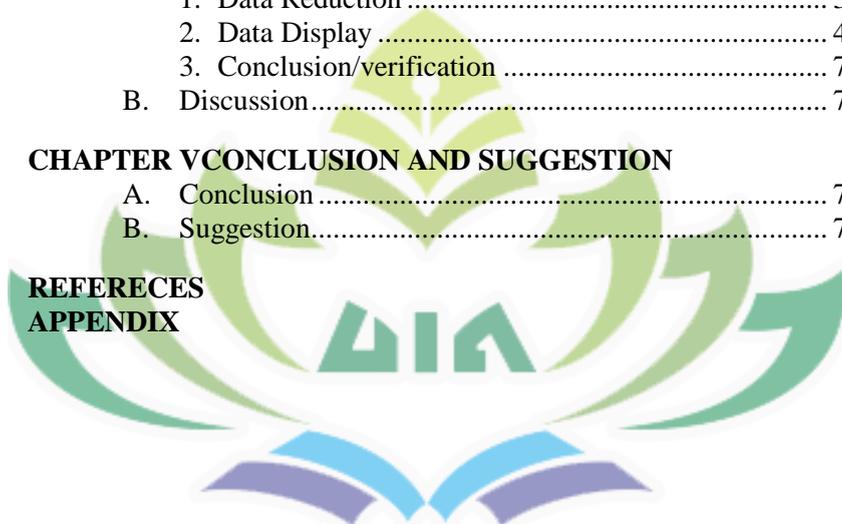
A. Data Analysis.....	39
1. Data Reduction .....	39
2. Data Display .....	40
3. Conclusion/verification .....	73
B. Discussion.....	74

### **CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

A. Conclusion .....	77
B. Suggestion.....	77

### **REFERECES**

### **APPENDIX**



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 English Collocation Pattern.....	29
Table 2 Indonesian Collocation Pattern .....	30
Table 1 English Collocation Pattern.....	40
Table 2 Recapitulation of English Collocation Pattern .....	44
Table 3 The Equivalent Meaning Analysis of Collocation Translation.....	45
Table 4 Total Equivalent and Non-Equivalent Meaning.....	72
Table 5 Percentage Equivalent and Non-Equivalent Meaning.....	73



## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### A. Title Affirmation

Title affirmation is a frame of some definitions that related to the research title. It is necessary to explain or describe the title affirmation in order to avoid misunderstanding towards the definition of research title. This proposal entitled ““An Analysis of Collocation Translation in the Novel *“13 Reasons Why”*”. The terms involve in this title can be described as follows:

#### 1. Analysis

Analysis is the activity or process to solve something. It also can be defined as an effort to identify things as detail by using some ways to produce good result or to achieve important result.

#### 2. Translation

Translation is a skill to interpret the meaning including contextual and literal. It is not easy to translate the English language if the translator has no skill or knowledge in translating contextually and literally. The misunderstanding in written language is often happen in a translation. This must be paid attention by the translators and they must learn more about how to translate appropriately.

#### 3. Collocation

Collocation is the combination of words to create specific meaning. It is unfamiliar to hear by non-native speakers, so that there is often misunderstanding in translating English collocation.

#### 4. Novel

Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually

through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting.

#### 5. 13 Reasons Why

13 Reasons Why is a novel that written by Jay Asher. The first series of this novel was published on 2007 in USA Razorbill of Penguin Group and the second one was published on 2009 in Great Britain by Penguin Book. This novel tells about suicide. Hannah was a girl who got bullying and then she decided to end her life by suicide. So much scary moments in this story because Hannah was recorded her voice that “If you hear this tape, you are the one of reasons”.

Based on the definitions of the terms that involve in this proposal, the researcher concludes that this research will be about analysis of collocation translation. The researcher would not analyze the English version of the novel 13 Reasons Why but she will analyze the Translated novel in Bahasa version that translated by Mery Riansyah in 2018 and 2019. The collocation translation found in this novel will be considered by the researcher whether or not it is appropriate to the target language.

### **B. Background of Problem**

The communication of written language can be in many forms. It can be in form of translation or delivers directly by the speaker. Translation is one of way to interpret meaning from one language to another. The ones who interprets the translation of a language must be good and appropriate, so that there is no misunderstanding or misinterpreting. There are many kinds of translation in English, one of them is translation collocation. The collocation is quite difficult to translate if the translator does not know how to translate the meaning contextually.

Translation is the understanding or comprehension of words meaning based on its context or literal, then can share

the meaning both orally and written. According to Freeman translation indicates a closer attention to the problem of shared meaning and how it might be developed.<sup>1</sup> It means that translation is about how to share meaning from the context.

Translation is how to get the meaning of an utterance correctly. In translation, there must be some ways in order to understand the meaning of language. Translation is important to be learned, because it uses to know the meaning of words based on its context.<sup>2</sup> It means that we need to understand the context of language in order to get the translation easier. By understanding these, people will have good communication among others.

According to Munday, translation itself has several meanings; it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into written text (target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL).<sup>3</sup> It means that translation is the process of producing source text or source language into target language. In this case, the translator transfers meaning of source text into target text.

In translation, a translator must pay attention to the principle of translation in order to translate well from one language into another. The translator must perfectly understand the sense and material of the original author, although he should feel free to clarify obscurities, the translator should have a perfect knowledge of both source language and target language, so that the meaning of words or

---

<sup>1</sup>Freeman, *What is Translation*, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh Research Explorer), 2009,p.1.

<sup>2</sup>Julie Amberg & Deborah Vause, *What is Language*, (Cambridge: University Press), 2009,p.2.

<sup>3</sup>Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Application*, (New York: Routledge), 2008,p.5

sentence can be transferred well. The translator should avoid word-for-word renderings, and should avoid latinate and unusual forms. The translator also should assemble and liaise words eloquently to avoid clumsiness.<sup>4</sup> It means that a translator must understand both of source language and also the target language in order to avoid clumsiness. A translator should avoid to translate word-for-word, because in translating the sentences must be read at all before it is translated.

Translation is wide, it can be in every contexts of English. Such as translation in paragraph, text, movie, novel, etc. Translation may be easy if the language is simple to be read and familiar to be heard. In the context of novel or movie, the language seems hard to understand. It is because they are written as native speaker, so that for learners who learn English as foreign language will be hard to comprehend the meaning.

It is difficult to translate the words or sentence which is the meaning not the same as the words itself. It happens to translation of collocation. In collocation, the meaning of words we have to translate are usually not the same as the words itself. Frequently, the collocation in some sentences are hard to understand for foreign learners. It is supported by Aitchison explains that the collocations are associated with different forms reflect different meanings of the word itself.<sup>5</sup> It means that collocation defines as word that the meaning is not the same as the meaning of the word itself. It is difficult for foreign learners to recognize the meaning of collocation, because they usually translate the collocation literally which means the meaning of collocation must be based on the context not based on the word individually.

Collocation is the habitual association of a word in a

---

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup>Aitchison J, *Words in the Mind: An Introduction to the Mental Lexicon*, (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing), 2003,p.85.

language with other particular words in sentences.<sup>6</sup> It means that collocation is two or more words that often go together. Using collocations will help our English sound naturally like a native speaker. In order to understand the collocation, the first thing that a translator must do is find meaning from the source text, then the meaning will be transferred into target text by involving the context. As Sana states that the common mistake of translating collocation happens due to cultural differences.<sup>7</sup> It means that for non native speakers, they are rare to hear English collocation, because it is unfamiliar thing for them. Therefore, they face difficulties in understanding the meaning of collocations.

Furthermore, Sana states the solution of problem depends upon raising awareness of the process of translating English collocations because it is not a replacement of word-for-word between the two languages as well as paying great attention to the learning process of English collocation: linguistically and culturally.<sup>8</sup> This theory is supported by Munday that there are 3 techniques in translation metaphor (word-by word), paraphrase (based on translator's sense), and imitation (based on words and sense).<sup>9</sup> It means that to transfer the meaning of language, it should not be translated word-for-word only but based on the context or situation of the text.

The problem of translating English collocations needs to be clarified. According to Duan collocation is similar to idiom, this usually can be a problem in translation of collocation. It should be clarified, idioms are fixed expression with frozen meanings, thus fixed collocation, whereas collocations are mostly compositional in that the meaning can

---

<sup>6</sup>Robins R.H, *General Linguistic: An Introductory Survey*, (Indiana University Press), 1964,p.67

<sup>7</sup>Sana Abdelhai, *The Problem of Translating English Collocation*, IJLLH International Journal of English Language, Literature in Humanities, 2017,p.207, Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328530121> on December 23, 2019 at 7:29pm

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid*,p.208

<sup>9</sup>*Op Cit*, Jeremy Munday, p.26.

be calculated by putting the meanings of its component words together.<sup>10</sup> It means that a translator should know the differences between meaning of idiom and collocation, because they are similar. Idiom is about how to fix words from the frozen meaning by identifying all available words, while collocation is about finding meaning from the context or situation by identifying each component of word.

In this research, the researcher would like to analyze the meaning of collocation. It aims to describe more clear about the translation of collocation, because as we know that for English non-native speakers they are unfamiliar to translate words such as *hold on*, *hang on*, etc. Learners of EFL are still hard to understand the meaning of collocation. In daily, they often hear the words *stand up* this can be understood. But if there is another collocation which they rarely to hear, they have difficulties in translating it. It causes misunderstanding because they often translate the meaning literally.

The translation of collocation meaning in a novel is important to be clarified in order to avoid misunderstanding, because someone cannot just translate the meaning of collocation by seeing the words only, but also must be based on the context. In this case, the researcher takes an example from the meaning of collocation in the novel of “13 Reasons Why”. It can be seen on page 2, there is an utterance “*place my money..*”. If we translate it word-for-word as literally the meaning would be “*tempat uangku..*”. It is the meaning of collocation, because the correct meaning for that is “*menaruh uangku..*”. This could be a problem in translation the meaning of collocation if there is no clarification, because the meaning of collocation is based on the context not word-for-word.

The others example of collocations: “*big mistake*” if we translate into Bahasa it is “*kesalahan besar*”. The word *big* has synonym to *large* which is the meaning are the same. But it cannot be written “*large mistake*”, it sounds weird for native

---

<sup>10</sup>Manfu Duan, *Op,Cit*.p.2

speaker. The second example is “*take a holiday*”. This sentence cannot be translated “*mengambil liburan*”, it sounds bad. The correct translation for this sentence is “*pergi liburan*”.<sup>11</sup> From these sentence, the researcher concludes that it is important for us to learn more about meaning of collocation in order to know the meaning of source text whether or not it is suitable to the target text by finding vocabulary in target text which has the same meaning as source text.

To translate any kind of source language (SL), the translator should know the categories of translation in order to avoid mistaken when translating. Translation can be in three ways such as; Firstly is *metaphrase*, it is “word by word and line by line” translation, which corresponds to literal translation. Secondly is *paraphrase*, it is translation with latitude, where the author is kept in view by the translator, so as never to be lost, but his words are not so strictly followed as his sense, this involves changing whole phrases and more or less corresponds to faithful or sense-for-sense translation. The last is *imitation*, it is “forsaking” both words and sense. This corresponds to very free translation and is more or less adaptation.<sup>12</sup>

In this research, the researcher analyzed the collocation translation in a novel. Goodyer states novel is any prose of at least 50.000 words,<sup>13</sup> It means that novel is any prose which consists at least 50 thousand words or consists of hundreds pages. In other words, novel is a work of quite some length complexity, which attempts to reflect and express something about quality of values of human experience or conduct. It is main matter that has taken from patterns of life. In this case, the researcher uses the novel entitled “13 Reasons

---

<sup>11</sup>Isabella, *Collocation: 2500+ Collocations List from A-Z with Example (Online)*, Accessed on November 15, 2019 at 11:56am from <https://7esl.com/collocations/>

<sup>12</sup>*Op Cit*, Jeremy Munday, p.26.

<sup>13</sup>Meigan Gates Goodyer, *Literary Theory, The Novel, and Science Media*, (Bozeman, Montana: Montana State University), 2008.p.11.

Why”.

The novel are read by many people and it contains language used in everyday life. Many readers often have difficulty in translating collocation words in a novel and they often do not know the equivalence of the source language collocation into the target language. It relates with the theory stated by Barfield and Gyllstad that in a novel that written by native speaker contains of many collocations. Collocation is one of the most fascinating challenges for everyone especially those who learn foreign language. If students and translators make mistake in translating collocation words, it may lead to misunderstanding to the interlocutor.<sup>14</sup>It means that readers can be possibly make mistake in reading the novel because they do not know how to comprehend the collocation words, it happens especially to non-native speakers because they unfamiliar with those collocations.

This research was important to be carried out because collocations are used in everyday life, and one of the difficulties that learners have to face when they try to combine words. As novel read by many people, it is important to analyze the novel because it contains collocations that used in everyday life. This research focused on an analysis of equivalence meaning of collocation on Indonesian and English translation novel. Hopefully, this study can help students and readers to understand about English collocations.

There must be many words of collocation in a novel of “13 Reasons Why”, because the sentences in novel written as native speaker. Therefore, it is hard for foreign learners to comprehend words or sentences in the novel. Collocation is one of the most important aspects in semantics to know a word. That is why readers need to know and learn how to comprehend the deep meaning of collocations because the structure of native language is different with non-native

---

<sup>14</sup> Barfield Andy and Gyllstad Hendrik, *Researching Collocations in Another Language: Multiple Interpretation*, (New York: Palgrave Macmillan), 2009, p.3

language. This research explained what was deep meaning of collocation, and analyze whether or not the translation of collocation written in the Indonesian version of “13 Reasons Why” novel has equivalence meaning with the English version. In other words, this research was about whether or not the the translation of target language equivalent with the source language and the researcher explained if there was misunderstanding made by translator that whether he/she translates the collocations as literal meaning or contextual meaning.

There were some previous studies about analyzing the collocation. The first previous study conducted by Hasanah entitled “*An Analysis of English Collocation in the Novel Percy Jackson & Olympians: The Lightning Thief*”.<sup>15</sup> She said that a study of English collocation will make us easier to speak regularly and also comfortably be heard by other people. Another previous study conducted by Rahmawati entitled “*Translation Accuracy of Collocation In Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s Novel Sherlock Holmes: The Hound of The Baskervilles*”.<sup>16</sup> She said collocations are often used by authors because they consist of culture where the author had.

The previous studies have differences to this research. The first previous study analyzed about English collocation only. It means that the researcher did not analyze more aspects in collocation. She provided the sentences of collocation and its relation speaking which made someone easier to speak regularly and also comfortable from the novel “*Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*”. In second previous

---

<sup>15</sup>Nur Hasanah, *An Analysis of English Collocation in The Novel Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*, English Education Department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training State Islamic University Antasari Banjarmasin, 2015, p.67, available on <http://idr.uin-antasari.ac.id/3643/> accessed on 11th, April 2019.

<sup>16</sup>Anna Rahmawati, *Translation Accuracy of Collocation In Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s Novel Sherlock Holmes: The Hound of The Baskervilles*, Faculty of Adab and Humanities State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017, p.47, available on <http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/35136/1/kripsi%20anna%20rahmawati%20111102600002%20%28watermark%29.pdf> accessed on 11th, April 2019.

study, the researcher analyzed the translation accuracy of collocation also in novel. This study analyzed about the collocation sentences based on culture of author. They were different to this research, where this research will analyze the deep meaning of collocation and how to translate the collocation into understandable meaning. This research analyzed about the relation of collocation to another skill of English, and also analyzed the collocation based on the author place.

Referring to the background of problem above, the researcher interested to find out more about the meaning of collocation. This research analyzed the collocation translation in the novel *13 Reasons Why*. This novel written by Jay Asher and published on October 18, 2007 in USA. This novel had been chosen because the collocation translation needs to be clarified in order to avoid misunderstand in getting the meaning of the text. In other words, it is because the collocations are associated with different forms reflect different meanings of the word itself. This could be a problem in collocation translation because the meaning must be based on the context, not seeing it by word-for-word. Based on the problem of collocation, there will be a research entitled “An Analysis of Collocation Translation in the Novel “*13 Reasons Why*”.

## **C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Study**

### **1. Focus of Study**

The focuses of this study were about collocation and translation in the novel entitled *13 Reasons Why*. Collocation is the combination of two or more words that creates new meaning that often unfamiliar to be heard by non-native speakers. Translation is the transfer of language from one to another. In this study, the researcher analyzed the collocation translation found in the novel *13 Reasons Why* which has been translated into Bahasa.

## 2. Sub-Focus of Study

The sub-foci of this study were equivalent and non-equivalent meaning. Equivalent meaning is the appropriateness of meaning from the source language to the target language so that the translation has quality. The researcher analyzed the translation of English collocation in the novel "13 Reasons Why" whether or not the meaning of collocations were equivalent to the target language. It was described and explained in detail. Non-equivalent meaning was the inappropriateness of meaning from the source language to the target language so that there would be misunderstanding and misinterpretation. The non-equivalent meaning was analyzed and described in detail. The researcher clarified if the meaning is not equivalent and then provided the correct one.

### D. Formulation of the Study

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the researcher formulated the research questions as follows:

1. Are the collocations found in the novel *13 Reasons Why* equivalent in meaning to the target text?
2. How is the translator's translation of the collocation as literal and contextual translation in the novel *13 Reasons Why*?

### E. Objective of the Study

Related to the research questions, the objectives of this research were as follows:

1. To know and describe whether or not the collocation found in the novel *13 Reasons Why* has equivalent meaning to the target text.
2. To know and describe how the translator translated the collocation as literal and contextual translation in the novel *13 Reasons Why*.

## **F. Uses of the Study**

In the result of this research, it is expected that there would be some contributions significantly as follows:

### **1. Theoretically**

For the theoretical contribution, the research can be used to enrich knowledge about collocation, including definition, types, and how to translate the collocation into understandable meaning.

### **2. Practically**

For practical contribution, the results of this research can be used to make readers are easily to comprehend the meaning of collocations in the novel, or even in the movie. As practically this research also can be used to spread knowledge to the others about the translation of collocation.

## **G. Relevance of the Study**

There were some studies that were analyzed about translation of English collocation. For example the study that was conducted by Trianto Syapurta entitled “An Analysis on Indonesian Translated Collocations in the novel of Twilight by Stephenie Meyer.”. The researcher adopts some theories and step of analysis from this research because the research is similar/relevant.

Another relevance study about the analysis of translation English collocation in a novel was conducted by Putri Agung Rizky in 2011 entitled “An Analysis on Indonesian Translated Collocation in Rick Riordan’s Percy Jackson and the Olympians the Battle of the Labrinth”. This study had relevance with the study that was conducted by the researcher.

Both of these studies have relevance with this research. Therefore in analyzing the novel 13 Reasons Why, the researcher saw the result of studies and considers how was the way to analyze the translation of English collocation

in the novel.

## **H. Research Design**

The design of this study was descriptive qualitative. The researcher described the result of study qualitatively. Descriptive qualitative study focused on subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions, and behavior. Therefore, the researcher would analyze, identify, and describe the translation of English collocation found in the novel “13 Reasons Why” in order to see whether the translation of English collocations have equivalent meaning between source and the target language.

### **1. Research Subject**

The subject of this research was a novel "13 Reasons Why".

### **2. Research Data**

The type of analysis can be textbooks, newspaper, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documents.<sup>17</sup> It means that there are some analysis that uses in the type of document analysis but in this research the researcher analyzed novel. The novel entitled “13 Reasons Why”. It was an effective way to be used in this study because it can describe the conditions and situations specifically so as to get the necessary conclusions. This research aimed to analyze collocation translation in the novel "13 Reasons Why" whether the meaning equivalent or non-equivalent.

### **3. Data Collecting Technique**

The researcher used document or content analysis. Document or content analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents—both printed and electronic (computer-based and internet transmitted)

---

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid*, p.29

material.<sup>18</sup> It means that document analysis is the method on a research that aims to identify the specific purposes of research made by the researcher. Like other analytical methods in qualitative research, document analysis requires that data be examined and interpreted in order to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge. Document analysis focused on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The researcher used document or content analysis because this research focused on analyzing and interpreting the collocation translation. The researcher analyzed the collocation translation in the novel both in English and Bahasa version. Firstly, reading the novel carefully. The researcher read the novel as the data source of the analysis. Then, collecting/marketing the collocation translation. The researcher collects/marks the English collocation translation from the novel of 13 Reasons Why. After that, analyzing collocation translation. The researcher analyzed how the translator translated the collocations whether it translated literally or contextually. Then, analyzing equivalence meaning. The researcher analyzed the meaning equivalence between English collocation and translation in Indonesia. In the end, the researcher made explanation and conclusion.

#### **4. Research Instrument**

The major characteristics of qualitative research which distinguish this research from other research are the method and instrument which uses to collect and analyze the data. Arikunto states that “The researcher is very important in qualitative research. The main instrument of the research is the researcher himself”.<sup>19</sup> It means that the main instrument of this research was the researcher, who was collected and analyzed the data based on the

---

<sup>18</sup>Bowen, Glenn A., “Document Analysis as a Qualitative Research Method”, *Qualitative Research Journal*, Vol. 9, no 2 (2009), p. 27

<sup>19</sup>Arikunto S, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), p.24

researcher's interpretation. Then, the researcher described and related it with theory applied to support the analysis. Therefore, the result of the research was determined by the researcher's point of view in describing the analysis of the research.

## 5. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman the analysis can be defined as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.<sup>20</sup> It means that in analyzing the data in the type of qualitative research, there are some activities to get the data of research, they were data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing. The researcher followed some steps of data analysis which stated by Miles and Huberman as follows:

### 1) Data reduction

Data reduction is about the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript.

### 2) Data display

Data display is about an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action.

### 3) Conclusion drawing

Conclusion drawing is the final activity of research that the researcher concluded the research finding related to the research question.

Based on the explanation above, it means that the researcher read the novel, classifying the data based on the focus of study, then analyzing the data. In the end, the researcher made conclusion based on the result of analysis.

---

<sup>20</sup> Miles B Matthew and Huberman A Michael, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, (London, Sage Publications, 1994), p.10

## 6. Trustworthiness of the Research

To make the research findings of this research valid, the researcher must do trustworthiness by using a triangulation data. Triangulation is the criteria based on the process of observing something from different viewpoints in order to get a fix on its true location. The triangulation of criteria has been led into content data analysis. According to Miles and Huberman, triangulation is supposed to support a finding by showing that independent measures of it agree with it, or at least, do not contradict it. It means that triangulation aims to assess the result of research in order to validate the data of research itself. Lincoln and Guba states that there are the quality criteria of qualitative research as follows:

### 1) Credibility

Credibility establishes whether the research findings represent plausible information drawn from the participant's original data and is a correct interpretation of the participant's original view.

### 2) Transferability

The researcher facilitates the transferability judgment by a potential user through quick thick description.

### 3) Dependability

Dependability involves participant's evaluation of the findings, interpretation and recommendations of the study such that all are supported by the data as received from participants of the study.

### 4) Confirmability

Confirmability is concerned with establishing that data and interpretations of the findings are not figments of the inquirer's imagination, but clearly derived from the data.

### 5) Reflexivity

It is the process of critical self-reflection about oneself as researcher own biases, preference, preconceptions to the research.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher used transferability triangulation. In other words, the researcher is responsible for providing a complete set of notes on decision made during the research process, reflective thoughts, sampling, research material adopted, emergence of the findings and information about the data management.<sup>21</sup> In this research, the researcher also validate the research findings in order to make it valid. The person who validated the research findings of this research was the Lecturer of English Education in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung that relates with the title of this research. It was about judgment by a potential user through quick thick description. The person who validated the data of this research was Mr. M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd.

## **I. Systematic of Discussion**

There were five chapters of this research. The sytematic of discussion of this research were as follows:

### **1. Chapter I: Introduction**

This chapter involves the title affirmation, background of problem, focus of study, formulation of study, objective of study, uses of study, relevance of study, research design and systematic discussion.

### **2. Chapter II: Review of Literature**

This chapter fulfills with the frame of theories, relevance studies or some references that relates to the theme of research.

### **3. Chapter III: Research Method**

---

<sup>21</sup> Lincoln Y.S and Guba E.G, *Naturalistic Inquiry*, (California: Sage Publications Taylor and Francis Group, 1985), p.121

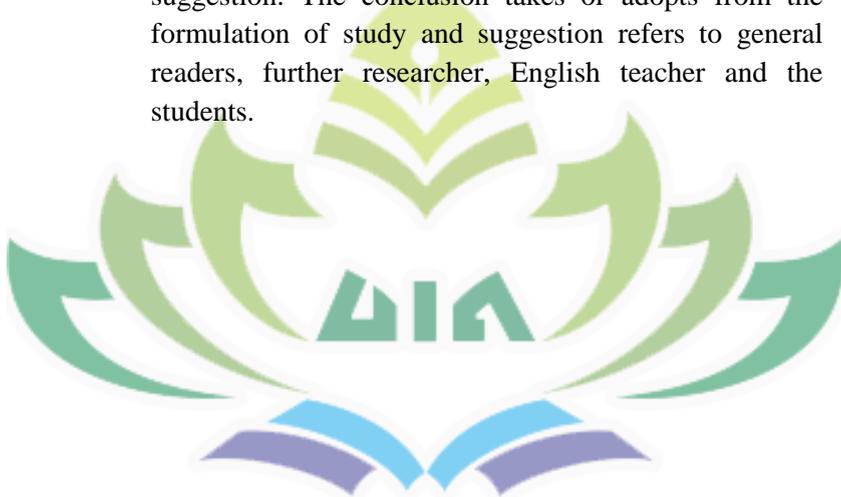
This chapter consists of the design of research as detail, kind of research, the data collecting technique, concept of variable, or in other words this chapter is about how to analyze the data of research.

4. Chapter IV: Result and Discussion

This chapter consists of research findings, the classification of analysis, and the discussion about whether or not the formulation of problem is answered in the result of research.

5. Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter is a closing that consists of conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion takes or adopts from the formulation of study and suggestion refers to general readers, further researcher, English teacher and the students.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Review of Related Theories

There were some theories related to the variable of this research; concept of translation, quality of translation, translation technique, meaning equivalence, collocation, kind of collocation, translating collocation. The researcher presented previous study and theoretical framework at the end of this chapter.

##### 1. Concept of Translation

Translation in general definition is the process of converting meaning from one language to another. Newmarks says that translating languages is a skill performed to facilitate the delivery of messages between languages, replacing written messages in other languages. It means that translation is an expertise that attempts an interpreter to make written statements in one language to another language.

Translation requires understanding to the meaning of text. The main function of translation is to understand the information which uses foreign languages. It can be something that read on science books, magazines and newspapers, hear (as radio) and seen (as television or the news science programs).

According to Munday, translating between two languages involves a rather complicated process, the translator must replace the original text into the original source language, after which the language is converted into written text in the target language, then ends up being the target language.<sup>22</sup> It means that in the process of translation, the translator must change the meaning of original text to the

---

<sup>22</sup> Munday J, *Introducing Translation Studies Theories and Applications Second Addition* (London and New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2008), p.5.

target language.

Translation does not only search for similarities in other languages, but also give attention to the contents of the message in the original language into the foreign language. Translating globally means the process of changing a language from text or another from a foreign language to the target language.<sup>23</sup> Translation does not only search for similarities in other languages, but also give attention to the contents of the message in the original language into the foreign language. Translating languages means translating culture, the translator must be careful when placing equivalent's word.

Based on the theories above, the researcher takes conclusion that translation is the process of converting one language to another. The converting of a language must be suitable to the context. A good translator must enrich much knowledge about vocabularies and contexts. It is not enough to have much vocabularies, because sometimes the translation requires understanding of context situation.

## **2. The Quality of Translation**

Translation is not only about converting the text from the one to another language, but translation is also transferring meaning from source language (SL) to the target language (TL). In translation, it is important to know the culture between source language to target language because the culture might be different. Vinary and Darbelnet state that a translator must be able to replicate the same situation as the original by using completely different words.<sup>24</sup> It means that the culture has influence to the translation situation. The translator should be able to know this case in order to convert

---

<sup>23</sup> Nugraha Aditya, Nugroho M. A. B, Rahman Yudi, "English – Indonesian Translation Method in the Short Story a Blunder by Anton Chekhov" *Indonesian EFL Journal*, Vol. 3 (January 2017), p. 89

<sup>24</sup>Jean P Vinary and Joan Darbelnet, *A Methodology for Translation: Comparative Stylistics of French and English*, (Amsterdam: Routledge, 1995),p.85

appropriate meaning.

According to Larson, translation communicates the same meaning as the source language which may not result in any difference, addition, or omission of the meaning as the target language.<sup>25</sup> It means that the communication of a translation has no effect to the addition, omission in the target language.

Accuracy is a technical term which is used to evaluate a translation text whether or not the translation of the source language has been equal to the target language.<sup>26</sup> It means that accuracy of translation is needed, so that a translator has to render it accurately to the reader. The translator needs to get the closest meaning of the text.

There are three kinds of accuracy in translation namely accurate translation, inaccurate translation and unclear translation. Accurate translation is the message of text which is orally diverting into target text, no distortion, and no reorder of the sentence in the translation.<sup>27</sup> Inaccurate translation is the message of text which is delivered imprecisely.<sup>28</sup> While unclear translation is the message of source text actually is transferring into target text, but it still not communicates to the people who are to use that translation.<sup>29</sup> It means that to make translation accurate, a translator must find the way so that the entire message of SL is delivered appropriately. While inaccurate translation means a translator must decide carefully in diverting the message, so that the readers feel comfortable and quite understand while reading. The unclear translation means the translation should be checked with someone who is not familiar with ST and ask question which will show what

---

<sup>25</sup>Mildred L Larson, *Meaning based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence*, (London: University Press of America, 1984),p.485

<sup>26</sup>Mangatur Nababan, *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan*, Jurnal Kajian dan Sastra, Vol.24, 2012,p.44

<sup>27</sup>*Ibid*,p.50

<sup>28</sup>*Ibid*

<sup>29</sup>*Ibid*

he/she understand to find its clarity.

### 3. Translation Technique

There are several techniques in translation. These technique can be applied by translator based on the purpose of translation itself. The translation techniques are word for word, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicativetranslation.<sup>30</sup> They can be described as follows:

#### 1. Word for word translation

The most important use of word for word translation is so that we can understand the difficult process of translating a foreign language as a process before translating.<sup>31</sup> This translation can also be said to be an interlinear translation, with foreign languages being able to directly translate each word directly into the target language. This translation also does not change the order of every word from a foreign language. The culture words can also be translated directly and precisely.

Example:

SL : her heart is in the right place

TL : hatinya berada ditempat yang benar

If it analyzed, the translation of target language (TL) is compatible with the English grammar. The target language (TL) follows the form of source language (SL), because this translation does not change the order of every word from a foreign language.

#### 2. Literal Translation

The source grammatical language is converted to

---

<sup>30</sup>Newmark, Peter, *Op,Cit*, p. 45

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid*, p. 46

changes in the closest target language and lexical words are translated personally, out of context.<sup>32</sup> Which means that when a translator processes a translation, the words are interpreted directly from a foreign language into the target language.

Example:

SL : After I wake up in the morning, I make bed

TL : setelah saya bangun tidur di pagi hari, saya membuat tempat tidur

The words 'I make bed' cannot be translated as *saya membuat tempat tidur*, because it should be translated contextually not literally suitable. *Make* literally means *membuat*, but to keep the contextual meaning *I make bed* should be translated to *saya merapikan tempat tidur*.

### 3. Faithful Translation

In this translation strives to produce meaning in accordance with the original to the target language that is still within the limits of the appropriate language structure.<sup>33</sup> A faithful translation is to seek meaning that is related appropriately and without changing the order of the target language.<sup>34</sup> This translation means transferring cultural words by adjusting the culture in the target language and paying attention to lexical and grammatical levels in translating. The translator seeks to supplement the original text of a foreign language writer.

### 4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is more flexible in translating foreign cultural words into the target language culture,

---

<sup>32</sup> Nugraha Aditya, Nugroho M. A. B, Rahman Yudi, *Op.Cit*, p. 90

<sup>33</sup> Ordudari Mahmoud, Translation Procedures, Strategies and Method *Translation Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (July 2007), p.1

<sup>34</sup> Ginting Della P, Nainggolan Rina M, Mono Umar, Translation Methods in Reader's Digest Magazine by Students' of English Department at HKBP Nommensen University *EFL Journal*, Vol. 6 (2018), p. 196

but in translating them it still does not eliminate the cultural value, thus making it easier for readers to understand the text.<sup>35</sup> The difference between semantic and faithful translation occurs in consideration in the aesthetic value in foreign language texts.<sup>36</sup> Which means that semantic translation is easier to understand because the translator adjusts directly to the culture of the target language, and is usually simpler or less telephoto.

5. Adaptation Translation

Adaptation translation is usually interpreted as a free translation, because it is usually used in poetry and drama, the culture of the source language is changed into the culture of the target language in the text rewritten by the poet.<sup>37</sup> Which implies that this translation is free to appreciate because it is not only used for speaking practice, but also the facial expressions of the cast or reader

6. Free Translation

Free translation produces translations of meanings without regard to the content and rules of the original language.<sup>38</sup> The conclusion is that in this free translation we can translate without having to pay attention to the rules of the foreign language or the target language

7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation generates messages from foreign languages, because it is more concerned with the meaning of idioms, which idioms cannot be interpreted directly into the target language.<sup>39</sup> The idiomatic translations more focus on the meaning of the idioms translated by adjusting the daily language of the target

---

<sup>35</sup> Nugraha Aditya, Nugroho M. A. B, Rahman Yudi, *Op,Cit*, p. 90

<sup>36</sup> Ginting Della P, Nainggolan Rina M, Mono Umar, *Op,Cit*, p. 196

<sup>37</sup> Newmark, Peter, *Op,Cit*, p. 47

<sup>38</sup> Ordudari Mahmoud, *Op,Cit*, p. 1

<sup>39</sup> Nugraha Aditya, Nugroho M. A. B, Rahman Yudi, *Op,Cit*, p. 91

language.

#### 8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation makes it easier for the reader to understand because it gives the context of the original meaning which is shaped in such a way.<sup>40</sup> This means that this translation prioritizes appropriate communication so that it can produce meaning that is context neatly arranged so that it can make it easier for readers to understand the text

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are eighth techniques of translation. Each technique has its own function such as for translation technique word for word; in this case the translator can translate the word based on what's written in the text while for the translation technique as literal, a translator can translate the source language to the target language directly. The translation technique is also can be based on the context, because sometimes the word in written text has different meaning when the context is different. The translators must understand this case in order to make them to become good translator.

#### 4. Meaning Equivalence

Meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context. Keraf states that the meaning of a unit of the vocabulary of a language contains two aspects, namely the content or meaning and aspects of form or expression.<sup>41</sup> Aspect is the form that can be absorbed in terms of the senses, by hearing or seeing. While in terms of content or meaning is in terms that cause a reaction in the mind of the listener or reader as stimulus aspects of earlier forms.

Equivalence in translation is usually conducted with the function of the text and the method of translation. It is a

---

<sup>40</sup>*Ibid*

<sup>41</sup>Keraf, Gorys, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*, (Jakarta: Gramedia, 1985), p. 25

central issue in translation because it is related to the comparison between many different languages.<sup>42</sup> It means that when a translator does a translation, he/she must know the content of the text itself because the translation must be suitable or equivalence to the content of text.

Aminuddin says that the meaning contained in the word appears to have a close relationship with: the socio-cultural system and outer reality referenced, user and speakers, and the social context situational in use.<sup>43</sup> It means that the meaning of an idea or an idea that came from the mind of speakers that can be realized in a spoken or written and the meaning of meaning itself is very closely related to the environment outside of language elements.

The meaning can be caught as implicit meaning and explicit meaning. Kamenická states in studying implicitations must be accompanied by learning explication, because explication is an important role in part of translation.<sup>44</sup> Meanwhile implicit meaning can be left implicit but can also made explicit when deemed necessary or there are other considerations. A good translator must be able to know when implicit meaning to be translated into explicit and when should be still translated in implicit. Translating of implicit meaning can only be explicit if necessary the submission of exact meaning or to obtain the fairness in the form of translation.<sup>45</sup> Meaning as explicit is knowledge that can be easily explained in official language and easily understood by respondents.<sup>46</sup> It means that the translation meaning explicitly can be simply understand by the reader or

---

<sup>42</sup>Munday J, *Op.Cit*,p.41

<sup>43</sup> Aminuddin, *Semantik: Pengantar Studi Tentang Makna*, (Bandung: Sinar Baru, 1985), p. 50

<sup>44</sup>Erfiani N. M. D, "Explication and Implication In The Literature Translation For Children" *Litera Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, Vol. 3, No. 1, (January 2017), p. 32

<sup>45</sup>*Ibid*, p.41-42

<sup>46</sup> Olomolaiye Anthony and Egbu Charles, "Tacit vs. Explicit Knowledge – the Current Approaches to Knowledge Management" *Tactic Vs. Explicit Knowledge*, (Glasgow Caledonian University, 2015)p. 771

translator. Therefore, it can be concluded that it is important for the translator to understand whether the meaning delivers as implicit or explicit.

The meaning can be analyzed by seeing the types of meaning itself. Kroeger states that there are three types of analyzing meaning as follows:

1. Word meaning
2. Sentence meaning
3. Utterance meaning.

By recognizing these types, the analyzer can produce the meaning that equivalent or accurate. The first two units (word and sentence) are hopefully already familiar to the reader. In order to understand the third level, “utterance meaning” the analyzer needs to distinguish between sentence vs utterance. A sentence is a speech event by a particular speaker in a specific context. When a speaker uses a sentence in a specific context, he/she produces an utterance. The term utterance meaning refers to the semantic content of the sentence plus any pragmatic meaning created by the specific way in which the sentence get used.<sup>47</sup> It means that to produce equivalent meaning, the translator must understand how the words are presented whether it can be analyzed by word meaning, sentence meaning or utterance meaning.

Based on above explanation, the researcher concludes that meaning equivalence in translation is about understanding the words or sentences. It is the state of fact of being equivalent; equality in value and significant. In other words, the translator must understand and translate the meaning of language both the meaning state explicitly or implicitly.

## 5. Collocation

McCarthy and O'dell state that collocation is a pair or groups of word that are often used together. These

---

<sup>47</sup> Kroeger, Paul R, *Analyzing Meaning: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*, (Berlin: Creative Commons Attribution, 2018), p.5-6

combinations sounds natural to native speaker, but students of English have to make a special effort to learn them because they are often difficult to guess. Some combination sounds 'wrong' to native speakers of English.<sup>48</sup> The example of collocation that is natural to native speaker is the phrase *fast food* and *quick food*. The word *fast* and *quick* has the similar meaning in Indonesia that is *cepat* but the one that collocates with food is *fast*, not *quick*.<sup>49</sup>

Collocation is tendency of a number of words which can be used together in a language.<sup>50</sup> In Indonesian, collocation called as *sanding kata*. It is a group of words that frequently appear together, for instance for example, in English the word *bath* goes with *take* not or with *do*, so the word both becomes *take a bath*.<sup>51</sup> It means that collocations are word pairs and phrases that are combined in order generally to create new meaning.

Batani states that collocation refers to the combination of words that have a certain mutual expectancy. It imposes constraints on how words can be used together.<sup>52</sup> It means that collocation is pair of words that used together as one meaning. There are pair of words that cannot be translated word for word because it could produce misinterpretation, these words called as collocation. Translator need to be aware to the meaning of collocation. Collocations are the translators' interest that not least because of the challenge of finding target language equivalence for collocate pairs.

---

<sup>48</sup>McCarthy Michael and O'dell Felicity, *English Collocations in Use*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005),p.6

<sup>49</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup>Baker M, *In other Words: A Coursebook on Collocations*, (New York: Routledge, 2011),p.12

<sup>51</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>52</sup>Batani M, *Collocations and Idioms and Their Translatability*, A Journal of Iranian Studies Vol.2 No.2, 2010,p.591-597, Retrieved from [http://iranianstudies.com/system/files/ISIS2008\\_1.pdf](http://iranianstudies.com/system/files/ISIS2008_1.pdf)

## 6. Kind of Collocation

According to Benson and Ilson, collocations divided into two major groups namely grammatical collocation and lexical collocation. Grammatical collocation is when a verb or adjective must be followed by a particular preposition, or a noun must be followed by a particular form of the verb, for example: *depend on, afraid of, to be afraid that..* On the other hand, the characteristic of lexical collocation consists of noun, adjective, and adverb.<sup>53</sup> It is clear that collocation can be called as the way words combine in predictable way or the company words keep-their relationship. The example of English and Indonesian collocation pattern can be seen on the table as follows:

**Table 1**  
**English Collocation Pattern<sup>54</sup>**

No	Patterns	Example
1	Verb (activation and or nullification) + Noun	Make an appointment
2	Verb (eradication and or nullification) + Noun	Cut down the tree
3	Adjective + Noun	Attempted suicide
4	Noun + Verb	Tragedy happens
5	Noun1 + of + Noun2	This kind of problem
6	Adverb + Adjective	Absolutely sure
7	Verb + Adverb	Live happily
8	Noun + Noun	A pocket calculator
9	Verb + Verb	Be able to talk
10	Adverb + Verb	Clearly warn
11	Verb + Adjective	Feel confused

<sup>53</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>54</sup>Hill J, *Revising Priorities from Grammatical Failure to Collocation Success*, (Boston: Thomson Learning, 2000),p.47-69

**Table 2**  
**Indonesian Collocation Pattern<sup>55</sup>**

No	Patterns	Example
1	Noun + Verb	Air mengalir
2	Noun + Adjective	Gerak cepat
3	Noun + Noun	Kopi susu
4	Verb + Noun	Mengemudikan mobil
5	Adjective + Adverb	Cepat sembuh
6	Verb + Adjective	Jalan santai
7	Noun + Adverb	Halaman belakang
8	Verb + Adverb	Segera pergi
9	Adjective + Noun	Sakit jiwa
10	Noun unit + Noun	Seikat bunga
11	Adverb + Verb	Cepat-cepat pergi
12	Verb + Verb	Bangun tidur
13	Adverb + Adjective	Semakin cepat

The translator should be very careful in choosing the most appropriate word for the word in source text, because sometimes collocations are translated into different words combinations to indicate the same meaning. For example the phrase ‘she runs a bath’ is not literally translated to *dia menjalankan mandi* because word *mandi* does not go with *menjalankan*. So that it is translated to *dia mandi* to make the translation acceptable without destroying the meaning and keep the original message in the source language.

---

<sup>55</sup>Achmad A, *English and Indonesian Pattern of Lexial Collocation: A Cross Linguistic Comparison*, Retrieved on October 22, 2020 from <http://papers.gunadarma.ac.id/index.php/letter/article/viewFile/617/576>, 2010.

## 7. Difficulties of Translating Collocation

Translating collocation could have effect to the quality of translation product itself. The translator who is able in translating collocations means that he/she is success to make the translation products more natural and accurate.<sup>56</sup> It means that a translator has to give the suitable attention to collocations since they have their significance in both source language and target language.

There are 5 difficulties and problems that potentially occur in translating collocations. They can be explained as follows:

### 1. The engrossing effect of source text patterning

It is easy to assume that as long as a collocation can be found in the target language which conveys the same of a similar meaning to that of the source collocation, the translator will not be confused by differences in the surface patterning between the two.

### 2. Translator may misinterpret the meaning of collocation into receptor language.

Miscomprehend the meaning of collocation of source language can be one of factor the difficulties and problems in translating collocations and resulting in the innappropriate translation of the collocation into the receptor language.

### 3. The tension between accuracy and naturalness

Traslators are often faced with dilemmas of typically and accuracy. For example whether they have to translate the source language calls into the forms that familiar and acceptable by the receptor language reader, but which may not exact, or precise, or they can make precise translation which is not natural to the reader.

---

<sup>56</sup>Anna Rahmawati, *Translation Accuracy of Collocation in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel "Sherlock Holmes: The Hound of the Baskervilles*, (Jakarta: State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, 2017),p.23

#### 4. Culture-specific collocation

English collocations, especially those that are composed of nouns and verb nouns sometimes reveal “mysterious case relation” that make them difficult to translate clearly and accurately.

#### 5. Uncommon collocations in the source language

The use of new combination of source language is intended to create a new image. In translating, these uncommon collocations need more attention, because translators also have to translate the collocation into uncommon collocations of receptor language, so the reader will get the meaning well.<sup>57</sup>

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that there are some difficulties in translating the source language to the target language such as because of misinterpreting, culture collocation, uncommon collocation, etc. The translator must be careful to translate in order to make it sounds natural for the readers.

### 8. Source Text and Target Text

A translator must understand how to translate the source text (ST) into the target text (TT). Wills states that when the translator translates a text, there must be a procedure of translation which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text.<sup>58</sup> In other words, translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source text message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

In this research, the researcher takes the source text

---

<sup>57</sup>Mona Baker, *Op.Cit.*,p.58-60

<sup>58</sup> Wills, Wolfram, *The Science of Translation*, (Stuttgart: Gunter Narr Verlag Tubingen, 1982), p.3

(ST) from a novel entitled *13 Reasons Why*, both in the English and Bahasa versions especially to analyze the English collocation. The researcher would not translate the English collocation from the source text (ST) but she will look into these two versions whether or not the translator has translated the English collocation correctly into the target text (TT) and whether the translator translated the English collocation in the novel literally or contextually.

## **B. Theoretical Framework**

The ability to translate language is important to know and learn. It helps someone to interpret one language to other languages. Translation might depend on someone's knowledge of vocabulary, but it also requires another knowledge such as culture, style, situation, etc. Translator should know how to make the translation to become good to read. There are many kinds of translations that must be learned by a translator such as word for word translation, literal translation, contextual translation, semantic translation, free translation, etc.

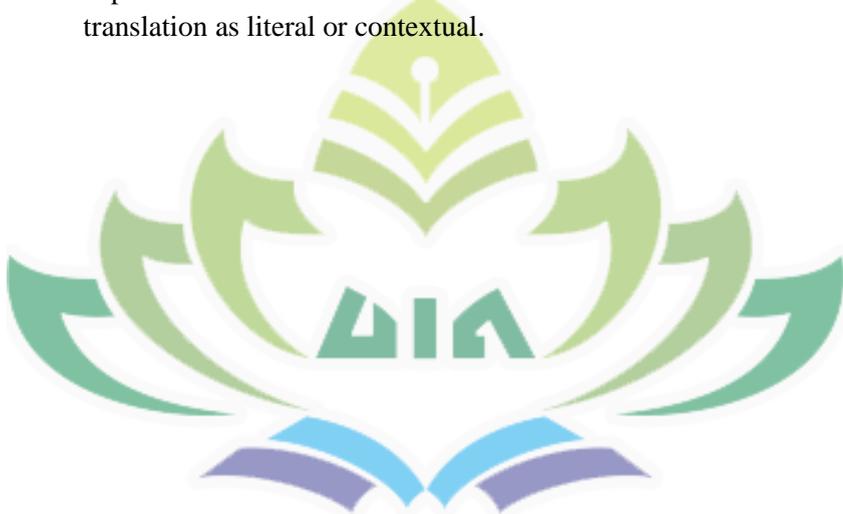
Translation of collocation includes in contextual translation. In this research, the researcher discusses and analyzes about collocation translation that the meaning must be based on the context. Collocation translation of this research means the researcher will analyze the collocation found in a novel whether or not it has equivalent meaning to the target language and how the translator translated collocation as literal and contextual meaning.

Collocation can be defined as two or more words that involve into one meaning. It can be translated word for word as long as the context is appropriate, but if the translation needs understanding of contextual the translator must be able to know the differences of these two techniques. To translate the collocation, a translator must know the culture of source language in order to understand the context.

Understanding the collocation means one step deeper

in learning English as second or foreign language. In this case, non-native speakers are not only learn the definition of each word based on its vocabulary, but also they must know another meaning of words. The meaning should be equivalent to the culture of source language.

The researcher saw translation in the novel “13 Reasons Why” both in English and Bahasa version. It was compared whether the translation in Bahasa version has equivalent meaning to the target language. If the meaning is not equivalent, then it should be clarified. The researcher found and analyzed all of collocation in the novel, then explained the translator translated collocation whether the translation as literal or contextual.



## REFERENCES

- Achmad, A. (2010). *English and Indonesian Pattern of Lexial Collocation: A Cross Linguistic Comparison*. A Journal Retrieved on October 22, 2020 from <http://papers.gunadarma.ac.id/index.php/letter/article/view/File/617/57>.
- Aitchison, J. (2003). *Words in the Mind: An Introduction to the Mental Lexicon*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- Amberg, J & Deborah, V. (2009). *What is Language*. Cambridge: University Press.
- Aminuddin. (1985). *Semantik: Pengantar Studi Tentang Makna*. Bandung: Sinar Baru.
- Anthony, O., & Charles, E. (2015). *Tacit vs. Explicit Knowledge – the Current Approaches to Knowledge Management: Tactic Vs. Explicit Knowledge*. Glasgow Caledonian University.
- Baker, M. (2011). *In other Words: A Coursebook on Collocations*. New York: Routledge.
- Batani, M. (2010). Collocations and Idioms and Their Translatability. *A Journal of Iranian Studies Vol.2 No.2*, 2010,p.591-597. Retrieved from [http://iranianstudies.com/system/files/ISIS2008\\_1.pdf](http://iranianstudies.com/system/files/ISIS2008_1.pdf).
- Duan, M. (2012). *Collocation in English Teaching and Learning*. China: Academy Publisher.
- Erfiani, N.M. (2017). *Explicitation and Implication in the Literature Translation For Children Litera*. Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra, Vol. 3, No. 1, Published on January.
- Freeman. (2009). *What is Translation*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh Research Explorer.
- Gintin, D.P., Nainggolan, R.M., Mono, U. (2018). Translation Methods in Reader's Digest Magazine by Students' of English Department at HKBP Nommensen University EFL Journal, Vol. 6.

- Gorys, K. (1985). *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Hasanah, N. (2015). *An Analysis of English Collocation in The Novel Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief*, English Education Department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training State Islamic University Antasari Banjarmasin. Available on <http://idr.uin-antasari.ac.id/3643/>. Accessed on 11th, April 2019.
- Hill, J. (2000). *Revising Priorities from Grammatical Failure to Collocation Success*. Boston: Thomson Learning.
- Isabella. (2019). *Collocation: 2500+ Collocations List from A-Z with Example (Online)*. Accessed on November 15, 2019 at 11:56am from <https://7esl.com/collocations/>.
- Kothari. (2004). *Research Methodology: Methods and Technique*. New Delhi :New Age International Publishers.
- Larson, M.L. (1984). *Meaning based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence*. London: University Press of America.
- Mahmoud, O. (2007). *Translation Procedures, Strategies and Method*. Translation Journal. Vol. 11, No. 3 Published on July.
- McCarthy, M., & O'dell, F. (2005). *English Collocations in Use*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Meigan, G.G. (2008). *Literary Theory, The Novel, and Science Media*. Bozeman, Montana: Montana State University.
- Munday, J. (2008). *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Application*. New York: Routledge.
- Nababan, M. (2012). *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan*. Jurnal Kajian dan Sastra Vol.24.
- Neuman, W.L. (2003). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. New York: Allyn & Bacon.
- Newmark, P. (2008). *A Textbook of Translation*. UK: Prentice Hall.
- Nugraha, A., Nugroho, M. A. B., Rahman, Y. (2017). English – Indonesian Translation Method in the Short Story a Blunder by

Anton Chekhov. Indonesian EFL Journal. Vol. 3 (January 2017).

**Prastowo, A.** (2012). *Panduan Kreatif Membuat Bahan Ajar Inovatif: Menciptakan Metode Pembelajaran yang Menarik dan Menyenangkan*. Yogyakarta: Diva Press.

Rahmawati, A. (2017). *Translation Accuracy of Collocation in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Novel "Sherlock Holmes: The Hound of the Baskervilles"*. Jakarta: State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah.

Rumata, V.M. (2017). *A Qualitative Content Analysis of Twitter TaxAmnesty*: Jurnal PIKOM (Penelitian Komunikasi dan Pembangunan Vol. 18, No.1 Published on June.

Sana, A. (2019). *The Problem of Translating English Collocation*, IJLLH International Journal of English Language, Literature in Humanities. Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328530121> on December 23, 2019 at 7:29pm.

Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Vinary, J.P., & Darbelnet, J. (1995). *A Methodology for Translation: Comparative Stylistics of French and English*. Amsterdam: Routledge.

