

**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN  
TRANSLATION PROCEDURE APPLIED  
IN DIALOGUES OF THE EDUCATED  
MEMOIR BY TARA WESTOVER**

**A Thesis**

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

**By:**

**ROFIQOTUL WARDIYAH**

**NPM. 1811040010**

**Study Program : English Education**



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
LAMPUNG  
1444 H / 2022 M**

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**Advisor : Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd**  
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LAMPUNG**

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## ABSTRACT

Translation is a process of transferring message from the source language into the target language by making the closest adjustment of equivalence from the linguistic and cultural aspect. This research described the kind of translation procedure and translation procedures dominantly are applied by the translator in translating the dialogues of Educated memoir.

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research, which applied a content analysis method. The instrument of this research was the researcher as the main instrument and data sheet. The researcher collected data through steps by reading closely both English version of Educated memoir and its Indonesian translation; listing the dialogues in both of English version and Indonesian version; both the SL data and the TL data are taken together side by side and sort out the data and classify them into criteria. The researcher analyzed the data by classifying the dialogues in the memoir, identified the translation procedures that are applied in translating the dialogues in the memoir of Educated, analyzed the dialogues translation with its translation procedure. In analyzed the data this research used Vinay and Darbelnet's theory. The translator applied the procedures of direct and oblique translation in translating the dialogue of Educated memoir. Types of direct translation is borrowing, calque and literal translation. Whereas in the procedure of oblique translation is transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

The result of this research showed there were 91 cases of translation procedure of dialogue. There are borrowing 4 cases (4,40%), calque 2 cases (2,20%), literal translation cases 48 cases (52,74%), transposition 7 cases (7,70%), modulation 24 cases (26,37%), equivalence has 6 cases (6,59%) and adaptation has no case. Literal translation is dominantly applied by the translator in translating the dialogue because literal translation has 48 cases from 91 cases. It is the highest position in the translation procedure.

**Keywords:** dialogue, memoir, translation procedure



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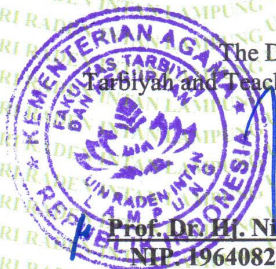
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## DECLARATION

I hereby stated that this thesis entitled : An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Procedure Applied in Dialogues of *Educated* Memoir by Tara Westover is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in the text.

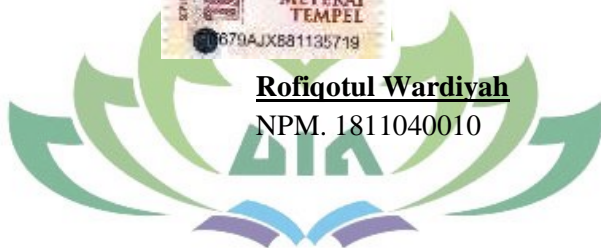
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Declared by



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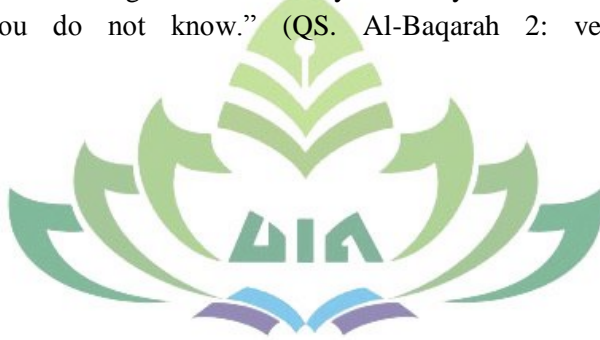
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## MOTTO

أَنْ وَعَسَىٰ لَكُمْ كُرَهُ وَهُوَ الْقِتَالُ عَلَيْكُمْ كُتِبَ  
تُحِبُّوهُ أَنْ وَعَسَىٰ لَكُمْ خَيْرٌ وَهُوَ شَيْءٌ تَكْرَهُوهُ  
تَعْلَمُونَ لَا وَأَنْتُمْ يَعْلَمُ وَاللَّهُ لَكُمْ شَرٌّ وَهُوَ شَيْءٌ

“War is enjoyed you, even though it be disliked by you: and it may be that you dislike a thing and it is actually good for you and it may be that you love a thing and it is actually bad for you. And Allah knows while you do not know.” (QS. Al-Baqarah 2: verse 216)<sup>1</sup>

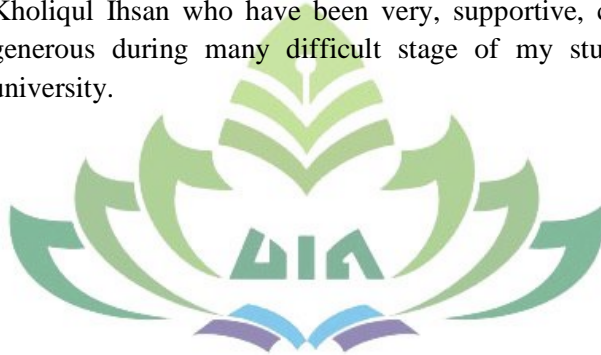


<sup>1</sup> <http://en.noblequran.org/quran/surah-al-baqarah/ayat-216/> Accessed on August, 22<sup>nd</sup> 2022

## DEDICATION

With gratitude and loves, this thesis is dedicated to everyone who loves and cares me a lot. I would like to dedicated this thesis to:

1. Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala. Whose blessing and mercy have been very crucial to the completion of my thesis.
2. My beloved parents , Mr. Khoirin and Mrs. Leni Wailina who have provided me with unconditional loves and never-ending supports, not only for the completion of my study, but also for the success of my life. I am thank full for having you by my side, and this thesis is absolutely also yours.
3. My beloved sister and brothers, Mardalena, Aris Admaja, and Kholiqul Ihsan who have been very, supportive, caring and generous during many difficult stage of my study in the university.

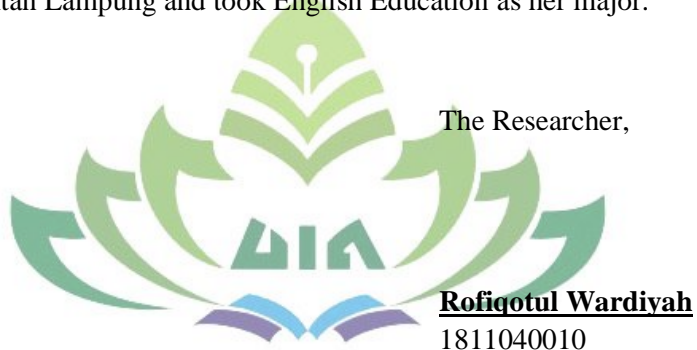




## CURICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Rofiqotul Wardiyah. or famously called by her friends, Diyah. She was born on May, 12<sup>th</sup> 2000 in Tambangan Kelekar, Muara Enim. She is the second daughter of Mr. Khoirin and Mrs. Leni Wailina. She has 1 sister and 1 brother, Mardalena and Kholiql Ihsan.

She began her study at MIN 4 Muara Enim on 2006 and graduated in 2012. Then, she continued her study at junior high school at MTs Nurul Fajri Tambangan Kelekar and graduated in 2015. After that, she continued her study at senior high school at SMAN 3 Muara Enim and graduated in 2018. And then she continued her education at UIN Raden Intan Lampung and took English Education as her major.



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First, all my praise and gratitude go to the presence of Allah SWT. who has conferred opportunity to the researcher in the form of extraordinary blessings such as patience, strength, and health so that researcher can finish undergraduate studies (S1) by completing the writing of this thesis. Then, peace and salutation always be with our prophet Muhammad SAW. who have brought change from the darkness to a world full of knowledge.

The research entitled “An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Procedure Applied in Dialogues of the Educated Memoir by Tara Westover” was completed properly and following the standard provisions. The primary aim of writing this thesis is to fulfill a part of students task in partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain S1-degree.

This thesis would not be completed without the help of several people who always provide encouragement and support to the researcher. The researcher would like to say a big thankyou because this research has received many inputs, suggestions, recommendations and assistance. The researcher is very grateful to the people who have helped in this undergraduate journey so that researcher can overcome and face obstacle in writing this thesis. Therefore, the researcher want to express feelings from within her heart is for people who always support and she wants to convey her deepest thanks to:

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13. In addition, all who come and go in my life because consciously and unconsciously that they always have a part throughout the research. Happiness, experience, lesson and memory are things what they give to me also a thousand smiles during conducting this research. Thank you.
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However, the researcher realize that this thesis is not perfect and has certain weakness. Thus, input, criticism, suggestions, comments, and improvements are expected to make the thesis better in the future, hopefully, this thesis will be useful and provide information for readers who want to know about translation procedure.

Bandar Lampung, January 2023  
The researcher,

**Rofiqotul Wardiyah**  
**NPM.181104001**

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Title Confirmation

As an early stage in understanding the title of this research, it is required to explain some of the keywords that are the part of this research. This is done to avoid possible misunderstanding. This research entitled “An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Procedures Applied in the Dialogues of the Educated Memoir by Tara Westover.” The following is an explanation of some of the terms contained in the title section.

Basically, Analysis is the process of considering something carefully or using statistical methods in order to understand it or explain it. The analytical activity in this research aimed to find out the kinds of translation procedure applied by the translator in translating the dialogue of the Educated Memoir by Tara Westover based on Vinay and Darbelnet's theory. Activities in this data analysis include read the both English-Indonesian version of *Educated* memoir, classify the dialogues in the memoir, identify the kinds of translation procedure applied by the translator in translating the dialogues and the last, analyzing the translation dialogues with its translation procedure.

Furthermore, this research focuses on the translation procedure which used by the translator in translating the dialogue. Translation is a process of transferring message from the source language into the target language by making the closest adjustment of equivalence from the linguistic and cultural aspect. While, translation procedure is used to translate sentences and the smaller units (such as clause) of a text. Translation Procedures are highly crucial in the translation process to find out the translation result. Referring to Vinay and Darbelnets there are seven type of translation

procedure; borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

Translation Procedure Analysis is the process of searching data related to the type of translation procedure based on Vinay and Darbelnet's theory. The activity of this research is analyzing what type of translation procedure which used by the translator in translating the dialogues.

There are many novels which contain dialogue. Dialogue is a form of communication. It is the "real life" portion of any story. The most essential function of dialogue in the novel is provide exposition or information. Dialogue can make the narrative live and break up the readers from getting bores. It is also an excellent way to provide a sense of time and place.

In translating dialogues, the translator has to bring the meaning and message from TL by using the lexical and grammatical structures which are appropriate to the TL. The capability of reconstructing into another language, mastery of principles of translating and practice of translating are several related to the translation process.

From the explanation above, it is interesting to conduct research dealing with analysis of the translation procedures of dialogues of the memoir "Educated" written by Tara Westover. This Novel chosen owing to this book received many positive reviews from critics and achieved the first New York Times bestseller 2018, President Barack Obama's favorite book of the year list and Bill Gates' holiday reading list. In addition, this experience and the research finding could provide beneficial input that will support the research in her future career as he would like to be a professional translator.

## B. Background of The Problem

Translation is highly crucial in view of is necessary to obtain information and knowledge from many aspects, as there are only limited books that are translated into Indonesian language, such as educational books, novels, short story, fairy tales, movies, comics and other media information, so we have to translation to know the message of the source text.

Translation is known of the communication considering it used for learning foreign language. As stated by Newmark, “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.”<sup>2</sup> Translation is crucial for spreading information since it can assist people, who do not understand a source language, to absorb the information from certain materials. It means that translation is the name of process to translate one language to another language. It also a process to transfer message and information from the source language into target language. Furthermore, its transfer the message delivered by the original language into the target language. Therefore, the readers can understand the meaning of the target language.

Basically, translation an expression of meaning, communicated in the source language into target language based on the meaning contained in the source language. Not only does translation “replace” the source language text into the target language text but also it requires an activity to replace idea and purpose intended in the same way with the source language text of mind.

To translate a work, the translator should use various strategies to translate in order that every viewer could receive the meaning and message. Translation does not permit to change the message or meanings of the source. However, the translator can add, omit or change the word in order to get a natural, accurate and communicative translation. There are

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<sup>2</sup> Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*. (New York: Prentice Hall International, 1998), p.5.

two ways the commonly used to translate, that is using the lips or mouth directly that we often call them interpreting and using writing.

There are some problems that often occur when the translator tries to make a good translation result. There are many problems in speaking such as the slip of tongue and different pronunciation. However, it is not a problem if the listener can still catch the expected meaning. Then problem in written language is the equivalent meaning among the source language and target language and it is not big problem too if the translator has a creativity to cultivate every word to be a good meaning.

In the matter of the states above, one of translation studies often used in translation activity, it is translation procedure. Translation procedure becomes very crucial in the stage of translation process to complete the translation result by studying the translation procedure. Then, we will know how to convey the message in the source language to adjust for changes in grammatical structure of meaning in the target language, and a result of translation is successful, if the message, thought, ideas and concepts are in the source language and they can be delivered into target language. This will be difficult by reason of differences in language and culture system between the source language and target language itself. A good translator must not only be able to overcome differences in language and cultural system, but he must get the message or meaning too in the source language and delivered back into target language.

Nowadays, many best-seller books are translated into Indonesian; one of them **Educated** memoir. This memoir has been translated by Berkat Setio and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka. The translation procedures which used by translator in translating the dialogues of the *Educated* memoir into Indonesian language will be analyze in this research. Referring to Vinay and Darbelnets there are seven type of

translation procedure; borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

#### C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Research

In order for this discussion is not extended and far, this research only focused on the kinds of translation procedure in the novel *Educated* from English into Indonesian version by Tara Westover. The sub-focus of this research is to analyze the kinds of translation procedures based on Vinay and Darbelnet's theory. There are two types of translation procedure in this theory. Types of direct translation is borrowing, calque and literal translation. Whereas in the procedure of oblique translation is transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

#### D. Problem Formulation

Based on the focus of the study above, the problem has been formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of translation procedure are applied by the translator in translating the dialogue in the "Educated" memoir?
2. What translation procedures are dominantly applied by the translator in translating the dialogue in the "Educated" memoir?

#### E. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the research objective are:

1. to describe kinds of translation procedures are applied by the translator in translating the dialogues in "Educated" memoir, and
2. to describe translation procedure dominantly applied by the translator in translating the dialogues in the "Educated" memoir.

## F. Significance of the Research

The use of the research are as follows:

### 1. Theoretically

This research was expected to offer information and knowledge for the readers about translation especially in translation procedure applied in dialogues, so they may be used as learning resources in their studies.

### 2. Practically

#### a. For students

The findings of this research are quite beneficial in comprehending information about translation procedure and they can practice the knowledge of translation procedure in their daily life.

#### b. For teacher

The teacher can use this paper as reference their comprehension of translation procedure.

#### c. For other researcher

This research is beneficial to enrich their knowledge and experience and is useful if they want to start similar research.

## G. Relevant Researches

There have been many researchers who have researched about the translation procedure that used in translating literary work, such as:

1. The first study by Warhamni, she discussed the research entitled “An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Procedures on Twilight Novel” in 2010. In this case, she used theory of Newmark as the ground theory to find out the translation procedures that used by translator. The translation procedures that presented in the novel such as transposition, modulation, adaptation, transference, addition, reduction, descriptive equivalent, naturalization. Beside the research did not apply the translation procedure that mentioned by Newmark accurately. There

are some translation procedures that not fit to the Newmark theory.<sup>3</sup>

2. Second, Kamil conducted research entitled “An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Procedure on Twitter Web Pages” in 2014. In this study, he found out the translation procedures in the twitter web pages which are used in the Indonesian version on Twitter Web pages but he focused on the investigation in the quality of translation.<sup>4</sup>
3. Third, a research by Pamungkas, entitled “An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Procedure in the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes Novel” in 2019. In this study he used theory of Peter Newmark and only focus on the kinds of translation procedure that used by the translator and knowing the reason why the changes made from the original version to the Indonesian version.<sup>5</sup>

From the several previous studies that have been read, there are some similarities and differences between the research that has been done and the research that is being carried out. This study uses the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet's like most studies that have been done. Meanwhile, analyzing the kinds of translation procedure and the dominant translation procedure that used by the translator in translating the dialogues of the *Educated* memoir is chosen in this research.

#### H. Research Methodology

Research methodology is basically the manner a certain piece of research is actually conducted. It concerns more explicitly how a researcher methodologically designs a

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<sup>3</sup> Ulfa Warhamni, “An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Procedures on *Twilight Novel*” (Thesis, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2010)

<sup>4</sup> Muhammad Awaluddin Kamil, “An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Procedures on Twitter Web Pages” (Thesis, UPI, 2014)

<sup>5</sup> Yoga Pamungkas., “An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Procedure in *Adventures of Shareloc Holmes Novel*” (Thesis, UIN Raden Intan, 2014)



study to guarantee valid and trustworthy outcomes that fulfill the goals and objectives of the research. The research's method included the following.

### 1. Research Design

This research is descriptive qualitative research since a certain object is described in this research which in this case is the kinds of translation procedure in dialogue of the memoir. Referring to Uwe, the classification and interpretation of linguistic material in order to make statements about implicit and explicit dimensions and structures of meaning in the material and what is represented in it, is defined as qualitative data analysis.<sup>6</sup> It means that qualitative data analysis is described, emphasizing the transition from data to meanings or representations. Qualitative data does not include counts or measures, but it does include about and kind of human communication (written, audio, or visual) as well as behavior, symbolism, and cultural artifacts.<sup>7</sup> In addition, Manicas & Secord says the aims of qualitative research is to understand the nature of phenomenon about the current situation in order to clarify it.

In order to provide a detail explanation or describe the kinds of translation procedures in dialogue of the *Educated* memoir, descriptive research design used. As stated by Moleong, descriptive design is a research method that involves attempting to visualize and comprehend an object as in the fact.<sup>8</sup> In other words, descriptive research design suits the focuses of the research that described the kinds of translation procedures of the subject.

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<sup>6</sup> Uwe Flick, *The SAGE Qualitative Data Analysis*, (London: SAGE, 2014), p.5.

<sup>7</sup> Graham R. G., *Analysis Qualitative Data*, (London: SAGE, 2018), p.3.

<sup>8</sup> Jeanne W. A., *Research design for Social Work and the Human Services*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 2000), p. 123.

In addition, since a novel is used as the sources of the data, this research applied content analysis method. In the other words, it is a method in analyzing a document or text which dialogues are contained in the memoirs.

## 2. Research Procedure

In order to gain the best result of the research, the procedure of the research was conducted in accordance to the research procedure proposed by Creswell,<sup>9</sup> as follows:

### a. Determining the Subject of the Research

The subject of this research in this research was the translation procedure in the dialogue.

### b. Collecting the Data

The process of taking notes and classification of the translation procedure identified in the dialogue were the data collection step.

### c. Analyzing the Data

In order to find relevant information, enable inferences, and assist decision-making, it included inspecting, clearing, modifying and modelling data.

### d. Reporting the Data

As the final step in the research process, it was the step of documenting and synthesizing the outcomes.

## 3. Research Instrument

Instrument is a tool that used to gather the data in the research. In this research, the document will be use and the writer herself as the key instrument since the writer analyzed a book. As Lincoln and Guba presents a point out concept of human as an instrument due in qualitative research, the writer is the only instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity, subtlety, and ever-changing

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<sup>9</sup> Creswell, John W., and Creswell, J. David. Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Method. (London: SAGE Publication, 2018), p. 298-318

situation which is the human experience.<sup>10</sup> It means that only the writer has the characteristics necessary to cope with a situation.

Meanwhile, the term 'document' refers to a variety of textual and visual items. Sugiyono says that document is an instrument to collect data and information in the form of book, archives, figure and pictures, also a monumental work of someone. The document used in this research is Educated memoir by Tara Westover. The writer as the human instrument collected the data, analyzed the data, described the data and made a conclusion about the data. It means the writer used herself as the main instrument since she determined the data through reading, identifying and collecting the kinds of translation procedures.

#### 4. Sampling Technique

Sampling can be defined as the method or the technique consisting of selection for study of the so-called part or the portion or the sample, with a view to draw conclusion or solutions about the universe or the population. According to Parton, sampling method is the process or the method of drawing a definite number of individuals, cases or observations from a particular universe, selecting part of a total group for investigation.<sup>11</sup>

In general, sampling technique can be divided into two types; probability or random sampling and non-probability or non-random sampling.

##### a. Probability Sampling

Probability sampling means that every item in the population has an equal opportunity of being included in the sample. One way to undertake random sampling would be if researcher was to construct a sampling frame first and then used a random number

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<sup>10</sup> Klenke K., *Qualitative Research in the Study of Leadership*, (U.S.A: Emerald Group Publishing Limited, 2016), p.140.

<sup>11</sup> Parten Mildred B., *Surveys, Polls, and Samples: Practical Procedures*, (1950)

generation computer program to pick a sample from the sampling frame.

Types of probably sampling methods:

- 1) Simple random sampling; means that every case of the population has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample.
- 2) Systematic random sampling; this type of sampling is also used for homogenous population. It is a bit different from simple random sampling, there is not an equal probability of every element been included.
- 3) Stratified random sampling; stratified sampling is where the population is divided into strata (or subgroups) and a random sample is taken from each subgroup. A subgroup is a natural set of items. Stratified sampling is often used where there is a great deal of variation within a population. Its purpose to ensure that every stratum is adequately represented.
- 4) Cluster sampling; Cluster sampling is where the whole population is divided into cluster or groups. Subsequently, a random sample is taken from these clusters, all of which are used in the final sample. Cluster sampling is advantageous for those researchers whose subjects are fragmented over large geographical areas as it saves time and money.
- 5) Multistage sampling; It is a sampling technique where two or more probability technique are combined. Multi-stage sampling is a process of moving from a broad to a narrow sample, using step by step process. The main purpose of multi-stage sampling is to select samples which are concentrated in a few geographical regions.

b. Non-Probability Sampling

Non probability sampling is often associated with case study research design and qualitative research. With regards to the later, case studied tend to focus on small samples and are intended to examine a real-life phenomenon, not to make statistical inferences in relation to the wider population.

- 1) Quota sampling; Quota sampling is a non-random sampling technique in which participants are chosen on the basis of predetermined characteristics so that the total sample will have the same distribution of characteristics as the wider population.
- 2) Snowball sampling; Snowball sampling is a non-random sampling method that uses a few cases to assist encourage other cases to take part in the study, thereby increasing sample size. This approach is most applicable in small populations that are difficult to access due to their closed nature, e.g., secret societies and inaccessible professions.
- 3) Convenience sampling; convenience sampling is selecting participants by cause of they are often readily and easily available. Typically, convenience sampling tends to be a favored sampling technique among students as it is inexpensive and an easy option compared to other sampling technique. Convenience sampling often assists to overcome many of the limitations associated with research.
- 4) Purposive sampling; purposive or also called judgmental sampling, is the deliberate choice of a participant due to the qualities participant possesses. It is a nonrandom technique that does not require underlying theories or a set number of participants. Simply put, the writer decides what observes to be known and sets out to find people

who can and willing to provide the information by virtue of knowledge or experience.

Based on the types of sampling techniques above, purposive sampling technique will be use in this research. In the process of sampling technique, the sample taken based on the most dialogues in the chapters. The writer will use the dialogue from chapter 1, chapter 2 and chapter 3. This is based on the observation of the book. After read the book overall, the most dialogues are in the chapter 1, chapter 2 and chapter 3.

#### 5. Data Source

Data is information that can be analyzed, usually in the form of a fact or statistic. The research requires precise data from reliable sources. The data source refers to the sources from which the data is obtained. The source of the data can be divided into two types, primary and secondary data the primary data are data acquired by a researcher for a certain reason, whereas secondary data have already been collected by another researcher for another purposes.<sup>12</sup> The primary data for the analysis is collected from the dialogue of the memoir. While, secondary data obtained from other sources, such a book, journals, the internet and other materials that can support the primary data.

#### 6. Data Collecting Technique

Data collecting method is the writer way in collecting the data. Ary implies that qualitative research may also use written document to gain understanding of the

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<sup>12</sup> Mooi E., and Sarstedt M., *A Concise Guide to Market Research*, (Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2011), p.29

phenomenon under the study.<sup>13</sup> There are some ways to collect data, such as: interview, questioner and documentation. Documentary technique is used to collect the data. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect data by using the document or evidence list. It is used to discover the description of data from the primary and secondary data which are relevant with the research. The data collected from *Educated* memoir to find out the kinds as the dominant kinds that are match with the research object. In gathering the data, the following steps:

- a. The writer should already have an understanding of translation procedure and the Vinay and Darbelnet's theory about the classification of the kinds of translation procedure which will be used in this research.
- b. The writer read the memoir of *Educated* by Tara Westover. The writer might read it more than one time in order to get an accurate and complete data.
- c. The writer identifies and mark off the dialogue that contain in data.
- d. The writer gathered the dialogues in both of English version and Indonesian version and listing in the form of data analysis side by side
- e. The writer analyzed the memoir dialogue by using a qualitative method to understand translation procedure in the dialogues of memoir.

Moreover, the writer provides a form in collecting the data to make it easier to display the data collecting result:

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<sup>13</sup> Donald Ary,, *Introduction to Research in Education*, (U.S.A: word worth group, 2001)

**Table 1.8 Data Collecting**

No.	Source Language	Target Language
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

**Table 1.9 Data Analysis Result**

No.	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Procedure						
			B	C	L	T	M	E	A
1.									
2.									
3.									

The explanation of the codes:

No = Number of the data

B = Borrowing

C = Calque

L = Literal Translation

T = Transposition

M = Modulation

E = Equivalence

A = Adaptation

## 7. Data Analysis

In data analysis some methods used on the research. Data analysis is process of searching and arrange the data systematically which is obtained by interviewing, field notes, and documentation, with organize the data into categorize, break down into units, do synthesis,



conclusion to make it easy to understand.<sup>14</sup> As believed by Bogdan, data analysis is a process of finding and compiling study materials collected by researcher to increase their understanding to ensure that they can present what they have found to others.<sup>15</sup> After data collecting, there will be three steps:

a. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of sorting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming of the raw data. In this process, the writer focuses on topic of the research. To strengthen focus of the analysis, the writer should determine essential data. Since the data will be simplified and structured well. So that, the data will be chosen and categorized according to its types. Then, the data reduction is done by reduce non-essential data.

b. Data Display

In qualitative research, the data is presented in table form, graphic, pie chart, pictogram and other equivalent of them. The data display will be conducted by displaying the readability level of reading texts. Through the data display, the data will be well organized. It will make it easier to understand.

c. Conclusions Drawing

After finishing steps of data reduction and data display, the last process is making conclusion or verification. The conclusion is made to answer the research questions in this research.

## I. Trustworthiness of the Data

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<sup>14</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian an Kualitatif*, (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2018), p. 131

<sup>15</sup> Bogdan, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to the Theory and Method*, (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc 1998), p. 145

Trustworthiness of the data is evidence of the data's quality and the methodology's rigor. Validity in qualitative research refers to the data's reliability and trustworthiness, as well as any assertions or findings. In conducting the trustworthiness test of the data, the writer used triangulation. Triangulation is a frequent strategy for addressing the same subject by combining several methods or data sources. Leavy states there are multiple types of triangulations, namely:

1. Data triangulation

Data triangulation is the use of a variety of data sources, including time, space and persons in a study. Findings be corroborated and any weakness in the data can be compensated by the strength of other data, thereby increasing the validity and reliability of the results. This kind triangulation makes explicit use of literature or theory to extract from the data and place it inside a framework for comprehension.

2. Theoretical triangulation

The term "theoretical framework" refers to looking at facts through multiple theories or hypothesis lenses when examining a situation or phenomenon in order to allow for multiple interpretations. The data idea is to look at a situation/phenomenon from different perspective, through different lenses, with different questions in mind. The different theories or hypothesis do not have to be similar or compatible, in fact, the more divergent they are, the more likely they are to identify different issues and/or concerns.

3. Investigator triangulation

The use of two or more researches study with the same topic and compare their findings, which is known as investigator triangulation.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Patricia Leavy, *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Art-Based and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches*, (Great Britain: The Guilford, 2017), p. 153.

However, this research only used the investigator triangulation. To verify whether data valid or not, the validation would be verified by the expert to the study related to thus research. Moreover, the writer provides a validation form to make it easier for validator to validate the data result.

**Table 1.10 Data Validation**

No	Source Language	Target Language	Type of Translation Procedure							Comments	
			B	C	L	T	M	E	A	True	False
1.											
2.											
3.											

The explanation of the codes:

No = Number of the data

B = Borrowing

C = Calque

L = Literal Translation

T = Transposition

M = Modulation

E = Equivalence

A = Adaptation

#### J. Systematics of the Discussion

To make it easy to understand, this study uses a systematic discussion as follows:

Chapter I: This section is an introduction which contains:

- A. Title Confirmation
- B. Background of the Problem
- C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Research
- D. Problem Formulation
- E. Objective of the Research
- F. Significance of the Research
- G. Relevant Research

H. Research Methodology

I. Systematic of the Discussion

Chapter II: This section is a theoretical framework that contains:

A. Definition of Translation

B. Kinds of Translation

C. The Process of Translation

D. The Principle of Translation

E. The Translation Methods

F. The Translation Procedures

G. Translating the Literary Works

Chapter III: This section is a description of the object that contains:

A. General Description of the Object

B. Fact and Data Display

Chapter IV: This section is a research analysis that contains:

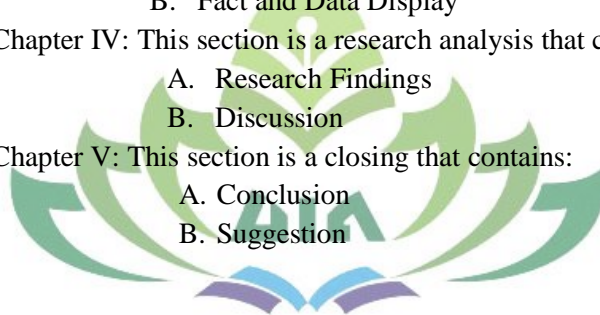
A. Research Findings

B. Discussion

Chapter V: This section is a closing that contains:

A. Conclusion

B. Suggestion



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of the discussion. The conclusion of this analysis is based on the formulation in the first chapter that analyzes the dialogue of Educated and based on the research findings in the fourth chapter.

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion in chapter IV, conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1. The translator applied the translation procedures of Vinay and Darblenets' theory in translating the dialogue of Educated memoir. The data sheet shows that in the procedure of direct translation, borrowing has four cases (4,40%), calque has two cases (2,20%), and literal translation has forty-eight cases (52,74%). Whereas in the procedure of oblique translation, transposition has seven cases (7,70%), modulation has twenty four cases (26,37%), Equivalence has five cases (6,59%) and adaptation has no case.
2. Free translation is dominantly applied by the translator in translating the dialogue of the memoir since literal translation has forty-eight cases (52,74%) from ninety-one cases. It is the highest position in the translation procedure.

#### B. Suggestion

Translating a text is not easy job. It is not only altering the word from the source language into target language, but also moving the message and the atmosphere from the SL into TL. Therefore, the researcher provides some suggestion for translator, for other researchers and for all of English letters students as well, as follows:

1. For the translator, who wants to translate the novel or other literary works, should take care to the procedures of

translation that is compatible with the novel. It is aimed to obtain the readable and understanding of novel translation.

2. For other researchers who want to do the same research, it is suggested to widen the scope of the study with a deeper analysis. Those means to use other variety texts as a data and using deeper analysis to find another pattern that have not been identified by the researcher in this paper. It will add any knowledge in translating activity.
3. For other students, never stop to learn about everything especially in translation activity.



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