

**“ANALYZING STUDENTS’ TRANSLATION
PROCEDURES IN TRANSLATING SHORT STORY
ENTITLED ‘THE STORY OF AN HOUR’ BY KATE
CHOPIN INTO INDONESIAN”**

**(A Study at the 6th Semester of ELT Department of Walisongo
State Islamic University in the Academic
Year of 2016/2017)**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Bachelor of English Language Teaching Department



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Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

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MOTTO

It ain't over 'till it's over

“Yogi Berra”

DEDICATION

With sincerity, patience and support of my family, teachers, friends, and whom I am indebted. I dedicated this thesis for them, but the foremost dedications are to:

1. My beloved parents, Abdul Malik and Suwarni, for your unending love and affection for me, your patience in guiding your only daughter who made a lot of mistakes.
2. My beloved brothers, Ahmad Anas and Ahmad Lathif.
3. My teachers, who taught me patiently, sincerely, and genuinely.

LIST OF ACRONYM

SL : Source Language

TL : Target Language

ABSTRACT

Title : “Analyzing Students’ Translation Procedures In Translating Short Story Entitled ‘The Story of An Hour’ by Kate Chopin Into Indonesian (A Study at the 6th Semester of ELT Department of Walisongo State Islamic University in the Academic year 2016/2017)”

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Keywords: Translation, Translation Procedures, Vinay-Darbelnet.

Translation has played a center in human interaction for thousand years. The process of translation does not only translate words from the source language (SL) into target language (TL), but also consider the element and meaning from SL. Before conducting translation, a translator need to know both the source and the target language well, and then decide the technique or procedure that will be used to translate the text.

The objective of this study is to describe the translation procedures used by the sixth semester students of ELT Department Walisongo State Islamic University in the Academic Year of 2016/2017 in translating short story entitled ‘The Story of an Hour’ by Kate Chopin into Indonesian. This study is expected to give contribution for lecturers, students and readers. In this study, the writer analyzed the procedures using qualitative approach. The data were taken from students’ translation of short story entitled ‘The Story of An Hour’ by Kate Chopin. The data were analyzed using the steps of data identification and data analysis. The students’ translation were identified to find the procedures used, then those procedures were classified into the procedures as proposed by Vinay-Darbelnet and the last, were analyzed. As the next steps, the writer counts the percentage of those procedures and elaborates those procedures with their example found in students’ translation.

The result showed that out of seven translation procedures proposed by Vinay-Darbelnet, only six procedures were found in students' translation of an short story entitled 'The Story of An Hour' by Kate Chopin. The percentage of every translation procedures was borrowing (1.07%); literal translation (45.9%); transposition (5.72%), modulation (46.58%); equivalence (0.47%), adaptation (0.26%).

Based on the total of three procedures (46.97%) which included in direct method, consist of; borrowing, calque, literal translation, and indirect method with total (53.03%), which consist of four procedures; transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, it also can be concluded that sixth semester students consciously or not choose to use indirect or oblique method because the grammatical pattern between SL and TL in this study is different

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(In the name of God, the Most Beneficent, and the Most Merciful)

I do thank to Allah who has given me insight and strength to finish this research completely. Sholawat and Salam are always given to the Prophet Muhammad who brings us from the darkness to the brightness.

The writer realized that there are many people who already helped her in arranging and writing this thesis directly or indirectly. In this chance, the writer would like to express her gratitude for all them:

1. Dr. H. Raharjo, M.Ed., St as the dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Walisongo Semarang.
2. Dr. Ikhrom, M.Ag as the head of English Department of Education and Teacher Training Faculty UIN Walisongo Semarang.
3. Lulut Widyaningrum, M.Pd as the advisor, thank you for your patience in giving great motivation, helpful corrections and suggestions to improve this thesis during the consultation.
4. All lectures in Education and Teacher Training Faculty who had given the knowledge patiently.

5. Again and always to my beloved parents and my brothers. Their love and support, given without question, has enabled me to complete this work on time.
6. All of my friends in TBI keCe '12, especially Nur Hex, Ajib 'dear good', Me-chan, Nabila, Ayaq.
7. Team PPL SMP N 16 Semarang '12, especially the pretty Afif.
8. Team KKN Posko 01 '12 Kunduran Blora, especially Mas Khasan and Kak Dur. Thanks for supporting me in my undergraduate study.
9. Cahya Mandiri crew, Mas Antok and Mas Ais, for your patience in helping me edit this thesis until dawn.
10. The last but not the least, those who cannot be mentioned one by one, who have supported the writer to finish this thesis.

Finally, the writer realized that this thesis is far from being perfect; therefore, the writer will happily accept constructive criticism in order to make it better. The writer hopes that this thesis would be beneficial to everyone. Amin.

Semarang, 8th June 2016

The Writer



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation has played a central (though often unrecognized) in human interaction for thousand years. When monarchs or ambassadors met on the international stage, there would invariably be interpreter present. But there are limits to what can be done in this way. The more a community is linguistically mixed, the less it can rely on individuals to ensure communication between different groups. In communities where only two or three language are in contact, bilingualism (or trilingualism) is a possible solution, for most young children can acquire more than one language with unselfconscious ease. But in communities where there are many languages in contact, as in much of Africa and South-east Asia, such a natural solution does not readily apply. The problem has traditionally been solved by finding a language as a *lingua franca*, or ‘common language’.¹

The act of translation has already begun since a long time ago, like the command from Allah to learn other language of tribes or countries to make it easier to communicate and cooperate

¹ David Crystal, *English as a Global Language–Second Edition*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 2003), p. 11

in our live.² Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.³ It was stated in the Holy Qur'an Surah al-Kahfi verse 93:

حَتَّىٰ إِذَا بَلَغَ بَيْنَ السَّدَّيْنِ وَجَدَ مِنْ دُونِهِمَا قَوْمًا لَا يَكَادُونَ يَفْقَهُونَ
قَوْلًا

Until when he reached between two mountains, he found, before (near) them (those two mountains), a people who scarcely understood a word. (Al-Kahfi: 93)⁴

The process of translation does not only translate words from the source language (SL) into target language (TL), but also considers the element and meaning contained from SL. Before conducting translation, a translator need to know both the source and the target language well, then decided the technique or procedure that will be used to translate the text. If those steps are followed, then a good translation will be produced. A good translator will try to translate the text of SL into TL without reducing the purpose and meaning from the SL. That way, the

² Al-Maragi, Ahmad Mustafa, *Tafsir Al-Maragi*, (Indonesian Version) translated by Bahrin Abu Bakar et.all., (Semarang: Karya Toha Putra, 1993), p. 237

³ Peter Newmark, *Approaches to Translation*, (Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1981), p. 7

⁴ Rifhan, Arif and Tim Huda (eds.), *Al-Qur'an Tiga Bahasa*, (Depok: Al Huda Kelompok Gema Insani, 2012), p. 637

meaning and message can be delivered into the TL as natural as possible without losing the touch of SL.

The important of translation from the source language into the target language is not only for scientific field, but also for non specific field such as literature with various kinds like prose, poetry, novel, short story, and play. According to Henry van Dyke, literature is consists of those writing which interpret the meanings of nature and life, in words of charm and power, touched with the personality of the author, in artistic forms of permanent interest.⁵ Literature, as an academic subject, is not restricted to the study of characters, plots and images; it also enables us to investigate the intellectual climate, the social structure and the moral and emotional dilemmas of cultures past and present, familiar and strange, add Judith Woolf.⁶ Definition of short story is fictional work of prose that is shorter in length than a novel. Edgar Allan Poe, in his essay “The Philosophy of Composition,” said that a short story should be read in one sitting, anywhere from a half hour or two hours.⁷

⁵ Esquivelazzej, “Literature”, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/27042357/LITERATURE>, p.1, accessed on March 14, 2016

⁶ Judith Woolf, *Writing About Literature: Essay and Translation Skills For University Students of English and foreign literature*, (USA: Routledge, 2005), p. 5

⁷ <http://www.cliffsnotes.com/cliffsnotes/subjects/literature/what-is-a-definition-of-short-story>, accessed on March 15, 2016

Nowadays, for various reasons, many literatures are being translated. A lot of English books, short stories, dramas are translated into Indonesian version. These translated literatures are very useful media for foreign students and people who learn English. Not only can enrich our vocabularies by translating the movie or the book into our mother language but also get cultural knowledge, because when we learn a language we also have to learn their culture to know the context of its language.

The cultural differences of both, the source language and the target language, the different grammatical rules and another factors usually become significant obstacles toward the translation process. For example, when we encounter some difficult or unfamiliar words, we tend to translate those words using our instinct and knowledge which is the meaning of those words is not always exactly similar like what we predict. This can cause some mistranslation and misunderstanding since we used to translate unfamiliar sentence by analyzing the meaning of each word one by one. Because lacking of knowledge, a mistranslation can be produced. For reader, this mistranslation also engender the hesitate feeling with our translation result

Translation procedures provide some ways to deal with the problems which often occur in the translation process so translator can avoid mistranslation and misunderstanding. The following are the translation procedures often used by translator in overcoming translation difficulties proposed by Vinay-Darbelnet.

Those procedures are as follows, (1) Borrowing, (2) Calque, (3) Literal translation, (4) Transposition, (5) Modulation, (6) Equivalence, (7) Adaptation.

Translating short story is effective as language learning activities, because short story is an interesting reading material, the vocabulary that used range variably which most familiar vocabulary is used, so students do not waste their time to look for the meaning of unfamiliar words in dictionary. Short story is a story about fiction characters and events that is short enough to be read from the beginning to the end without stopping.

So, in this case, the writer chooses Kate Chopin's short story entitled 'The Story of An Hour' because this story listed as 'Twenty Great American Short Stories' which represent the first collection of short stories published on American Literature. Also, the other reasons why the writer chooses this short story between others are because this story only has two and half page and this short story is often discussed by students, teachers, scholars, critics, and other readers. This story tells us about the irony of Mrs. Mallard, who has heart trouble, received the news about his husband's accident which result him to be listed as victim in that train disaster. Unlike other woman, Mrs. Mallard sees this accident as a gift for her freedom but it turns out that her husband is fine, even know nothing about the accident. In the end, Mrs. Mallard is died of heart disease because that twist event. Many argue whether Mrs. Mallard is died because she's too happy to

know that her husband is alive or she died because her happiness to get freedom is disappeared.

The use of students' procedures in translating story is unavoidable. Either consciously or not, students must choose and use translation procedures or techniques. In this study, the writer attempts to describe what procedures are used by the sixth semester students of ELT Department Walisongo State Islamic University in the Academic Year of 2016/2017 in translating short story entitled *The Story of An Hour* by Kate Chopin into Indonesian

B. Research Question

In order to focus to the study, the writer takes the following question and attempts to answer the following question: What are the translation procedures used by the sixth semester students of ELT Department of Walisongo State Islamic University in the Academic Year of 2016/2017 in translating short story entitled *The Story of an Hour* by Kate Chopin into Indonesian?

C. Objective of the Study

Considering the problem above, the writer formulates the objective of this research as:

To describe the procedures used by the sixth semester students of ELT Department Walisongo State Islamic University

in the Academic Year of 2016/2017 in translating short story entitled The Story of an Hour by Kate Chopin into Indonesian

D. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give these contributions:

1. Theoretically

The result of the study will be the data or evidence of translation procedures used by the sixth semester students in translating short story entitled The Story of an Hour by Kate Chopin into Indonesian

2. Practically

The results of this study hopefully will be useful to provide input for:

- a. Students

The students can enrich their knowledge in translation subject so that they can carefully doing translation to avoid mistakes and misunderstanding in the process of translation

- b. Readers

Through this study, the readers will get more knowledge about translation and hopefully can become another source of thesis for those who interested in translation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Review of The Theoretical Study

1. Definition of Translation

There are various theories about the definition of translation proposed by some linguists. Those definitions are different from each other according to what they are emphasized on.

The first definition is proposed by Larson. According to Larson, “translation is basically a change of form.” When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written.¹ Larson also adds that “translation consist of transferring meaning of the source language into the target language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.”²

While Newmark defines “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the

¹ Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning Based Translation*, (USA: University Press of America, 1984), p.3

² Larson, *Meaning Based ...*, p.3

author intended the text.”³ Almost the same definition is assumed by Catford. According to Catford “translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.”⁴

Those definitions above, lead me to the conclusion that translation is a process of transferring form and meaning of source language into target language as natural as possible.

2. Types of Translation

There are several types of translation. Some of translation definitions above serve as a basis for the types of translation. Larson divided translation based on the reality that each text have form and meaning. That’s why, types of translation can be divided into two, literal translation and idiomatic translation.⁵

Catford classified translation into three types in terms of extent (full vs. partial translation), levels (total vs. restricted translation), and ranks.

³ Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*, (Oxford: Longman, 1988), p.5

⁴ J.C. Catford. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1965), p.1

⁵ Ngasbun Egar and Arso Setyaji, *Studi Penerjemahan Teori dan Praktik*, (Semarang: IKIP PGRI Semarang Press, 2007), p.6

a. Full vs. Partial Translation

In a full translation the entire text is submitted to the translation process: that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material. For example:

Source Text	Target Language
Mr. Clinton	Tuan Clinton
Will	Akan
Go	Pergi
To	Ke
Jakarta	Jakarta

In a partial translation, some parts of the SL text are left untranslated: they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text. This is done either because there are items that regarded as ‘untranslatable’ or for the deliberate purpose of introducing ‘local color’ into the TL text.⁶

Below is the example from Egar and Setyaji’s *Studi Penerjemahan*⁷

Source Text	I don’t like white tea; I am used to drinking black tea.
Target Text	Saya tidak suka <i>white tea</i> ; saya terbiasa minum <i>black tea</i> .

⁶ Catford. *A Linguistic Theory* ..., p.21

⁷ Egar and Setyaji, *Studi Penerjemahan* ..., p.10

b. Total vs. Restricted Translation

Total Translation may best be defined as “replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of SL phonology/graphology by (non-equivalent) TL phonology/graphology.”⁸ For example:

Source Text	Mameha has been studying Korean for five years
Target Text	Mameha telah belajar bahasa Korea selama lima tahun

By restricted translation we mean “replacement of SL textual material by equivalent TL textual material, at only one level” that is translation performed only at the phonological or at graphological level, or at only one of the two levels of grammar and lexis.⁹ For example:¹⁰

Source Text	UNESCO is an UN agency
Target Text	UNESCO adalah Agen PBB

c. Ranks

This type of translation relates to the rank in a grammatical or phonological hierarchy (word, phrase,

⁸ Catford. *A Linguistic Theory ...*, p.22

⁹ Catford. *A Linguistic Theory ...*, p.22

¹⁰ Egar and Setyaji, *Studi Penerjemahan ...*, p.11

clause, sentence). In this type, Catford introduce two terms, rank-bound translation and unbounded translation.

Rank-bound translation occurs in total translation, however in the selection of TL equivalents is deliberately confined to one rank (or a few ranks, low in the rank scale) in the hierarchy of grammatical units. Rank-bound translation usually set up word-to-word or morpheme-to-morpheme equivalences, but not equivalences between high-rank units such as the group, clause or sentence.¹¹

For example

Source Text	Yesterday Nabila missed the boat
Target Text	Kemarin Nabila ketinggalan kapal

In contrast with this, total translation in which equivalences shift freely up and down the rank scale may be termed unbounded translation.¹² For example

Source Text	Yesterday Nabila missed the boat
Target Text	Kemarin Nabila kehilangan kesempatannya

3. Methods of Translation

In the process of translating, translators establish relationships between specific manifestations of two linguistic systems, one which has already been expressed and is

¹¹ Catford. *A Linguistic Theory* ..., p.24

¹² Catford. *A Linguistic Theory* ..., p.25

therefore given, and the other which is still potential and adaptable. Translators are thus faced with a fixed starting point, and as they read the message, they form in their minds as an impression of the target they want to reach.¹³

Many theories about translation methods are proposed by linguists. Even so, generally speaking, translators can choose from two methods of translating. They are direct or literal translation and indirect or oblique translation.

According to Harkness and Glusberg, McKay et al. use the term ‘direct translation’ for translation from source to target language, that is, ‘one way’ (forward) translation as opposed to ‘two way’ (forward and backward or ‘double’) translation, ie., translation and back translation¹⁴

Oblique translation, by unacceptable we mean that the message, when translated literally gives another meaning, has no meaning, is structurally impossible, does not have a corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience

¹³ Jean-Paul Vinay & Jean Darbelnet, *Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for translation, Benjamin Translation Library Edition*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1995), p. 30-31

¹⁴ Janet A. Harkness and Alicia Schoua-Glusberg, “*Questionnaires in Translation*”, ZUMA-Nachrichten Spezial, (January 1998), p. 100., http://isites.harvard.edu/fs/docs/icb.topic506406.files/znspez3_04_Harkness_Glusberg.pdf accessed on February 15, 2016

of the TL, has a corresponding expression but not within the same register.¹⁵

The following table shows Vinay-Darbelnet's translation methods theory and its elaboration to their translation procedures.

No.	Translation Methods	Translation Procedures
1	Direct Method	1. Borrowing
		2. Calque
		3. Literal Translation
2	Indirect/Oblique Method	1. Transposition
		2. Modulation
		3. Equivalence
		4. Adaptation

4. Translation Procedures

Generally, translators can choose two method of translating in doing the translation task, namely direct or literal translation and indirect or oblique translation. In this case, Vinay and Darbelnet proposed there are seven procedures as the development of those two translation methods.¹⁶

a. Borrowing

To overcome lacuna (gap), usually a metalinguistic one (e.g. a new technical process, an unknown concept), borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. Ozy

¹⁵ Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday, *Translation: An advanced resource book*, (London: Routledge, 2004), p. 150

¹⁶ Vinay and Darbelnet, *Comparative Stylistics ...*, p. 31-40

Haditya state that borrowing in translation is not always justified by lexical gap in the target language, but it can mainly be used as a way to preserve the local color of the word, or be used out of fear from losing some of the semiotic aspects and cultural aspects of the word if it is translated.¹⁷ For instance, e.g. Mexican food names ‘tequila’ and ‘tortillas’, ‘dollars’ and ‘party’ from American English, and so on. In a story with a typical English setting, an expression such as ‘the coroner spoke’ is probably better translated into French by borrowing the English term ‘coroner’, rather than trying to find a more or less satisfying equivalent title from amongst the French magistrature, e.g.: “Le coroner prit la parole”.

b. Calque

A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. The result is either (i) a lexical calque, as in the first example, below, i.e. a calque which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, whilst introducing a new mode expression; or (ii) a

¹⁷ Ozy Hadithya, “*Translation Procedures Used In Translating Computer Terms From English Into Bahasa Indonesia*”, Vivid Journal, (Vol.3, No,2, English Department, Andalas University 2014), p. 4., <http://jurnalvivid.fib.unand.ac.id/index.php/vivid/article/downloadSuppFile/15/1>, accessed on February 15, 2016

structural calque, as in the second example, below, which introduces a new construction into the language, e.g.:

English-French calque

Compliments of the Season!: Compliments de la saison!

Science-fiction : Science-fiction

As with borrowings, there are many fixed calques which, after a period of time, become an integral part of the language. These too, like borrowings, may have undergone a semantic change, turning them into faux amis. Translators are more interested in new calques which can serve to fill a lacuna without having to use an actual borrowing.

According to Ari Listiani, calque, refers to the case where the translator imitates in his translation the structure or manner of expression of the ST. Calque may introduce a structure that is stranger from the TL. For instance, “photo studio” in English is still translated as *photo studio* in Bahasa Indonesia, although there is normally no such *Modifier + Head* construction in Bahasa Indonesia Noun Phrase.¹⁸

¹⁸ Ari Listiani, “An Analysis of Translation Procedures of The Terms Used in English Version of “Facebook” Social Networking Website Into Its Bahasa Indonesia Version”, <https://goresanpenakoe.wordpress.com/-2010/08/26/an-analysis-of-translation-procedures-of-the-terms-used-in-english-version-of-“facebook”-social-networking-website-into-its-bahasa-indonesia-version/>, accessed on December 12, 2015.

c. Literal Translation

Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself. It is most common when translating between two languages of the same family, and even more so when they also share the same culture. For example "black market" in English is translated to be *pasar gelap* in Bahasa Indonesia.

d. Transposition

The method called transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Beside being a special translation procedure, transposition can also be applied within a language.

According to Sabrony Rachmadie et al, as quoted by Ulfa Warhamni, transposition involves replacing a grammatical structure in the SL with one of a different type in the TL in order to achieve the same effect.¹⁹ For example:

¹⁹ Ulfa Warhamni, "An Analysis of English – Indonesian Translation Procedure on Twilight Novel", *Thesis S1* (Jakarta: Faculty of Adab and Humanities State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, 2010),

SL : *Mata kuliah itu harus kamu ambil*

TL : You should take that subject

e. Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL.

For example:

SL : You should know that thesis writing takes time

TL : *Perlu diketahui bahwa menulis skripsi itu memakan banyak waktu*

Modulation is justified when a literal or transposed translation results in a form which is natural, going against the feeling of the TL. These differences are quite natural, for languages proceed from different mental pictures and have their own linguistic style, internal form. They are formed in different landscapes, through different experiences. And as a result, we have the same concept with different characteristic features brought to the fore due to different experiences and perception.

There are two types of modulation. Those are:

<http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/1038/1/98006-ULFA%20WARHAMNI-FAH.pdf>, accessed on February 15, 2016.

- 1) Fixed or obligatory modulation, occurs when a word, phrase or structure cannot be found in the TL. When an active sentence is translated into a passive one, this is an instance of this type of modulation. Fixed modulation, translators with a good knowledge of both languages freely use his method, as they will be aware of the frequency of use, the overall acceptance, and the confirmation provided by a dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression. For example:

SL: I grew up in Semarang

TL: *Aku dibesarkan di Semarang*

- 2) Free Modulation, tends toward a unique solution, a solution which rests upon a habitual train of thought and which is necessary rather than optional. Free modulation is used often enough, or is felt to offer the only solution, it may become fixed. Free modulation is also the type of modulation which turns a negative SL expression into a positive TL expression. For example:

SL: It is not difficult to see you

TL: *Mudah menjumpaimu*

f. Equivalence

One and the same situation can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods. In such cases we are dealing with the

method which produces equivalent texts. The classic example of equivalence is given by the reaction of someone when he is going to surprise someone, word “Peek a boo!” can be translated to be “*Cilukba!*” in Bahasa Indonesia. Equivalence is particularly useful in translating idioms and proverbs. For example proverb ‘bookworm’ is translated to be ‘*kutu buku*’ in Bahasa Indonesia. Another example for idiom is to kill two birds with one stone can be translated into *sekali dayung dua tiga pulau terlampaui*.

g. Adaptation

It is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Adaptation can, therefore, be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence. For example, “Take a nap” in English is translated into *Tidur Siang* in Bahasa Indonesia.

B. Biography of Kate Chopin

Catherine (Kate) O’Flaherty was born in St. Louis, Missouri, USA, on February 8, 1850, the second child of Thomas O’Flaherty of County Galway, Ireland, and Eliza Faris of St. Louis. Kate’s family on her mother’s side was of French extraction, and Kate grew up speaking both French and English.

She was bilingual and bicultural—feeling at home in different communities with quite different values—and the influence of French life and literature on her thinking is noticeable throughout her fiction.²⁰

In St. Louis, Missouri, on 8 June 1870, she married Oscar Chopin and settled in New Orleans. Chopin had six children between 1871 and 1879—in order of birth, Jean Baptiste, Oscar Charles, George Francis, Frederick, Felix Andrew, and Lélia (baptized Marie Laïza). In 1879, Oscar Chopin's cotton brokerage failed, and the family moved to Cloutierville in south Natchitoches Parish to manage several small plantations and a general store. They became active in the community, and Chopin absorbed much material for her future writing, especially regarding the Creole culture of the area. Their home at 243 Highway 495 (built by Alexis Cloutier in the early part of the century) was a national historic landmark and the home of the Bayou Folk Museum. On October 1, 2008, the house was destroyed by a fire, with little left but the chimney²¹

Kate Chopin (1850–1904) wrote two published novels and about a hundred short stories in the 1890s. Most of her fiction is set in Louisiana and most of her best-known work focuses on the lives of sensitive, intelligent women.

²⁰ <http://www.katechopin.org/biography/>, accessed on December 16, 2015

²¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kate_Chopin, accessed on December 16, 2015

Her short stories were well received in her own time and were published by some of America's most prestigious magazines—*Vogue*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Young People*, *Youth's Companion*, and the *Century*. A few stories were syndicated by the American Press Association. Her stories appeared also in her two published collections, *Bayou Folk* (1894) and *A Night in Acadie* (1897), both of which received good reviews from critics across the country. About a third of her stories are children's stories—those published in or submitted to children's magazines or those similar in subject or theme to those that were. By the late 1890s Kate Chopin was well known among American readers of magazine fiction.

Her early novel *At Fault* (1890) had not been much noticed by the public, but *The Awakening* (1899) was widely condemned. Critics called it morbid, vulgar, and disagreeable. Willa Cather, who would become a well known twentieth-century American author, labeled it trite and sordid.²²

Today all of Kate Chopin's stories are in print and are easily available in published anthologies. Many of them are also available online. Among her most famous stories are several that have pages devoted to them on this site. The six most popular stories are listed here in the order they are most often discussed by students, teachers, scholars, critics, and other readers: *The Story of*

²² <http://www.katechopin.org/biography/>, accessed on December 16, 2015

*an Hour, The Storm, Désirée's Baby, A Pair of Silk Stockings, A Respectable Woman, Athénaïse.*²³

C. Previous Study

To develop the original analysis, the writer presents the previous study dealing with similar topic.

1. Arief Chamid (073411078). The Students' Strategies in Translating Indonesian Short Story Entitled *Sang Primadona* by A. Mustofa Bisri Into English (A Descriptive Study at the Sixth Semester Students of English Department of IAIN Walisongo Semarang in the Academic Year of 2011/2012).²⁴ He based his study on Baker's translation strategies. They are (1) Translation by a more general word (super ordinate), (2) Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word (3) Translation by substitution (4) Translation by using a loan word or loan word plus explanation (5) Translation by paraphrasing using a related word (6) Translation by paraphrasing using unrelated word (7) Translation by omission (8) Translation by illustration.

²³ <http://www.katechopin.org/short-stories/>, accessed on December 16, 2015

²⁴ Arief Chamid (073411078). "The Students' Strategies in Translating Indonesian Short Story Entitled *Sang Primadona* by A. Mustofa Bisri Into English" (A Descriptive Study at the Sixth Semester Students of English Department of IAIN Walisongo Semarang in the Academic Year of 2011/2012), *Thesis SI IAIN*, (Semarang: Education and Teacher Training Faculty, 2014).

The similarity of his study and this study is both of us choose translation as the main topic and use short story for collecting the data. While the differences of both the study is the reference used in analyzing the data. Arief Chamid used Baker's theory, while in this study the writer used Vinay and Darbelnet's theory.

2. Ikma Qurrota A'yun (2201409049). Translation Techniques of The Complex Sentences in Bilingual Textbook *Biology 1* For Senior High School Year X Published By Yudhistira (A Descriptive Qualitative Study).²⁵ She based her study on Molina and Albir's translation techniques. There are eighteen techniques proposed by Molina and Albir, but in her study only nine techniques found in her study. They are (1) Literal translation, (2) Borrowing, (3) Adaptation, (4) Reduction, (5) Particularization, (6) Amplification, (7) Generalization, (8) Transposition, (9) Description.

The similarity of her study and this study is both of us choose translation as the main topic. While the differences of both the study are the reference used in analyzing the data and the media for collecting data. Ikma Qurrota choose bilingual textbook while in this study the writer choose short story. Ikma used Molina and Albir's theory in analyzing the data

²⁵ Ikma Qurrota A'yun (2201409049). "Translation Techniques of The Complex Sentences in Bilingual Textbook *Biology 1* For Senior High School Year X Published By Yudhistira" (A Descriptive Qualitative Study). *Thesis SI UNNES* (Semarang: Faculty of Languages and Arts, 2013).

while in this study the writer used Vinay and Darbelnet's theory.

3. Kholifia Nahdiatul Azmi (2201406066). English-Indonesian Translation Methods of the Dialogues in J.R.R Tolkien's Novel "*The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*."²⁶ She based her study on Peter Newmark's theory of translation methods. There are eight translation methods proposed by Peter Newmark, but only six methods found. They are (1) word-for-word translation, (2) literal translation, (3) communicative translation, (4) free translation, (5) idiomatic translation, (6) faithful translation.

The similarity of her study and this study is both of us choose translation as the main topic. While the differences of both the study are the reference used in analyzing the data and the media for collecting data. Kholifia choose novel while in this study the writer choose short story. Kholifia used Peter Newmark's theory in analyzing the data while in this study the writer used Vinay and Darbelnet's theory.

²⁶ Kholifia Nahdiatul A. (2201406066). "English-Indonesian Translation Methods of the Dialogues in J.R.R Tolkien's Novel "*The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King*." *Thesis SI UNNES* (Semarang: Faculty of Languages and Arts, 2014).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Descriptive research is designed to provide a picture of a situation as it naturally happens. It may be used to justify current practice and make judgment and also to develop theories.¹

Vyhmeister divided the descriptive research process into four steps² and the writer would like to added one more steps, after collecting data step, that was analyzing data

1. Defining the objectives
2. Designing the approach
3. Collecting Data
4. Analyzing Data
5. Writing the results

The aim in this research was to describe the procedures used by the sixth semester students of ELT Department of Walisongo State Islamic University in the Academic Year of

¹ Nancy Burns & Susan K. Grove, *Understanding Nursing Research*, (Philadelphia: Saunders, 2003), p. 201

² Nancy Jean Vyhmeister, *Quality Research Papers: For Students of Religion and Theology*, (Chicago Zondervan, 2009), retrieved from http://books.google.co.id/books?id=AIM9V0WBLZgC&pg=PT228&lpg=PT228&dq=Stepss+of+descriptive+research&source=bl&ots=d0ygCfQq8U&sig=laU_vQ0yYG5TFVhkjb71G4a8ta4&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Steps%20of%20descriptive%20research&f=false

2016/2017 in translating short story entitled ‘The Story of an Hour’ by Kate Chopin into Indonesian.

B. Participants of the Research

The participants of this research were the sixth semester students of ELT Department of Walisongo State Islamic University in the Academic Year of 2016/2017. The sixth semester students of ELT Department were divided into three classes. Among three classes, the class that became the participant in this research was class 6A. Because only class 6A was allowed by the lecturer to be the participant due to class 6A was the only class that already reached the short story translation material when the process of collecting data was conducted.

C. Source of the Data

The research conducted in two main activities which will support each other

Primary Data of this research was documentation from the participants’ translation results. The writer conducted a research at the sixth semester students of ELT Department of Walisongo State Islamic University in the Academic Year of 2016/2017 in translating short story entitled ‘The Story of an Hour’ by Kate Chopin into Indonesian.

Secondary Data was from books, journal international related to translations’ procedure. The kinds of sources were

books relating with translation, research methodology, and other English language related books,

D. Focus of the Research

The focus of the research was the translation procedure result of ELT Department of class 6A. The writer had analyzed and classified participants translation result into some procedures based on Vinay-Dalbernet's theory of translation procedures.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

For technique of collecting data, the writer chose documentation to analyze deeper about participants' translation procedure that they used when they are translating. In this research, type of documentation that writer used was from participants' translation data.

“A document's purpose can vary from the official to the commercial to the referential to the personal, and each one, if carefully studied and interpreted, suggests and reveals more than it contains at first glance.”³

There are two kinds of documentation that researcher used in this research, they were documentation of participants list and documentation of participants' translation data.

³ Johnny Saldana, *Fundamental of Qualitative Research: Understanding Qualitative Research*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011), pg. 54-55

F. Technique of Analyzing Data

1. Data Identification

After collecting data, then the process of identification started. The participants' translation results identified one by one to find the certain procedures that used in translating the text.

2. Data Analysis

In this step, the data were classified according to the type of translation procedure that the participants used based on Vinay-Darbelnet's theory of translation procedures. Then, the data were analyzed by using qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative method would be used to analyze the Translation Procedures in the data. While, quantitative method would be used to find out the percentage of translation procedures. The function of this quantitative method was as minor data, to count the percentage of each translation procedures that found. The percentage of translation procedures is formulated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of data in specified type of translation procedure}}{\text{Total number of data}} \times 100\%$$

After the percentage of the translation procedure are found, then the participants translation method can also found, whether the participants tended to use the direct method or oblique method.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses about research finding and discussion. Research finding presents about the result found in the study in general, detail data presents about each phenomenon found in the analysis of the data, while the discussion presents about the inference of the whole descriptions. The following are the elaboration of each part.

A. Research Finding

In order to get the translation procedures used by the students, the writer has conducted a research. 36 participants were asked to translate the short story entitled ‘The Story of An Hour’ by Kate Chopin into Indonesia. The story of an hour consists of 1016 words or 65 sentences. With the total of 2340 data, out of seven translation procedures proposed by Vinay-Darbelnet, only six translation procedures were found. The translation procedure that used most is modulation, followed by literal translation. The following tables show the detail of counted data of translation procedures, their frequency and their percentage.

Table 4.1
The Participants' Data of Translation Procedures

No	Name	Translation Procedures							Total
		Borrowing	Calque	Literal	Transposition	Modulation	Equivalence	Adaptation	
1	A	2	0	42	6	15	0	0	65
2	B	0	0	32	3	30	0	0	65
3	C	0	0	8	4	52	1	0	65
4	D	0	0	7	4	53	1	0	65
5	E	0	0	9	4	51	1	0	65
6	F	1	0	44	5	15	0	0	65
7	G	0	0	32	2	30	0	1	65
8	H	0	0	19	3	43	0	0	65
9	I	0	0	7	4	53	1	0	65
10	J	0	0	32	3	29	0	1	65
11	K	1	0	32	8	24	0	0	65
12	L	0	0	54	2	9	1	0	65
13	M	0	0	18	1	45	0	0	65
14	N	2	0	42	6	15	0	0	65
15	O	2	0	41	5	17	0	0	65
16	P	2	0	42	6	15	0	0	65
17	Q	1	0	42	5	17	0	0	65
18	R	1	0	16	4	43	0	0	65
19	S	1	0	57	1	6	0	0	65
20	T	0	0	10	2	52	1	0	65
21	U	0	0	9	4	51	1	0	65
22	V	0	0	8	3	54	0	0	65
23	W	0	0	9	4	51	1	0	65
24	X	2	0	38	4	21	0	0	65
25	Y	1	0	61	1	1	0	1	65
26	Z	2	0	48	4	11	0	0	65
27	AA	0	0	17	4	43	1	0	65
28	AB	1	0	49	4	11	0	0	65

29	AC	0	0	20	6	39	0	0	65
30	AD	0	0	7	4	53	1	0	65
31	AE	2	0	42	3	18	0	0	65
32	AF	0	0	23	4	36	1	1	65
33	AG	1	0	47	2	14	0	1	65
34	AH	0	0	17	2	46	0	0	65
35	AI	1	0	50	2	12	0	0	65
36	AJ	2	0	43	5	15	0	0	65
	Total	25	0	1074	134	1090	11	16	2340

Table 4.2
Classification of Translation Procedures

No.	Procedures	Frequency	Percentage
1	Borrowing	25	1.07%
2	Calque	0	0%
3	Literal Translation	1074	45.9%
4	Transposition	134	5.72%
5	Modulation	1090	46.58%
6	Equivalence	11	0.47%
7	Adaptation	6	0.26%
	Total	2340	100%

B. Discussion

In this section the writer analyzed and discussed the elaboration of translation procedures that appeared in the result of participants' translation. The seven translation procedures as proposed by Vinay-Darbелnet are elaborated here with the 65 sentences from the short story entitled 'the story of an hour' by

Kate Chopin that already translated by the participants and then the writer classified it according to the type of procedure.

1. Procedures Analysis

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures. Borrowing is a procedure that takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be copied, reproduced, translated/changed in TL exactly as in SL. When a word or expression is taken over purely in TL (without change), it is called pure borrowing. In naturalized borrowing, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the TL (with changing).

In this procedure, out of 65 sentences in the short story 'The story of an hour' by Kate Chopin, there are 3 sentences that translated using this procedure by the participants. They are:

- 1) SL: The vacant stare and the look of *terror* that had followed it went from her eyes. (line 29)

TL: *Tatapan kosong dan rupa teror bersamaan pergi dari matanya.*

In the translation above, the participant used borrowing procedure in translating word '*terror*' from SL into TL. The word '*terror*' if translated into TL meant '*kengerian*'. But the participant chose to translate that word by using borrowing; naturalized

borrowing, to preserve the local color of word that used in SL or to keep the author's diction in choosing that word. There were 13 participants who chose to use this procedure in translating this sentence.

- 2) SL: No; she was drinking in a very *elixir* of life through the open window. (line 51)

TL: *Oh Tidak; dia sedang meminum obat elixir dari jendela*

Elixir is a magical or medical potion supposed to prolong life. According to Echols-Shadily's English-Indonesian Dictionary, elixir meant '*obat yang mujarab untuk segala macam penyakit*'. In the TL, elixir is an unknown concept. TL more familiar in using term 'potion' or 'medicine' in describing the things that used to cure a disease. That is why in this case, the participant chose to use borrowing procedure in this sentence. Out of 36 participants, only 1 participant chose to use this procedure in translating this sentence.

- 3) SL: Some one was opening the front door with a *latchkey*. (line 60)

TL: *Seseorang membuka pintu depan rumah dengan latchkey*

In the translation above, the participant chose to borrow the word ‘latchkey’ into TL. Latchkey is a key of an outer door of a house or a key that can only be used to open from one side. The ‘latchkey’ concept is unfamiliar in the TL because in TL a key can be used to open the door from both outside and inside. That is why this procedure is used by the participant to translate this word in the TL. There were 11 participants who chose to use this procedure in translating this sentence.

b. Literal Translation

Literal, or word for word, translation transfers SL grammar and word order, as well as the primary meanings of all the SL words into the translation.

This procedure is found used in all of 65 sentences by the 36 participants.

- 1) SL: Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband’s death.

TL: *Mengetahui bahwa Nyonya malard mengidap masalah jantung, kepedulian besar diambil untuk menyampaikan padanya selembut mungkin berita kematian suaminya.*

In the translation above, the participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There wasn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. As the result, the translation result when being read in TL is rather awkward, when in fact it can be modified into better utterance by changing it into different form of sentence.

- 2) SL: It was her sister Josephine who told her, in broken sentences; veiled hints that revealed in half concealing.

TL: *Itu adalah Josephine selaku Kakaknya yg telah menceritakan kepadanya, dalam kalimat yang salah; sebuah petunjuk yang telah diselubungi bahwa telah terungkap ditengah rahasia.*

In the translation above, the participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There was an addition that used by the participant in translating this sentence, that is word 'selaku'. That word in TL is used to describe someone's position on other behalf. This didn't

affect the meaning or the word for word translation procedure.

- 3) SL: Her husband's friend Richards was there, too, near her.

TL: *Teman suaminya, Richard juga disana, di dekatnya.*

In the translation above, the participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern of the SL and translated it word for word. There was a word that being shifted to lessen the awkwardness of the sentence in TL. Word 'too' is placed after Richard. This didn't affect the meaning, the word for word translation procedure, or the structure of SL since word 'too' is equivalent with word 'also' which placed like the TL order.

- 4) SL: It was he who had been in the newspaper office when intelligence of the railroad disaster was received, with Brently Mallard's name leading the list of "killed".

TL: *Itu adalah Richard yang sedang berada di kantor surat kabar ketika keterangan rahasia tentang musibah kereta api itu diterima, dengan nama Brently Mallard memimpin dalam daftar "terbunuh".*

In the translation above, the participants translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern of the SL and translated it word for word. There was a word that shifted to lessen the awkwardness of the sentence in TL. But overall, the meaning was still intact.

- 5) SL: He had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram, and he hastened to forestall any less careful, less tender friend in bearing the sad message.

TL: *Dia hanya telah mengambil waktu untuk meyakinkan dirinya dari kebenaran ini dengan sebuah telegram kedua dan bergegas untuk mencegah kurang hati-hatian, kurang lembut teman dalam menyampaikan pesan sedih.*

In the translation above, the participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There wasn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. The translation result was slightly ambiguous when being translated and read in TL. It will be difficult for the reader to find out the meaning of the sentence above

- 6) SL: She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same, with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance.

TL: *Dia tidaklah mendengarkan cerita tersebut seperti kebanyakan wanita-wanita lain mendengarkan hal yang sama, dengan hilangnya kemampuan menerima artinya.*

In the translation above, the participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There was an addition ‘*lah*’ after word ‘*tidak*’. This suffix or addition didn’t have meaning and or changed the status of the part of speech.

- 7) SL: She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment, in her sister’s arms.

TL: *Dia menangis seketika, dengan tiba-tiba, liar tertinggal di lengan kakaknya.*

In the translation above, the participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There wasn’t addition or reduction in translating this sentence. As the result, the translation result when being read in TL is slightly awkward, especially in the part ‘with sudden, wild abandonment’ because these words were in fact one

sentence. The comma punctuation between word sudden and wild is used to show that there were two adjective for noun abandonment.

- 8) SL: When the storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone.

TL: *Ketika badai kesedihan telah mereda sendiri, ia masuk ke kamarnya sendirian.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. Although the sentence was translated literally, this translation result didn't sound awkward because the grammatical pattern in SL and TL for this sentence was the same or identical.

- 9) SL: She would have no one follow her.

TL: *Dia menginginkan tidak satupun mengikutinya.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There wasn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. As the result, the translation result was awkward in TL

10) SL: There stood, facing the open window, a comfortable, roomy armchair.

TL: *Dia berdiri, menghadap jendela yang terbuka, dengan perasaan lega, kursi yang luas.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There was a slight mistranslation in this sentence like sentence number seven. The participant mistook the first adjective of noun armchair as an adverb because a comma. In fact, the comma punctuation between word comfortable and roomy is used to show that there were two adjective for noun armchair.

11) SL: Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul.

TL: *Di kursi inilah ia menenggelamkan diri, ditekan oleh sebuah kelelahan fisik yang menghantui badannya dan tampak mencapai ke dalam jiwanya*

In the translation above, the participant translated text of SL into TL word for word. There was an addition word *dirinya* or *herself* in translating this sentence. The participant added it to adjust it to

the TL's grammar. Even so, there wasn't meaning change.

- 12) SL: She could see in the open square before her house the tops of trees that were all aquiver with the new spring life.

TL: *Dia dapat melihat dalam satu segi terbuka sebelum rumahnya pucuk pepohonan yang segalanya mengigil dengan membuka hidup baru.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL identically. It was difficult to grasp the meaning of this sentence because of the diction that used by participant in translating this sentence.

- 13) SL: The delicious breath of rain was in the air.

TL: *Wangi nafas hujan yang ada di udara.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word exactly. Though this sentence is translated correctly, but it was ambiguous. The intention about the breath of rain is unclear. What's going on with the breath of rain in the air.

14) SL: In the street below a peddler was crying his wares.

TL: *Di jalanan, di bawah seorang penjual keliling meneriakkan dagangannya.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There wasn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. Even so the translation result is unambiguous because of correct translating diction is used. Word crying that commonly translated as an act of sadness, had the meaning with word shouting.

15) SL: The notes of a distant song which some one was singing reached her faintly, and countless sparrows were twittering in the eaves.

TL: *Catatan-catatan dalam sebuah lagu renggang yang mana seseorang telah menyanyikan menjangkau dengan lemahnya, dan tak terhitung banyak burung gereja yang berkicau diatas atap.*

In the translation above, the participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. The translation result is awkward and unclear.

Though the description of the sentence is correct but because there wasn't changing structure, made this sentence seemed excessively long.

- 16) SL: There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above the other in the west facing her window.

TL: *Ada potongan-potongan langit biru menunjukan disana dan disini melalui awan-awan yang telah bertemu dan tertimbun satu diatas yang lain dibarat menghadap jendelanya.*

In the translation above, the participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. As the result, the translation result when being read in TL is kind of awkward, when in fact it can be modified into better utterance

- 17) SL: She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried itself to sleep continue to sob in its dreams.

TL: *Ia duduk dengan kepalanya bersandar pada bantalannya kursi, tak ada gerakan kecuali isak tangisnya keluar dari ternggorokannya dan membuatnya bergetar, seperti anak kecil yang menangis dengan sendirinya sampai tertidur dan terus terisak-isak dalam mimpinya.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. This made the sentence looked excessively long and difficult to understand the primary meaning that is intended.

- 18) SL: She was young, with a fair, calm face whose lines bespoke repression and even a certain strength.

TL: *Dia muda dengan wajah putih dan tenang bahwa garis memesan penindasan dan bahkan kekuatan tertentu.*

In the translation above, literally is correct. However the meaning was confusing and the utterance in TL was weird. It is caused by the diction of the sentence is poorly chosen when translating. A better diction would result in better translation result.

19) SL: But now there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was fixed away off yonder on one of those patches of blue sky.

TL: *Tapi sekarang ada tatapan membosankan di matanya yang pandangannya terpaku jauh disana pada salah satu potongan langit biru.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. As the result, the translation result is looked unnatural, although the meaning of sentence was clear.

20) SL: It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.

TL: *Itu bukan sebuah refleksi sekilas tapi justru menunjukkan suatu kecerdasan pikiran yang tertahan.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. The participant translated it as it is. There was a shift of position in this sentence, the adjective is put after

noun to adjust it to the TL structure so the meaning of this sentence was clear and easily understood.

- 21) SL: There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it, fearfully.

TL: *Ada sesuatu datang menghampirinya dan ia menunggunya dengan perasaan takut.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. The translation result for this sentence was good. The meaning was comprehensible and the structure was correct.

- 22) SL: What was it?

TL: *Apakah itu?*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence.

- 23) SL: She did not know; It was too subtle and elusive to name.

TL: *Dia tidak tahu; Itu terlalu tak kentara dan sulit diucapkan.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. Though the translation result was correct but the sentence still seemed unnatural, it could be because of the diction.

- 24) SL: But she felt it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her through the sounds, the scents, the color that filled the air.

TL: *Tapi ia merasakannya, merangkak keluar dari langit, menuju kearahnya melalui suara-suara, aroma-aroma dan warna yang mengisi udara.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. But the point of this sentence was ambiguous about the 'it' that mentioned.

- 25) SL: Now her bosom rose and fell tumultuously.

TL: *Sekarang dadanya naik dan turun dengan menggemparkan*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. But there is a little awkwardness in translating this sentence. The diction used by the participant in translating word tumultuously, although it is correct but better diction would result in better translation result.

- 26) SL: She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will—as powerless as her two white slender hands would have been.

TL: *Ia mulai merasa sadar bahwa sesuatu ini mulai menguasai dirinya dan ia berusaha untuk melawan dengan kemauannya-yang sama tak bertenaganya dengan kedua tangannya yang putih*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There is reduction in translating this sentence to lessen its

awkwardness in TL. But overall the meaning is still intact.

- 27) SL: When she abandoned herself a little whispered word escaped her slightly parted lips.

TL: *Ketika ia membiarkan dirinya, sebuah bisikan kecil terlepas dari bibirnya yang sedikit terbuka.*

In the translation above, the participant used literal procedure. The participant translated text of SL into TL following the pattern of SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence.

- 28) SL: She said it over and over under her breath: "free, free, free!"

TL: *Ia mengatakannya lagi dan lagi bersama nafasnya : "bebas, bebas, bebas!"*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. The diction is fairly chosen properly although an awkwardness still there but overall, the meaning of the sentence is comprehensible.

29) SL: The vacant stare and the look of terror that had followed it went from her eyes

TL: *Tatapan kosong dan pandangan ngeri yang mengikuti pergi dari matanya.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. The meaning of sentence was conveyed successfully.

30) SL: They stayed keen and bright

TL: *Mereka tetap tajam dan terang.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. Though the sentence was clear and comprehensible, but there was an ambiguity about the translated subject '*mereka*'. What is or who is '*mereka*' that intended?

31) SL: Her pulses beat fast, and coursing blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body.

TL: *Nadi-nadinya berdetak cepat, dan darah yang mengalir menghangatkan serta melemaskan disetiap inchi dari tubuhnya*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. This translation result was good because the meaning of the sentence was clear. The participant succeed in recognizing the word coursing as an adjective, therefore the participant shift its position to adjust it according to TL structure.

- 32) SL: She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her

TL: *Dia tidak bisa berhenti bertanya apakah ada atau tidak keriaan yang besar sekali menahan dirinya*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence

- 33) SL: A clear and exalted perception enabled her to dismiss the suggestion as trivial

TL: *Sebuah presepsi jelas dan terpuji memampukannya untuk menghilangkan sugesti seperti kesepelean.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. The translation result was awkward and unclear. The meaning of sentence was hard to understand.

- 34) SL: She knew that she would weep again when she saw the kind, tender hands folded in death; the face that had never looked save with love upon her, fixed and gray and dead.

TL: *Dia tahu bahwa dia akan menangis lagi ketika dia melihat tangan-tangan baik, ramah terlipat dalam kematian, wajah yang belum pernah nampak selamat dengan cinta, tertata, beruban dan mati.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. This sentence was complex, that's why when the literal procedure is applied in translating this sentence, the meaning and the structure of sentence were very confusing.

35) SL: But she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely.

TL: *Tetapi dia melihat diluar momen getir tersebut, sebuah iringan tahun-tahun panjang yang datang akan menjadi miliknya sepenuhnya.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. The participant translated this sentence as it is. Even so, the meaning of sentence was clear though it looked excessively long.

36) SL: And she opened and spread her arms to them in welcome.

TL: *Dan dia membuka dan melebarkan lengannya keluar untuk mereka dengan sambutan*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. As the result, the translation result was slightly

awkward, although the meaning of sentence was clear.

- 37) SL: There would be no one to live for her during those coming years; she would live for herself

TL: *Disana tidak satu orangpun tinggal dengannya selama tahun-tahun yang akan datang, dia hanya hidup dengan dirinya sendiri*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it exactly word for word. As the result, the translation result seemed long and the meaning was hardly conveyed.

- 38) SL: There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature

TL: *Tak akan ada kekuatan yang akan membengkokkan keinginannya dalam keteguhan buta bahwa pria dan wanita percaya mereka memiliki sebuah hak untuk memaksakan keinginan sendiri kepada sesama manusia.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order

of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence which made this sentence seemed excessively long and unclear.

- 39) SL: A kind intention or cruel intention made the act seem no less a crime she looked upon it in that brief moment of illumination.

TL: *Sebuah niat baik atau niat buruk membuat tindakan itu terlihat tak lebih dari sebuah kejahatan saat dia memikirkan niat tersebut dalam pencerahan yang sekilas.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. As the result, the translation and the meaning of the sentence were confusing.

- 40) SL: And yet she loved him—sometimes

TL: *Akan tetapi ia mencintainya - terkadang mencintainya.*

In the translation above, the participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translate it word for word. There is an addition word *mencintainya* after

sometimes in translating this sentence. The participant added it to adjust it to lessen the awkwardness in TL. And the word *and* is being translated into *akan*. Even so, there's no changing meaning and this translation result didn't sound awkward.

41) SL: Often she had not

TL: *Sering dia tidak.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. As the result, the translation and the meaning of the sentence are confusing, because it's unclear what is intended with *tidak*. It made the sentence seemed uncompleted

42) SL: What did it matter!

TL: *Apakah ini masalah.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence

43) SL: What could love, the unsolved mystery, count for in the face of this possession of self-assertion which she suddenly recognized as the strongest impulse of her being

TL: *Apa yang bisa diharapkan dari cinta, misteri yang tidak bisa diungkapkan, didepan pernyataan milik pribadi yang dia sadari secara tiba-tiba sebagai dorongan terkuat dari dirinya!*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There are some additions in translating this sentence. Even so, the translation and the meaning of the sentence were still confusing and unclear.

44) SL: “Free! Body and soul free!” she kept whispering

TL: *“Bebas! Jiwa dan raga bebaslah!” dia terus berbisik.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There is an addition particle *lah* in TL to lessen the confusing

meaning in TL and to adjust it to TL natural utterance.

- 45) SL: Josephine was kneeling before the closed door with her lips to the keyhole, imploring for admission

TL: *Josephine berlutut sebelum pintu tertutup dengan bibirnya ke lubang kunci, memohon izin masuk.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. Although the meaning of sentence is understandable, but there was awkwardness in the translation result when in fact it can be modified to fit the better utterance in TL.

- 46) SL: "Louise open the door!"

TL: *"Louise, buka pintunya!"*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There is an addition particle *nya* in TL to fit it to the TL natural utterance.

- 47) SL: I beg: open the door—you will make yourself ill.
TL: *Kumohon, buka pintunya – Kau akan membuat dirimu sakit.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. This translation is correct and the meaning is clear but it can be modified for better utterance in TL.

- 48) SL: What are you doing, Louise?
TL: *Apa yang sedang kau lakukan, Louise?*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. The meaning and the structure is clear and fit in TL.

- 49) SL: For heaven's sake open the door."
TL: *Demi surga buka pintu."*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. This translation is correct and but it can be modified for better utterance in TL. The diction for *demi surga* is better to be translated into *demi tuhan*.

50) SL: “Go away. I am not making myself ill.”

TL: “*Pergi! Aku tidak sedang membuat diriku sakit.*”

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. This translation is correct and the meaning is clear but it can be modified for better utterance in TL, rather than translated it *membuat diriku sakit*, it can be shorten into *menyakitiki diriku* which had the same meaning.

51) SL: No; she was drinking in a very elixir of life through the open window

TL: *Tidak, dia sedang meminum obat kehidupan yang paling mujarab melalui jendela yang terbuka itu.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There is some shift of some words but it didn't change the meaning and the structure of SL.

52) SL: Her fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her

TL: *Khayalannya berlari dengan ributnya di sepanjang hari-hari kedepannya*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. Although the meaning of sentence is understandable, but there is awkwardness in the translation result.

53) SL: Spring days, and summer days, and all sorts of days that would be her own.

TL: *Musim semi dan musim panas dan semua macam hari yang akan menjadi miliknya.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. The translation was seemed awkward.

54) SL: She breathed a quick prayer that life might be long.

TL: *Dia menghirup sebuah doa cepat bahwa kehidupan mungkin lama*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. Although the meaning of sentence is understandable, but there is awkwardness in the translation result. *Doa cepat* seemed unnatural in TL, it would be better if the participant translated into *doa singkat*.

55) SL: It was only yesterday that she had thought with a shudder that life might be long

TL: *Itu hanya kemarin dia berpikir dengan gemetar bahwa kehidupan mungkin panjang.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it exactly as it is. The sentence was hard to understand and the meaning was confusing.

56) SL: She arose at length and opened the door to her sister's importunities

TL: *Akhirnya Louise berdiri dan membukakan pintu atas permintaan saudaranya*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order

of the SL and translated it word for word. There is some shift of some words but it didn't change the meaning and the structure of SL, instead it fitted the TL structure better.

- 57) SL: There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, and she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory

TL: *Ada sebuah kemenangan tergesa-gesa dimatanya dan dia membawa dirinya tanpa sadar seperti dewi kemenangan*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There is some shift of some words but it didn't change the meaning and the structure of SL. But this sentence still looked awkward because why did the sentence mention goddess of victory in this sentence without further explanation?

- 58) SL: She clasped her sister's waist, and together they descend the stairs.

TL: *Ia menggengam pinggang saudarinya dan mereka bersama-sama menuruni tangga.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of

SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There is some shift position of some words but it didn't change the overall meaning and the structure of SL.

59) SL: Richards stood waiting for them at the stairs

TL: *Richads berdiri menunggu mereka dibawah.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. Even so, the structure and the meaning were translated correctly without an ounce of awkwardness.

60) SL: Someone was opening the front door with a latchkey

TL: *Seseorang tengah membuka pintu depan dengan sebuah grendel kunci*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence.

61) SL: It was Brently Mallerd who entered, a little travel-stained, composedly carrying his grip-sack and umbrella

TL: *Ini adalah Brently malard yang masuk sebuah perjalanan kecil ternoda, dengan tenang membawa karung genggamnya dan payung.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There is some shift position of some words for better utterance but the translation result still a mess and confused the reader.

62) SL: He had been far from the scene of the accident, and did not even know there had been one.

TL: *Dia telah jauh dari lokasi kecelakaan, dan bahkan tidak tahu kalau ada kecelakaan.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by translated it word for word. There is some shift position of some words and the diction is chose properly. But it didn't affect the meaning or the structure of SL instead it fitted TL structure better.

63) SL: He stood amazed at Josephine's piercing cry; at Richard's quick motion to screen him from the view of his wife.

TL: *Dia berdiri kagum pada tangisan josephine dan pada gerak cepat richard untuk menutupinya dari panmdangan istrinya*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There is some shift position of some words but it didn't change the overall meaning.

64) SL: But Richards was too late

TL: *Tetapi richard terlalu terlambat*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. There isn't addition or reduction in translating this sentence. There was a word that translated literally correct but unnatural in TL utterance. Words too late were translated into *terlalu terlambat*. It was correct, but rather than that it would be better if it was translated into *sudah terlambat* to fit the sentence context and meaning.

65) SL: When the doctors came they said she had died of heart disease—of joy that kills.

TL: *Ketika para dokter telah datang, mereka mengatakan bahwa dia telah mati karena penyakit jantung; karena kesenangan yang membunuh.*

In the translation above, literal translation procedure is used. The participant translated text of SL into TL by following the same pattern and order of the SL and translated it word for word. Although the meaning of sentence is understandable, but there is awkwardness in the translation result when in fact it can be modified to fit the better utterance in TL.

c. Transposition

Transposition is a procedure that involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message or the sense. It can also be used within a language, as when rewording the phrase. This technique same with shift (in category, structure and unit shift)

In this procedure, out of 65 sentences in the short story 'The story of an hour by Kate Chopin, there are 18 sentences that translated using this procedure by the participants. They are:

- 1) SL: It was her sister Josephine who told her, *in broken sentences*; veiled hints that revealed in half concealing. (line 2)

TL: Saudarinya yang bernama Josephine memberitahukannya dengan terbata-bata, dengan petunjuk yang hanya sebagian dapat diungkapkan.

In the translation above, the participant translated 'in broken sentence' became 'dengan terbata-bata'. From this data, the transposition procedure is found. There is a unit shift from *in broken sentences* in the SL to *dengan terbata-bata* in TL. In SL, the form is prepositional phrase, but then changed into adverb in TL.

- 2) SL: It was he who had been in the newspaper office when intelligence of the railroad disaster was received, with Brently Mallard's name leading the list of "killed". (line 4)

TL: Dialah orang yang berada di kantor surat kabar ketika laporan tentang kecelakaan kereta disampaikan, dengan nama Brently Mallard berada di posisi paling atas dari daftar orang-orang yang "tewas".

In the translation above, the participant translated 'leading' became 'berada di posisi paling

atas'. From this data, the transposition procedure is found. There is a unit shift from *leading* in the SL to *berada di posisi paling atas* in TL. In SL, the form is a verb, but then changed into prepositional phrase in TL.

- 3) SL: There stood, *facing the open window*, a comfortable, roomy armchair. (line 10)

TL: *Di sana ada sebuah kursi lebar yang nyaman, menghadap ke jendela yang terbuka.*

In the translation above, the structure is changed by shifting the position of the sentence. *Facing the open window* is placed after *armchair* to avoid the confusion and to adjust it according to the TL grammar structure.

- 4) SL: The notes of a *distant* song which some one was singing reached her faintly, and countless sparrows were twittering in the eaves. (line 15)

TL: *Nada lagu yang dinyanyikan seseorang di kejauhan samar-samar terdengar di telinganya, dan sekumpulan burung pipit bersahutan di ujung atap.*

In the translation above, the participant translated '*distant*' became '*di kejauhan*'. From this data, the transposition procedure is found. There is a unit shift from *distant* in the SL to *di kejauhan* in

TL. In SL, the form is an adjective, but then changed into adverb of place in TL.

- 5) SL: There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above the other in the west facing her window. (line 16)

TL: *Ada banyak bongkahan langit biru yang berada disana dan disana dilalui awan yang saling bertemu dan menjadi sebuah gundukan saat dilihat dari jendela sebelah timur*

From the translation result above, the transposition procedure is found. There is a unit shift found in this sentence. Word ‘piled’ in SL is translated into ‘*sebuah gundukan*’ in TL. In SL, ‘piled’ is in form of verb but in TL is changed into ‘noun’.

- 6) SL: They stayed keen and bright. (line 30)

TL: *Kedua mata itu* tetap tampak tajam dan terang

In the translation above, a transposition procedure is found. Word ‘they’ from SL is translated into ‘*kedua mata itu*’ in SL. The form from SL is changed. From pronoun in SL, become noun phrase in TL.

- 7) SL: And she opened and spread her arms to them
inwelcome. (line 36)

TL: *Dan dia membuka dan melebarkan lengannya*
untuk menyambutnya

In the translation above, a transposition procedure is found. *To them in welcome* from SL is translated into *untuk menyambutnya* in TL. The form of phrase from SL is prepositional phrase, but in TL those phrase is changed into infinitive phrase.

- 8) SL: Josephine was kneeling before the closed door
with her lips to the keyhole, imploring for
admission. (line 45)

TL: *Di depan pintu, dalam kondisi berlutut,*
Josephine merapatkan bibirnya ke lubang kunci
dan memohon masuk.

In the translation above, transposition or shift procedure is found. For this sentence, the participant didn't only shift the unit of words but also the position of adverb. *Kneeling* in SL is translated into *dalam kondisi berlutut* in TL. The form of kneeling in SL is as verb, but in TL the form is changed into noun phrase.

- 9) SL: There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, ...
(line 57)

TL: *Terlihat kemenangandimatanya, ...*

In the translation above, the participant translated '*feverish triumph*' became '*kemenangan*'. From this data, the transposition procedure is found. There is a unit shift from *feverish triumph* in the SL to *kemenangan* in TL. In SL, the form is noun phrase, but then changed into noun in TL.

- 10) SL: She clasped *her sister's waist*, and together they descend the stairs. (line 58)

TL: *Dia melingkarkan lengannya di pinggang adiknya, dan turun bersama-sama.*

In the translation above, the participant translated '*her sister's waist*' became '*di pinggang adiknya*'. From this data, the transposition procedure is found. There is a unit shift from *her sister's waist* in the SL to *di pinggang adiknya* in TL. In SL, the position of those words as an object but then changed into adverb of place in TL.

- 11) SL: He stood amazed at Josephine's piercing cry; at Richard's *quick motion* to screen him from the view of his wife. (line 63)

TL: *Pemuda itu berdiri takjub mendengar teriakan Josephine; serta melihat kegesitan Richards menghalangi pandangan istrinya*

In the translation above, the participant translated '*quick motion*' became '*kegesitan*'. From

this data, the transposition procedure is found. There is a unit shift from *quick motion* in the SL to *kegesitan* in TL. In SL, the form is noun phrase, but then changed into noun in TL.

d. Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This changes the semantic and point of view of the Source Language. And it can also be justified when, although literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL. In this procedure, out of 65 sentences in the short story ‘The story of an hour’ by Kate Chopin, there are 58 sentences that translated using this procedure by the participants (the other 7 sentences that didn’t translated using this procedure are sentence line 10, 14, 31, 45, 46, 48, 58). They are:

- 1) SL: Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband’s death.

TL: *Mengetahui bahwa Nyonya Mallard menderita penyakit jantung, berita tentang kematian*

suaminya pun harus ditangani dengan sangat hati-hati.

Modulation procedure is used in the translation above. The structure of the sentence is changed and the variety of dictions that chose to translate is more proper and fitted TL utterance. This way, the sentence can be understood better.

- 2) SL: It was her sister Josephine who told her, in broken sentences; veiled hints that revealed in half concealing.

TL: *Kakaknya, Josephine, dibebani oleh tugas berat untuk menyampaikan berita duka tersebut. Dengan kalimat terbata, Josephine justru menyampaikan berita itu setengah-setengah*

In the translation above, the participant added words related to the context of the sentence. The sentence structure of SL is changed. Even so, the meaning of sentence from SL still delivered appropriately in TL. The participant just modified it for more natural utterance.

- 3) SL: Her husband's friend Richards was there, too, near her.

TL: *Richards, teman baik keluarga Mallard, juga ada di sana, di samping Mrs. Mallard*

The words ‘her husband’s friend’ equivalent with ‘*teman suaminya*’, but the participant chooses to translate it into ‘*teman baik keluarga Mallard*’ as Mr. Mallard is the head of the family so it was just a matter of variation message obtained by changing the perspective that Richard was not only Mr. Mallard’s friend but also his family’s friend.

- 4) SL: It was he who had been in the newspaper office when intelligence of the railroad disaster was received, with Brently Mallard’s name leading the list of “killed”.

TL: *Dialah yang sedari tadi berada di kantor surat kabar ketika dia mendengar berita bahwa kereta yang ditumpangi temannya mengalami kecelakaan. Saat dia membaca daftar korban kecelakaan, dia melihat nama Brently Mallard berada di barisan teratas daftar korban yang tewas.*

In the translation above, the participant added words related to the context of the sentence. The sentence structure of SL is changed. In the sentence above consist of one complex sentence but then changed into two compound sentences. Even so, the meaning of sentence from SL still delivered

correctly in TL. The participant just modified the sentence to avoid ambiguity.

- 5) SL: He had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram, and he hastened to forestall any less careful, less tender friend in bearing the sad message.

TL: *Untuk meyakinkan diri terhadap kebenaran berita tersebut, Richard menunggu kedatangan telegram kedua. Ia tidak tega membayangkan berita itu jatuh ke tangan orang yang salah, yang kurang mengenal keluarga Mallard*

In the translation above, the pattern of translation from SL is changed a lot when translated into TL. It is caused when this sentence is translated by following the diction and grammatical pattern from SL, the translation result is awkward in the TL. In order to get better utterance and clear meaning, some addition and pattern of the sentence is adjusted to the TL structure.

- 6) SL: She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same, with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance.

TL: *Mendengar berita kematian suaminya, ia tidak beraksi seperti wanita lain yang cenderung*

termenung karena tidak bisa menerima kenyataan pahit.

In the translation above, modulation procedure is used. The participant changed a lot of dictions from SL and added words that related to the meaning of sentence from SL to make it less awkward when translated into TL. It was necessary so the translation result seemed natural and easily understood.

- 7) SL: She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment, in her sister's arms.

TL: *Jerit tangisnya mendadak pecah di pelukan saudarinya.*

In the translation above, the participant omitted the subject 'she' from SL. Instead, described the way she cries without following the dictions from SL and chose other diction to suit it with TL. The participant change the structure of the sentence and added words related to the sentence for better utterance.

- 8) SL: When the storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone.

TL: *Ketika kepiluan itu menyerang dia menghabiskan waktunya pergi ke kamarnya sendirian*

In the translation above, the participant use modulation procedure. The structure of the sentence is slightly changed. The dictions is changed and added to fit the TL utterance.

- 9) SL: She would have no one follow her.

TL: *Sebelum pergi dia berpesan agar tidak ada seorangpun yang mengikutinya karena dia ingin menenangkan diri sejenak dan tidak ingin ada yang mengganggunya*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure. The sentence form of SL is changed. From simple sentence changed into compound sentence. Some words also added in TL. Even so, the meaning from SL was successfully conveyed in TL.

- 10) SL: Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul.

TL: *Mrs. Mallard menghempaskan tubuhnya ke atas kursi tersebut dan seakan tenggelam di antara bantalan sofa yang empuk. Lelah yang mendera tubuhnya kini ikut menggerogoti jiwanya.*

In the translation above, the participant changed a lot of the grammatical pattern from SL. The prepositional phrase 'into this' is placed after

verb 'sank', also the word sank seemed to be used twice although in the SL it was only used once. The diction and punctuation also changed to make it easier to comprehend and less awkward when read in the TL. Yet, the meaning of the sentence from SL and TL was still the same.

- 11) SL: She could see in the open square before her house the tops of trees that were all aquiver with the new spring life.

TL: *Dari sana dia dapat melihat pemandangan yang ada di depan rumahnya. Puncak-puncak pohon yang bergoyang dengan girangnya menyambut kedatangan musim semi*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure. The sentence form of SL is changed. From one sentence changed into two sentences. Some words also added in TL. Even so, the meaning from SL is delivered appropriately in TL.

- 12) SL: The delicious breath of rain was in the air.

TL: *Harum nafas hujan yang menggantung di udara juga sangat mengundang*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure. Some words added in TL for

better utterance. The diction also chose well. It was indeed looked more natural and clearer.

- 13) SL: The notes of a distant song which some one was singing reached her faintly, and countless sparrows were twittering in the eaves.

TL: *Dan samar-samar, Mrs. Mallard mendengar suara merdu seseorang yang tengah melantunkan lagu sendu, diiringi oleh kicauan lusinan burung gereja yang bertengger di tepi atap rumah-rumah tetangga.*

Modulation procedure is used in the translation above. The structure of the sentence is changed from passive into active in TL. The variety of dictions that chose to translate was more proper and fitted TL utterance, and the meaning of SL sentence was intact.

- 14) SL: There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above the other in the west facing her window.

TL: *Di antara gumpalan awan yang saling mendesak dan merapat di sebelah barat, menghadap ke arah jendela kamarnya, Mrs. Mallard melihat potongan-potongan langit biru*

In the translation above, modulation procedure is used. Free modulation is used by the participant. The participant changed the words, grammatical pattern, and dictions into TL by explaining it from Mrs. Mallard's point of view, so it was more suitable and fitted TL utterance.

- 15) SL: She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried itself to sleep continue to sob in its dreams.

TL: *Dia tidak bergerak dari tempat duduknya; dan dengan kepala tersandar di punggung sofa, sesekali ia merasakan airmata itu datang dan mengguncang tubuhnya. Bahkan saat ia bermimpi, Mrs. Mallard tidak berhenti menangis.*

Modulation procedure is used in the translation above. The structure of the sentence is changed. The variety of dictions that chose to translate is more proper and fit TL's utterance. Even so, the meaning of SL sentence didn't change at all.

- 16) SL: She was young, with a fair, calm face whose lines bespoke repression and even a certain strength.

TL: *Mrs. Mallard adalah seorang wanita muda dengan wajah tenang dan rupawan. Ekspresinya menunjukkan karakter yang memendam hasrat besar, sekaligus kekuatan yang luar biasa.*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure, fixed modulation. The structure of the sentence is slightly changed. The dictions is changed and added to fit the TL's utterance.

- 17) SL: But now there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was fixed away off yonder on one of those patches of blue sky.

TL: *Namun sekarang matanya memancarkan pandangan kosong, terpaku pada petak-petak biru di langit luas*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure, fixed modulation. The structure of the sentence is slightly changed. The dictions is changed and reduced to fit the TL's utterance to get the point of the message.

- 18) SL: It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.

TL: *Dia tidak sedang melamun. Dia hanya sedang memikirkan sesuatu.*

Modulation procedure is used in the translation above. The structure of the sentence is changed. The point of view also changed. Also the variety of dictions that chose to translate is better for TL utterance.

- 19) SL: There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it, fearfully.

TL: *Ia mempunyai firasat kuat bahwa sesuatu akan terjadi padanya, dan dia menunggunya dengan perasaan waswas*

In the translation above, modulation procedure is used. The existential clause ‘there was’ is translated longer by adding some words into sentence in the TL to exaggerate the thing that Mrs. Mallard felt. The meaning of sentence became clearer by adding words that related to the sentence context.

- 20) SL: What was it?

TL: *Apa yang akan terjadi?*

In the translation above, modulation procedure is used. The structure of SL is changed. The diction also changed. Instead asking about the name of thing, the thing that going to be done is asked in TL. Although it seemed that the meaning of sentence is changed but this sentence was more

suitable and natural in TL because it was related to the sentence before.

- 21) SL: She did not know; It was too subtle and elusive to name.

TL: *Dia tidak begitu mengerti apa yang sedang dirasakannya. Perasaan itu begitu halus dan sulit untuk diuraikan.*

In this translation, the participant used fixed modulation procedure. The SL text is added with some words that related with the context of the text. Rather than simply translating it according to the structure of the SL, added words made the meaning of the sentence is easily comprehended in TL.

- 22) SL: But she felt it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her through the sounds, the scents, the color that filled the air.

TL: *Tapi dia merasakannya dengan jelas. Seolah seperti sebuah aroma, perasaan itu memenuhi udara di sekitarnya*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure, fixed modulation. The structure of the sentence is slightly changed. The dictions is changed and to fit the TL utterance to make it more natural.

23) SL: Now her bosom rose and fell tumultuously.

TL: *Secara gradual, napasnya mulai memburu dan adanya naik-turun dengan cepat*

In this translation, the participant used fixed modulation procedure. The SL text is added with some words that related with the context of the text. It made the sentence fit the TL utterance better.

24) SL: She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will—as powerless as her two white slender hands would have been.

TL: *Ia mengenali perasaan yang mendekatinya, merasukinya—dan Mrs. Mallard berusaha memerangi perasaan itu dengan sekuat tenaga, tanpa hasil.*

In this translation, modulation procedure is used. The last sentence that described Mrs. Mallard's will is completely changed. Rather than simply translating it according to the structure of the SL text, the participant just translated the point of sentence meaning into TL. That way, the sentence will be easier to be read and understand.

25) SL: When she abandoned herself a little whispered word escaped her slightly parted lips.

TL: *Ketika ia berhenti memerangi perasaan tersebut, sebuah kata meluncur dari bibirnya*

In this translation, the participant used fixed modulation procedure. Some words are reduced. So that the sentence was simpler without remove the word point from SL while maintained the meaning of sentence that intended.

26) SL: She said it over and over under her breath: “free, free, free!”

TL: *Ia mengulangi kata itu berkali-kali kepada diri sendiri: “bebas, bebas, bebas!”*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure, fixed modulation. The structure of the sentence is slightly changed. The dictions is changed and reduced to fit the TL utterance to get the point of the message.

27) SL: The vacant stare and the look of terror that had followed it went from her eyes

TL: *Tatapan jemu dan rasa takut yang tadi menghantuinya, kini lenyap tak meninggalkan jejak.*

In this translation, the participant used modulation procedure. The SL text is added with

some words that related with the context of the text. Additional words made the meaning of the sentence easily understood.

28) SL: They stayed keen and bright

TL: *Digantikan oleh pancaran yang tajam dan bersinar*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure. The structure of the sentence is slightly changed. The dictions and structure are changed to fit the TL utterance to get the point of the message easily.

29) SL: She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her.

TL: *Mrs. Mallard tidak mempertanyakan perasaan yang tengah membalutnya secara fisik dan mental.*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure. The structure of the sentence is slightly changed. The dictions are changed so the intended meaning can be successfully delivered in TL.

30) SL: A clear and exalted perception enabled her to dismiss the suggestion as trivial

TL: *Namun firasatnya mengatakan agar mengabaikan hal sepele seperti ini. Tidak*

peduli apa yang sedang melandanya, yang terpenting adalah dia merasa sangat bahagia.

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure. The sentence form of SL is changed. From one sentence changed into two sentences. Some words also added in TL. Even so, the meaning from SL is delivered appropriately and suit TL utterance.

- 31) SL: She knew that she would weep again when she saw the kind, tender hands folded in death; the face that had never looked save with love upon her, fixed and gray and dead.

TL: *Ia sadar bahwa saat melihat mayat suaminya nanti ia akan kembali dihantui oleh duka. Lengan itu takkan memeluknya lagi; dan wajah itu takkan pernah lagi memandangnya dengan penuh cinta.*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure, fixed modulation. The structure of the sentence is slightly changed. The dictions is changed and reduced to avoid the awkwardness in TL. This way the meaning of sentence can be understood instantly.

32) SL: But she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely

TL: *Namun, Mrs. Mallard juga melihat bahwa selepas masa berkabungnya nanti, ia akan dianugerahi dengan tahun-tahun penuh kebebasan.*

In the translation above, modulation procedure is used. The participant changed a lot of dictions from SL and added words that related to the meaning of sentence from SL to make it less awkward when translated into TL. It is necessary so the translation result seemed natural and easily understood

33) SL: And she opened and spread her arms to them in welcome

TL: *Dan dengan tangan terbuka, ia menyambutnya*

Modulation procedure is used in the translation result above. The participant reduced some words and changed the pattern of the sentence. Also the point of the message is translated in shorter sentence without changing the meaning from SL. It is looked better as the sentence will not seemed excessively long.

34) SL: There would be no one to live for her during those coming years; she would live for herself

TL: *Di tahun-tahun itu, ia tak perlu hidup untuk orang lain; ia hanya akan hidup untuk dirinya sendiri*

Modulation procedure is used in the translation above. The structure of the sentence is changed from passive into active in TL. The variety of dictions that chose to translate is more proper and fitted TL utterance. Even so, the meaning of SL sentence didn't change at all.

35) SL: There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature

TL: *Ia juga tak perlu mengikuti aturan-aturan khusus yang biasa dianut pasangan suami-istri.*

In the translation above, free modulation procedure is used. The structure and words is completely changed. The TL sentence is turned out to be more simple and understandable than the SL sentence. The meaning of the sentence was clear and on point.

36) SL: A kind intention or cruel intention made the act seem no less a crime as she looked upon it in that brief moment of illumination

TL: *Dia sadar betul akan situasinya sekarang; dan apa yang ia rasakan bukanlah suatu penyimpangan, atau kejahatan—melainkan sebuah reaksi normal.*

In this translation above, fixed modulation is used by the participant to translate this sentence. The participant changed a lot of dictions and the pattern of the sentence because when the SL is translated into TL by following the pattern of SL it is a little confusing and awkward to be read. The meaning of the message also will be hard to comprehend. So, the participant changed the pattern and dictions of the sentence while maintaining the primary meaning.

37) SL: And yet she loved him—sometimes

TL: *Meski begitu, Mrs. Mallard mengakui pada dirinya sendiri bahwa—sesekali—dia tulus mencintai suaminya.*

In this translation, the participant used modulation procedure. The TL text is added with some words that related with the context of the text. This additional made the meaning of the sentence is easily comprehended and fitted the TL utterance.

38) SL: Often she had not

TL: *Selama mereka menikah, ia bisa menghitung momen-momen itu dengan jari.*

In the translation above, free modulation procedure is used. The structure and words is completely changed. The form of SL text is changed from simple sentence into compound sentence. The dictions and words became fuller and fitted TL utterance. Even so, the point of the message from SL is successfully conveyed in TL.

39) SL: What did it matter!

TL: *Ah, sudahlah!*

In the translation above, free modulation procedure is used. The structure and words is completely changed. The TL sentence is turned out to be comprehensible and natural.

40) SL: What could love, the unsolved mystery, count for in the face of this possession of self-assertion which she suddenly recognized as the strongest impulse of her being!

TL: *Apa gunanya membahas cinta di tengah hasrat yang menggebu untuk mengambil kembali kebebasannya!*

In this translation above, modulation is used by the participant to translate this sentence. The

participant changed the dictions and pattern of the sentence because when the SL is translated into TL by following the pattern of SL it was a little confusing and awkward to be read. The meaning of the message also will be hard to comprehend. So, the participant changed the pattern and dictions of the sentence while maintained the primary meaning.

41) SL: “Free! Body and soul free!” she kept whispering

TL: “*Bebas! Akhirnya tubuh dan jiwaku bebas!*”
bisik Nyonya Mallard.

In this translation, the participant used modulation procedure. The SL text is added with some words that related with the context of the text. Rather than simply translating it according to the structure of the SL text, this additional made the sentence more comprehensible and natural in TL.

42) SL: I beg; open the door—you will make yourself ill.

TL: *Aku mohon; buka pintunya—nanti kau sakit*

In this translation, the participants changed the point of view in TL, but still had same message or meaning of the spoken utterance in SL. If SL sentences is translated literally in TL it will be ‘*Aku mohon; buka pintunya-kau akan membuat dirimu*

sendiri sakit'. It had the same meaning or message toward the translation result *nanti kau sakit* in TL

43) SL: For heaven's sake open the door."

TL: *Ayolah, buka pintunya*

Modulation procedure is used in the translation above. The structure of the sentence is maintained while the variety of dictions that chose to translate is changed to make it more proper and fitted TL utterance. Even so, the point of message is the same like what is intended in SL.

44) SL: "Go away. I am not making myself ill."

TL: "*Pergi. Aku baik-baik saja*"

In this translation, the participants changed the point of view in SL to TL, but still had same message or meaning of the spoken utterance in SL. If SL sentences is translated literally in TL it will be '*Pergi. Aku tak sedang membuat diriku sendiri sakit*'. It had the same meaning or message toward the translation result '*Pergi, Aku baik-baik saja*' in TL

45) SL: No; she was drinking in a very elixir of life through the open window

TL: *Lebih dari itu; Mrs. Mallard merasa begitu hidup, begitu bersemangat sambil menghirup udara segar yang berhembus masuk dari jendela kamar.*

In the translation above, modulation procedure is used. The participant changed a lot of dictions from SL and added words that related to the meaning of sentence from SL to make it less awkward when translated into TL. It was necessary so the translation result seemed natural and easily understood.

- 46) SL: Her fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her

TL: *Pikirannya melayang ke hari-hari yang dinanti, tidak lama dari sekarang*

In the translation above, free modulation procedure is used. The structure and words is changed a bit and some words are added. This way the sentence is turned out to be more natural in TL utterance. The meaning of the sentence was clear and on point without losing the primary meaning.

- 47) SL: Spring days, and summer days, and all sorts of days that would be her own.

TL: *Dia membayangkan hari-hari yang akan dilaluinya dengan penuh bahagia.*

In the translation above, free modulation procedure is used. The structure and words is completely changed. The TL sentence is turned out to be more understandable than the SL sentence.

Even so, the point of message of SL is successfully conveyed in TL although in different form.

- 48) SL: She breathed a quick prayer that life might be long

TL: *Ia mengucapkan doa singkat dalam hati agar ia diberikan hidup panjang*

In this translation, the participant change the word 'quick' which mean '*cepat*' in TL, into 'brief' which mean '*singkat*'. Because 'quick prayer' when translated into TL became '*doa cepat*' which is awkward or unnatural to comprehend in TL. So, it is more suitable to translate it into '*doa singkat*' in TL. Then, rather than translated the words 'life might be long' into '*hidup menjadi panjang*' it was more natural to change this sentence became compound sentence by mentioned the subject and added verb to the sentence

- 49) SL: It was only yesterday that she had thought with a shudder that life might be long

TL: *Padahal baru kemarin Mrs. Mallard justru dihantui rasa takut menghadapi prospeksi hidup panjang*

In the translation above, modulation procedure is used. The participant changed a lot of dictions from SL and added words that related to the

meaning of sentence from SL to make it less awkward when translated into TL. It was necessary so the translation result seemed natural and easily understood.

- 50) SL: She arose at length and opened the door to her sister's importunities

TL: *Sejam setelah ia mengunci diri di dalam kamar, Mrs. Mallard bangkit dari duduknya dan melangkah ke pintu kamar untuk membukanya. Josephine masih menunggu dengan sabar.*

In the translation above, the participant used modulation procedure. The sentence form of SL is changed. From one sentence changed into two sentences. Some words also added in TL. The structure is changed a lot too. Even so, the meaning from SL is successfully delivered in TL.

- 51) SL: There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, and she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory

TL: *Mrs. Mallard menatap kakaknya dengan pandangan penuh semangat, dan ia juga melangkah dengan postur tegak seolah baru saja memenangkan sesuatu.*

In the translation above, modulation procedure is used. The existential clause 'there was'

is changed with a complete sentence that contained subject and predicate. The change of dictions in TL also made the sentence seemed appropriate for TL utterance. The meaning of sentence became clearer by adding words that related to the context of the sentence.

52) SL: Richards stood waiting for them at the stairs

TL: *Di mana Richards menunggu sejak tadi*

In the translation above, modulation procedure is used. There is a changed form of SL into TL. The simple sentence in SL is changed into independent clause that connected with the sentence before. The adverb of place in SL also removed and translated into adverb of time in TL.

53) SL: Some one was opening the front door with a latchkey

TL: *Tiba-tiba saja, lubang kunci pintu depan rumah bergerak karena tengah dibuka dari luar.*

In the translation above, free modulation procedure is used. The structure and words is completely changed. The point of view is changed. It is caused by a word with unfamiliar concept in TL. To avoid the usage of unfamiliar term, the sentence is changed by describing the work concept of that

word. So, the sentence will fit the TL structure and utterance better.

- 54) SL: It was Brently Mallard who entered, a little travel-stained, composedly carrying his grip-sack and umbrella

TL: *Lalu Brently Mallard masuk, bajunya lusuh, seraya menenteng tas kerja dan sebentar payung.*

Modulation procedure is used in the translation above. The structure of the sentence is maintained while the variety of dictions that chose to translate is changed to make it fitted to the TL utterance. Even so, the message was still the same like what is intended in SL.

- 55) SL: He had been far from the scene of the accident, and did not even know there had been one.

TL: *Ternyata kereta yang ia tumpangi tidak apa-apa, melintas jauh dari rel kereta yang bermasalah dan mengakibatkan kecelakaan besar. Ia bahkan tidak tahu ada kecelakaan kereta.*

In the translation above, free modulation procedure is used. The structure is changed a lot. The point of view is changed. Some words also

added to clarify the meaning of the sentence. That way the sentence looked better and complete.

- 56) SL: He stood amazed at Josephine's piercing cry; at Richard's quick motion to screen him from the view of his wife.

TL: *Dia berdiri dengan heran melihat Josephine menangis meraung-raung, dan juga Richards yang bergerak dengan cepat membungkuk di dekat tubuh istrinya yang tergelak di lantai.*

In this translation, the participant used modulation procedure. The SL text is added with some words that related with the context of the text. Rather than simply translating it according to the structure of the SL text, this new addition made the sentence looked more detail so the meaning was clear.

- 57) SL: But Richards was too late

TL: *Tapi Richards tidak sempat menolongnya.*

In this translation, the participant used modulation procedure. The SL text is added with some words that related with the context of the text. Rather than simply translating it according to the structure of the SL text, the participant chose to add some words to make the meaning clearer by explaining the reason Richard is said to be late.

58) SL: When the doctors came they said she had died of heart disease—of joy that kills.

TL: *Ketika para dokter datang, mereka memvonis bahwa Nyonya Mallard meninggal karena serangan jantung-saking bahagianya*

Modulation procedure is used in the translation above. The structure of the sentence is maintained while the variety of dictions that chose to translate is changed to fit the TL utterance. And yet the word point of the message from SL still maintained while successfully delivered more clear sentence and meaning.

e. Equivalence

Equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural methods. Equivalence is accounting for the same situation in different terms or in other words, different ways of rendering the clichés and standard aspects of language.

In this procedure, out of 65 sentences in the short story ‘The story of an hour’ by Kate Chopin, there are 2 sentences that translated using this procedure by the participants. They are:

1) SL: Now her bosom rose and fell tumultuously.
(line 25)

TL: *Sekarang dadanya kembang kempis dengan gaduh.*

In the translation above, words ‘*kembang kempis*’ from TL is equivalent with words ‘rose and fell’. Both terms expressed the same motion. In the TL, it was more suitable to use term ‘*kembang kempis*’ rather ‘*naik turun*’ in explaining human’s chest motion of inhaling and exhaling.

- 2) SL: Her pulses *beat fast*, and coursing blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body.
(line 31)

TL: Denyut nadinya *berdetak secepat langkah banteng*, serta darah yang mengalir menghangatkan dan melemaskan setiap bagian tubuhnya.

In the translation above, the participant didn’t just translated SL word ‘*fast*’ into ‘*cepat*’ in TL. The participant chose to prolong it by using figurative language of hyperbole. The point of translation was the same though, both emphasized on how the pulse moves just using different term to express it.

f. Adaptation

Adaptation is a situational equivalence or the type of situation being referred when the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases,

translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as equivalent. There was only one sentence that found used this procedure and among 36 participants, there were 6 participants who used this procedure. Here is the translation result from one of six participants:

SL : Some one was opening the front door with a latchkey. (line 60)

TL : *Seseorang membuka pintu depan dengan kunci rumah.*

In the translation above, the word 'latchkey' was adjust into 'kunci rumah'. The adaptation caused by the difference usage in both of countries. In the TL culture, a key can be used both ways to open the door, from outside and inside, while in the SL culture, latchkey is a key that only can be used to open the door from outside only.

2. Contribution in Teaching English-Indonesian Translation.

The finding of this research hopefully can give contribution in English teaching and learning process. Translation is one of subjects taught in ELT Department. Translation subject is divided into two parts, English-Indonesian Translation and Indonesian-English Translation.

However the writer also thinks that before the fifth semester students taught about the translation subject, it would be better if the students were taught more on how to paraphrase sentences in the advanced reading level. That way they can improve their ability to change the form and the diction of sentences better.

As the focus in this research is English-Indonesian translation subject, the writer would like to offer the following sequence of activity as the contribution in teaching English-Indonesian translation.

First, the lecturer and students should prepare the material in learning activity. Lecturer chooses the primary source of the theory of translation methods or procedures. The students find secondary source or additional material from international journal. The writer would like to recommend Vinay-Darbelnet's translation procedures theory since they are the first linguists that proposed translation procedures theory in 1958. This theory is suitable for the fifth semester students to be learnt.

Second, the lecturer and students discuss the translation procedures that chosen. After that lecturer give example how to translate a sentence using various procedures.

After the students understand about the translation procedures theory, the lecturer give a sentence and ask one student to translate it into the first procedure and the next

student translates it using the second procedure, and so on until the last procedure is used by the students.

Fourth, when the students can differentiate the use of translation procedures, the lecturer and students choose the text that will be translated. Choose the short one so latter when they discuss it together and explain the reason or analysis why they decided to use that type of procedure, they can finish it on time without disturbing the schedule of next week material.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing and interpreting the data, the writer comes to conclusion that the sixth semester students of ELT Department tend to use modulation procedure the most. The percentage of every translation procedures was borrowing (1.07%); literal translation (45.9%); transposition (5.72%), modulation (46.58%); equivalence (0.47%), adaptation (0.26%). It also can be concluded that sixth semester students consciously or not choose to use indirect or oblique method based on the total of three procedures (46.97%), which consist of; borrowing, calque, literal translation, and indirect method with total (53.03%) which consist of four procedures; transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation in translating short story entitled 'The Story of An Hour' by Kate Chopin into Indonesian. Also out of seven translation procedures proposed by Vinay-Darbanelnet, only six procedures are found or used in this study.

B. Recommendation

From the result of the study, the writer suggests

1. For the lecturer of English-Indonesia Translation. This study is hoped as reference to improve knowledge about the material of English-Indonesian Translation subject as there are so many techniques or procedures on how to translate.

2. For students of English-Indonesian Translation class, students can choose wisely the translation techniques or procedures to do the translation task to produce a good and comprehensible translation.
3. For further studies, the next researcher can conduct another study related to translation in order to make a comparison with this study. Also the next researcher can take other study field to be the materials. If the writer may recommend, there is other translation procedures proposed by Peter Newmark which has more theory procedures than Vinay-Darbelnet's, because Newmark's translation procedures used Vinay-Darbelnet's theory of translation procedures as the base to develop its theory.

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Appendix 1

List of Research Participants

No.	Name
1	NR
2	AL
3	TI
4	NF
5	DNK
6	HD
7	MIS
8	SFS
9	US
10	AR
11	NDJ
12	TN
13	MZ
14	MuA
15	ELNI
16	SLF
17	NA
18	MaA
19	AMS
20	NR
21	AM
22	SK
23	AGN
24	YC
25	HA
26	ZN
27	NAs
28	NF
29	FI
30	RU
31	TU
32	NAi
33	RAR
34	CIO
35	ES
36	AAS

THE STORY OF AN HOUR
KATE CHOPIN

Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death.

It was her sister Josephine who told her, in broken sentences; veiled hints that revealed in half concealing. Her husband's friend Richards was there, too, near her. It was he who had been in the newspaper office when intelligence of the railroad disaster was received, with Brently Mallard's name leading the list of "killed." He had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram, and had hastened to forestall any less careful, less tender friend in bearing the sad message.

She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same, with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance. She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment, in her sister's arms. When the storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone. She would have no one follow her.

There stood, facing the open window, a comfortable, roomy armchair. Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul.

She could see in the open square before her house the tops of trees that were all aquiver with the new spring life. The delicious breath of rain was in the air. In the street below a peddler was crying his wares. The notes of a distant song which some one was singing reached her faintly, and countless sparrows were twittering in the eaves.

There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above the other in the west facing her window.

She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to sob in its dreams.

She was young, with a fair, calm face, whose lines bespoke repression and even a certain strength. But now there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was fixed away off yonder on one of those

patches of blue sky. It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.

There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it, fearfully. What was it? She did not know; it was too subtle and elusive to name. But she felt it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her through the sounds, the scents, the color that filled the air.

Now her bosom rose and fell tumultuously. She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will--as powerless as her two white slender hands would have been.

When she abandoned herself a little whispered word escaped her slightly parted lips. She said it over and over under hte breath: "free, free, free!" The vacant stare and the look of terror that had followed it went from her eyes. They stayed keen and bright. Her pulses beat fast, and the coursing blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body.

She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her. A clear and exalted perception enabled her to dismiss the suggestion as trivial.

She knew that she would weep again when she saw the kind, tender hands folded in death; the face that had never looked save with love upon her, fixed and gray and dead. But she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely. And she opened and spread her arms out to them in welcome.

There would be no one to live for during those coming years; she would live for herself. There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature. A kind intention or a cruel intention made the act seem no less a crime as she looked upon it in that brief moment of illumination.

And yet she had loved him--sometimes. Often she had not. What did it matter! What could love, the unsolved mystery, count for in the face of this possession of self-assertion which she suddenly recognized as the strongest impulse of her being!

"Free! Body and soul free!" she kept whispering.

Josephine was kneeling before the closed door with her lips to the keyhole, imploring for admission. "Louise, open the door! I

beg; open the door--you will make yourself ill. What are you doing, Louise? For heaven's sake open the door."

"Go away. I am not making myself ill." No; she was drinking in a very elixir of life¹ through that open window.

Her fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her. Spring days, and summer days, and all sorts of days that would be her own. She breathed a quick prayer that life might be long. It was only yesterday she had thought with a shudder that life might be long.

She arose at length and opened the door to her sister's importunities. There was a feverish triumph in her eyes, and she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory. She clasped her sister's waist, and together they descended the stairs. Richards stood waiting for them at the bottom.

Someone was opening the front door with a latchkey. It was Brently Mallard who entered, a little travel-stained, composedly carrying his gripsack² and umbrella. He had been far from the scene of the accident, and did not even know there had been one. He stood amazed at Josephine's piercing cry; at Richards' quick motion to screen him from the view of his wife.

But Richards was too late.

When the doctors came they said she had died of heart disease--of the joy that kills.

Appendix 3

Kisah Satu Jam

Mengetahui penyakit jantung yang diderita Nyonya Mallard, berita kematian suaminya pun harus dikabarkan dengan sangat hati-hati.

Josephine, adik Nyonya Mallard, mengabarkan berita tersebut terbata-bata, ragu-ragu menyampaikan detail kejadiannya. Richards, teman baik suaminya, berada didekatnya. Ialah yang berada di kantor surat kabar ketika rumor mengenai kecelakaan kereta api tersebut tersebar dengan nama Brently Mallard di barisan teratas dari daftar korban yang tewas. Richards menunggu telegram kedua untuk meyakinkan dirinya atas kebenaran berita tersebut dan bergegas mencegah agar kabar itu tidak jatuh ke tangan seseorang yang kurang mengenal keluarga Mallard.

Reaksi Nyonya Mallard ketika mendengar berita tersebut tidaklah seperti wanita lainnya. Ia langsung menangis sehisteris mungkin di pelukan adiknya. Dan setelah tangisnya mereda ia mengunci diri di kamar, tak ingin siapapun mengikutinya.

Disana terdapat sofa lebar yang nyaman, menghadap jendela yang terbuka. Nyonya Mallard terduduk lemas tertekan oleh kelelahan yang nampaknya akan merasuki tubuh dan jiwanya.

Lewat jendela yang terbuka, Nyonya Mallard melihat pucuk pepohonan yang bergetar menyambutnya kehidupan baru musim semi. Harum nafas hujan yang menggantung di udara sangat terasa. Di jalanan bawah seorang pedagang kaki lima menjajakan dagangannya. Samar-samar, ia mendengar nada-nada lagu yang tengah dinyanyikan seseorang dengan diiringi kicauan burung pipit yang bertengger di tepi atap rumah-rumah.

Potongan-potongan langit biru mengintip diantara awan yang berarak di sebelah barat jendelanya.

Nyonya Mallard menyandarkan kepalanya di bantalan sofa dalam diam, sesekali sedu sedannya datang dan membuat tubuhnya bergetar layaknya anak kecil yang menangis dan terus terisak hingga terlelap.

Nyonya Mallard adalah seorang wanita muda berparas cantik nan kalem, guratan di wajahnya menunjukkan ketegaran yang tak biasa. Namun kini di matanya hanya ada tatapan kosong yang

terpaku pada salah satu potongan langit biru disana. Bukan pandangan sekilas, namun tampak ada sesuatu yang ia pikirkan dalam-dalam.

Ada sesuatu yang datang menghampirinya dan ia menunggunya dengan was-was. Apakah itu? Ia sendiri tidak tahu, sesuatu yang datang menghampirinya itu terlalu samar dan sulit diungkapkan. Namun ia merasakannya, sesuatu yang besar tersebut merangkak, menggapainya melalui suara, warna, wewangian, dan warna yang mengisi udara di sekitarnya.

Dan sekarang dadanya kembang kempis dengan cepat. Ia mengenali hal yang mulai merasukinya dan mencoba untuk melawannya sekuat tenaga namun sia-sia.

Ketika ia berhenti melawannya sebuah bisikan kecil terlepas dari bibir mungilnya yang setengah terbuka. Ia terus membisikannya berulang kali: “bebas, bebas, bebas!” Pandangan kosong dan ketakutan yang ada di matanya menghilang, berganti menjadi tajam nan cerah. Nadinya berdetak kencang dan darah yang mengalir menghangatkan serta melemaskan seluruh bagian tubuhnya.

Ia tak berhenti mempertanyakan apakah hal yang kini tengah ia rasakan merupakan suatu kegembiraan dahsyat atau bukan. Sebuah persepsi yang jelas membuatnya menganggap bahwa hal itu merupakan hal yang sepele.

Namun ia sadar kalau nantinya ia akan kembali menangis ketika melihat tangan dan wajah suaminya yang terbujur kaku dalam kematian. Namun selepas masa kelam tersebut, tahun-tahun panjang akan datang menjadi miliknya seorang. Dan ia membuka lebar kedua tangannya untuk menyambut tahun-tahun tersebut.

Ia tak perlu hidup demi orang lain, ia akan hidup demi dirinya sendiri. Tak perlu mengikuti aturan bahwa suami-istri memiliki hak untuk memaksakan kehendaknya kepada pasangannya. Ia tak merasa apa yang dipikirkannya merupakan suatu hal yang kejam.

Akan tetapi, ia mengakui bahwa terkadang ia mencintai suaminya. Walaupun lebih seringnya tidak. Ah sudahlah! Apa bedanya? Cinta tidaklah sebanding dengan kesadaran pemikiran akan kebebasan yang kini ia ketahui dan rasakan.

“Bebas! Akhirnya jiwa dan ragaku bebas!” bisik Nyonya Mallard.

Di depan pintu, dalam posisi berlutut Josephine merapatkan bibirnya ke lubang kunci, memohon masuk. “Louise, buka pintunya! Aku mohon buka pintunya—kau bisa sakit. Apa yang sedang kau lakukan, Louise? Demi Tuhan, buka pintunya.”

“Pergi. Aku baik-baik saja.” Justru Nyonya Mallard tengah mereguk semangat hidup yang besar lewat jendela yang terbuka itu.

Khayalannya tentang hari-hari yang akan dilaluinya berkeliaran. Musim semi, musim panas, dan segala macam hari-hari lainnya akan menjadi miliknya seorang. Ia meniupkan doa singkat berharap diberikan umur panjang. Padahal baru kemarin ia ketakutan akan prospek bahwa hidup akan menjadi panjang.

Pada akhirnya Nyonya Mallard bangkit dan membuka pintu atas permintaan adiknya. Ada pandangan janggal di matanya seolah ia baru saja memenangkan sesuatu yang besar. Nyonya Mallard mendekap pinggang adiknya dan mereka menuruni tangga bersama-sama. Richards masih setia berdiri menunggu mereka di lantai bawah.

Tiba-tiba seseorang membuka pintu dari luar. Brently Mallard masuk dengan pakaian agak lusuh karena perjalanan jauh, menenteng koper kecil dan payungnya dengan tenang. Ternyata ia berada jauh dari lokasi kecelakaan dan bahkan tak tahu kalau ada kecelakaan yang terjadi. Tuan Mallard berdiri terpaku melihat Josephine yang berteriak serta Richards yang bergerak dengan cepat menghalangi dirinya dari pandangan istrinya.

Terlambat sudah.

Saat para dokter datang mereka memvonis bahwa Nyonya Mallard meninggal karena penyakit jantungnya—saking bahagianya.

Appendix 4

Millatuz Zulfa/133411015

“Cerita Sejam”

Mengetahui bahwa Nyonya Mallard menderita penyakit jantung, berita tentang kematian suaminya pun harus ditangani dengan sangat hati-hati.

maka dari itu adiknya, Josephine, memberitahukan kabar kematian suami kakaknya itu dengan sangat pelan. Kabar tersebut tidak dikatakannya secara langsung, namun dengan kalimat-kalimat isyarat. Teman suaminya, Richards, juga hadir di sana, di dekatnya. Dialah yang berada di kantor surat kabar saat dia mendengar berita bahwa kereta yang ditumpangi temannya mengalami kecelakaan. Saat dia membaca daftar korban kecelakaan, dia melihat nama Brently Mallard berada di barisan teratas daftar korban yang tewas. Namun dia tidak mengetahui kebenaran informasi tersebut. Setelah telepon kedua tiba dengan informasi yang sama, dia segera bergegas ke rumah Nyonya Mallard, dan berharap agar tidak ada orang yang menyampaikan berita ini kepadanya dengan sembarangan.

Setelah Josephine selesai berbicara, Nyonya Mallard hanya berdiri terdiam seakan tidak mengerti dengan kalimat-kalimat yang diucapkan oleh adiknya. Tiba-tiba dia menangis histeris dalam pelukan Josephine. Ketika kesedihan yang sangat dalam dirinya reda, dia beranjak pergi ke kamarnya. Sebelum pergi dia berpesan agar tidak ada seorangpun yang mengikutinya karena dia ingin menenangkan diri sejenak dan tidak ingin ada yang mengganggunya.

Di dalam kamarnya terdapat sebuah kursi santai yang diletakkan menghadap ke jendela yang terbuka. Di situlah ia duduk untuk melepas semua tekanan yang merasuki tubuh dan sampai ke jiwanya.

Dari sana dia dapat melihat pemandangan yang ada di depan rumahnya. Puncak-puncak pohon yang bergoyang dengan girangnya menyambut kedatangan musim semi. Harum bau hujan yang semerbak berbau di udara. Lantunan nada dari sebuah lagu yang berasal dari kejauhan terdengar sayup-sayup. Dan ratusan burung greja berkicau di atap rumahnya.

Di langit yang biru awan bergerak dan saling menumpuk.

Dia duduk dengan kepala bersandar pada bantal kursi, tidak bergerak sedikitpun, kecuali ketika isak tangis menghambat tenggorokannya dan menggetarkan tubuhnya, seperti seorang anak

kecil yang menangis sampai tertidur lalu lanjut menangis dalam mimpinya.

Dia masih muda. Wajahnya selalu terlihat tenang dan bercahaya yang mana garis-garis pada wajahnya memberi kesan bahwa dia adalah seorang wanita yang berjiwa tangguh. Namun sekarang matanya memandang awan di atas sana. Dia tidak sedang melamun. Dia hanya sedang memikirkan sesuatu.

Perasaan datang dan mencoba menghinggapinya. Dia tidak begitu mengerti apa yang sedang dirasakannya. Perasaan itu begitu halus dan sulit untuk diuraikan. Tapi dia merasakannya dengan jelas. Seolah seperti sebuah aroma, perasaan itu memenuhi udara di sekitarnya.

Sekarang dadanya kembang kempis dengan gaduh. Dia mulai dapat memahami perasaan yang menghantuinya ini. Dengan sekuat tenaga, namun nyatanya lemah, Nyonya Mallard mencoba melawan dan mengusir perasaan ini.

Ketika perasaan itu mulai menenggelamkan dirinya, bisikan kata keluar dari bibirnya yang sedikit terbuka. Nyonya Mallard mengulanginya berkali-kali, "Bebas, bebas, aku bebas!" Tatapan jemu dan rasa takut yang tadi menghantuinya, kini lenyap tak meninggalkan jejak. Matanya kembali tajam dan cerah. Nadinya berdebar kencang dan darahnya mengalir hangat di dalam pembuluh darahnya.

Dia bertanya-tanya apakah yang dirasakannya ini merupakan ledakan suka cita atau bukan. Namun firasatnya mengatakan agar mengabaikan hal sepele seperti ini. Tidak peduli apa yang sedang melandanya, yang terpenting adalah dia merasa sangat bahagia.

Dia sadar bahwa dia pasti akan menangis lagi ketika melihat tangan lembut suaminya terlipat dalam kematian. Dia juga membayangkan wajah suaminya, yang tampak tak pernah diisi dengan cinta terhadap dirinya, terbujur kaku dan pucat. Tapi dia tetap optimis. Dia mulai membayangkan hal-hal indah apa saja yang akan dia temui dalam hidupnya. Dengan membuka dan merentangkan kedua tangannya dia siap menyambut momen-momen indah tersebut.

Dia tidak akan lagi hidup demi orang lain. Dia akan hidup untuk dirinya sendiri. Menurutnya, lelaki selalu berpikir bahwa kaum wanita harus selalu tunduk dan setia pada semua perintah suaminya, karena wanita harus mendahulukan kepentingan kaum pria. Namun sekarang tidak akan ada lagi yang bisa menghalangi niatnya. Dia akan

bebas melakukan apapun sesuka hatinya tanpa larangan dari seorang suami. Jika mengingat kembali hari-hari yang dilalui bersama suaminya, Nyonya Mallard merasa tidak terlalu berdosa karena berpikir seperti ini.

Walau bagaimanapun, terkadang dia mencintai suaminya. Namun seringkali tidak. Toh, apa bedanya? Cinta sama sekali tidak dapat merubah apapun untuk menahan sifat penonjolan diri yang merupakan sifat terbesar yang mendominasi dirinya.

“Bebas! Akhirnya tubuh dan jiwaku bebas!” bisik Nyonya Mallard.

Josphine berada di depan pintu kamar kakaknya, dan memohon agar diizinkan masuk. “Kakak, tolong buka pintunya. Kumohon, bukalah pintunya. Nanti kakak bisa sakit. Apa yang sedang kakak lakukan? Demi Tuhan, buka pintunya, kak!”

“Pergilah, Josephine. Aku tidak akan sakit.” Jelas tidak, karena Nyonya Mallard sedang meminum obat mujarab.

Khayalan tentang masa depannya yang indah semakin riuh dalam kepalanya. Dia membayangkan hari-hari yang akan dilaluinya dengan penuh bahagia. Dia memanjatkan doa berharap hidupnya akan lama, agar dia dapat menikmati semua hari bahagia itu. Padahal baru saja kemarin dia berpikir bahwa dia akan menderita sepanjang hidupnya.

Akhirnya Nyonya Mallard berdiri dan membukakan pintu untuk menghilangkan rasa cemas adiknya. Matanya memancarkan kilatan kemenangan, dan tanpa disadari tubuhnya bergerak dan berjalan seperti Dewi Kemenangan. Dia meletakkan tangan di pinggang adiknya, dan turun bersama-sama. Richards masih berdiri menunggu mereka di lantai bawah.

Tiba-tiba, terdengar suara seperti seseorang yang berusaha membuka pintu depan. Setelah pintu terbuka, muncullah Brently Mallard dengan pakaiannya yang agak kumal karena telah menempuh perjalanan yang jauh. Dengan tenang dia masuk sambil membawa karung dan payungnya. Saat terjadi kecelakaan, ternyata dia sedang berada di tempat yang jauh karena dia telah lama turun dari kereta. Dia berdiri dengan heran melihat Josephine menangis meraung-raung, dan juga Richards yang bergerak dengan cepat membungkuk di dekat tubuh istrinya yang tergelak di lantai.

Tapi Richards terlambat.

Ketika para dokter datang, mereka menjelaskan bahwa Nyonya Mallard meninggal karena serangan jantung. Pada akhirnya kegembiraanlah yang membunuh Nyonya Mallard.

Name : Novita Riyanti

Kisah Satu Jam
Kate Chopin

Mengetahui bahwa Nyonya Mallard menderita masalah jantung, maka harus dengan cara yang selembut mungkin untuk mengabarkan tentang kematian suaminya.

Saudara perempuannya yang bernama Josephine memberitahunya dengan terbata-bata, dengan petunjuk yang hanya sebagian dapat diungkapkan. Sahabat suaminya yang bernama Richard juga berada didekatnya. Dialah orang yang berada di kantor surat kabar ketika laporan tentang kecelakaan kereta disampaikan, dengan nama Brently Mallard berada di posisi paling atas dari daftar orang-orang yang “tewas”. Ia butuh waktu untuk dapat memastikan pada dirinya tentang kebenaran berita tersebut dari telegram yang kedua dan dengan tergesa-gesa berjalan mendahului setiap teman yang kurang peduli dalam memikul kabar duka itu.

Dia (Ny. Mallard) yang tidak mendengar seluruh ceritanya seperti halnya banyak wanita-wanita lainnya yang telah mendengar hal itu, terdiam kaku tidak dapat menerima kenyataan itu. Jerit Tangisnya mendadak pecah di pelukan saudara perempuannya. Ketika badai kesedihan telah mereda, ia lalu masuk kedalam kamarnya sendirian. Tak ingin seorang pun mengikutinya.

Disana terdapat sebuah kursi lebar yang nyaman menghadap jendela yang terbuka. Disitulah ia menghempaskan tubuhnya, tertekan oleh kelelahan yang sedang menggerogoti tubuhnya dan sepertinya akan masuk menuju kedalam jiwanya.

Ia dapat melihat dengan jelas dari jendela itu pucuk pohon-pohon yang berayun bersama dengan kehidupan baru musim semi. Wangi hawa hujan terasa di udara. Dijalanan, seorang pedagang keliling terlihat menjajakan barang dagangannya. Nada-nada dari sebuah lagu dari kejauhan yang dinyayikan oleh seseorang samar-damar terdengar olehnya, dan burung-burung gereja yang tak terhitung jumlahnya berkicau di atas atap rumahnya.

Terlihat secercah warna biru langit disana sini menebus awan yang saling bertemu dan saling bertumpuk satu sama lainnya disebelah barat jendelanya

Ia duduk dengan kepalanya bersandar pada bantalan kursi, tak ada gerakan kecuali isak tangisnya keluar dari lehernya dan membuatnya bergetar, seperti anak kecil yang menangis dengan sendirinya sampai tertidur dan terisak-isak dalam mimpinya.

Dia masih muda, dengan wajah yang lumayan, berwajah sendu, dimana garis-garis wajahnya menekankan dan bahkan mengatakan suatu kekuatan tertentu. Tapi saat ini hanya terlihat tatapan kosong di matanya, yang menatap jauh ke salah satu potongan langit biru. Pandangan itu bukan sebuah refleksi sekilas tapi juga menunjukkan suatu kecerdasan pikiran yang tertahan.

Sesuatu datang menghampirinya dan ia juga menunggu kedatangannya dengan perasaan takut. Apakah itu? Ia sendiri tidak tahu; sesuatu itu terlalu samar dan sulit disebutkan. Tapi ia merasakannya, merangkak keluar dari langit, menuju kearahnya melalui suara-suara, aroma-aroma dan warna yang mengisi udara.

Sekarang dadanya naik dan turun terhempas gaduh. Ia mulai sadar bahwa sesuatu ini mulai menguasai dirinya dan ia berusaha untuk melawan dengan kemauannya-yang sama tak bertenaganya dengan kedua tangannya yang putih.

Ketika ia membiarkan dirinya, sebuah bisikan kecil terlepas dari bibirnya yang sedikit terbuka. Ia mengatakannya lagi dan lagi bersama nafasnya :”bebas, bebas, bebas!” tatapan kosong dan rupa teror bersamaan pergi dari matanya. Kedua mata itu tetap tampak tajam dan terang. Jantungnya berdetak kencang, dan darahnya mengalir menghangatkan dan melemaskan setiap inci dari tubuhnya.

Ia tidak berhenti menanyakan apakah sesuatu yang dirasakannya itu adalah suatu kegembiraan yang mengerikan atau bukan. Sebuah persepsi yang jelas dan mulia membiarkannya untuk membuang kesan tersebut sebagai sesuatu yang tak berharga.

Ia tahu kalau ia akan menangis lagi ketika ia melihat tangan yang lembut dan manis terlipat dalam kematian, wajah yang tak pernah terlihat tak terpelihara oleh cintanya menjadi kaku, kelabu dan mati. Tetapi dia melihat diluar momen getir tersebut, sebuah iringan tahun-tahun panjang yang akan datang kepadanya sepenuhnya. Dan dia membuka dan melebarkan tangannya untuk kedatangan tahun-tahun itu.

Tak akan ada seorang pun akan hidup selama tahun-tahun mendatang, ia akan hidup untuk dirinya sendiri. Tak akan ada

kekuatan yang akan membengkokkan keinginannya dalam keteguhan buta bahwa setiap pria dan wanita percaya mereka mempunyai hak untuk memaksakan keinginan sendiri kepada pasangannya. Sebuah niat baik atau niat yang buruk membuatnya tak lebih dari sebuah kejahatan saat ia memikirkan niat tersebut dalam sekilas pencerahan.

Akan tetapi ia mencintainya - terkadang mencintainya. Lebih sering tidak. Apakah jadi masalah! Apa yang bisa diharapkan dari cinta, sang misteri yang tak bisa diungkapkan di depan rasukan paksaan kepentingan diri yang ia rasakan sebagai dorongan terkuat dari dirinya!

“bebas! Jiwa dan raga bebaslah!” ia terus berbisik

Josephine membungkuk di depan pintu yang tertutup dengan bibirnya berada di lubang kunci, memohon izin untuk masuk. “Louise, buka pintunya! Aku mohon; buka pintunya - - kau akan menyakiti dirimu sendiri. Apa yang kau lakukan, Louise? Demi Tuhan buka pintunya.”

“pergilah. Aku tak sedang menyakiti diriku.” Tidak; ia sedang meminum banyak sekali ‘obat mujarab kehidupan’ di depan jendela yang sedang terbuka tersebut.

Khayal yang dirasakannya berubah menjadi kacau sepanjang masa depannya. Musim semi dan musim panas dan semua hari-hari akan menjadi miliknya. Ia meniupkan doa singkat berharap bahwa hidup akan menjadi panjang. Baru kemarin ia berfikir dengan rasa takut bahwa kehidupan akan terasa panjang.

Ia bangkit dan membuka pintu demi permintaan saudara perempuannya yang meminta dengan sangat. Terlihat kemenangan dimatanya, dan ia berjalan tanpa sadar seperti dewi kemenangan. Ia menggengam pinggang saudaranya dan mereka bersama-sama menuruni tangga. Dibawah, Richard menunggu mereka.

Seseorang membuka pintu depan rumah dengan latchkey. Orang yang masuk adalah Brently Mallard yang terlihat sedikit kotor dari perjalanan, menyandang koper dan payungnya. Ia terlihat jauh dari suasana kecelakaan dan bahkan tidak tahu bahwa ada kecelakaan yang pernah terjadi. Ia berdiri terpaku melihat tangis Josephine yang menusuk dan gerakan cepat Richard untuk menghalanginya dari penampakan keadaan istrinya.

Tetapi Richard sudah terlambat

Ketika para dokter telah datang mereka berkata bahwa Ny Mallard telah meninggal karena serangan jantung—karena kesenangan yang membunuh.



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