

THE NATURALNESS IN THE TRANSLATION OF *GUARDIANS OF GA'HOOLE: THE CAPTURE* NOVEL BY KATHRYN LASKY

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Abstract

A research about translation is highly observed because people nowadays are interested in the meaning of the foreign language. In this research, the researcher wants to find out naturalness form in the translation and how much the translation sounds natural to the target reader. The researcher uses English and Indonesian version of *Guardians of Ga'Hoole: The Capture* novel by Kathryn Lasky to obtain the data. The researcher limits the data into the first 3 chapters of the novel. The method that the researcher uses to analyze the data is a qualitative descriptive method which covers the analysis of the source text and the target text. The researcher hopes this research can be useful for people who study translation, especially in the field of naturalness and people who conduct research about naturalness as their additional reference. There are 20 data of naturalness found in the novel and the most data found are sentences amounted to 13 data, then phrase amounted to 4, word 2 data, and the last is clause 1 data. The quality of the naturalness found in the novel is highly natural, 11 data of highly natural and 9 of natural.

Keywords: *naturalness; naturalness quality; translation*

1. Introduction

Translation is the act of transferring meaning from one language into another language. Translation is important for us, because through translation we will be able to understand the meaning of a word from other languages. According to Bassnett (2002), translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted. According to Hendrawati (2017), translation is the process of transferring message or meaning from source language to target language. Translating a source text may not be an easy task if the translators do not know many of the dictions of it. Translating a source text is also difficult if the translators do not know the sentence structure of the source text and the target text. Sometimes, when the translators do a mistake in translating the source text, the readers or other people will be misunderstood in receiving the message of the text. To avoid those events, the translators must master the sentence structure and the dictions of the source text and the target text.

In translating a text, the translators must pay attention to every single word contained in it. If the translators lose even only one word, the meaning and message of the

text will not be conveyed to the readers. The translators must increase their skill in translating texts, so they will be able to translate texts easily. Also, translators must correct themselves if there are mistakes in their translation, so they can improve their skills too. The translators who are able to correct themselves can avoid making mistakes and makes their translation better and more natural.

On this occasion, the researcher wants to analyze the naturalness of *Guardians of Ga'Hoole: The Capture* novel. This novel was written by Kathryn Lasky in 2003, then translated into Indonesian and published in 2010. The researcher wants to find out about naturalness in the form of words, clauses, phrases, and sentences in the target text, also the quality of its translation. Actually, this novel consists of some books that are continued to the next books, but the researcher only takes the first 3 chapters of the first book to be analyzed. Naturalness is the quality of being natural and is not influenced by other aspects. According to Nida in Malmkjaer & Windle (2011), naturalness is in contrast, a translation which attempts to produce a dynamic rather than a formal equivalent in which the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message, will aim at complete naturalness of expression. Larson (1998) states that the reason to test the translation is to make sure that the translation sounds natural. Translators must do naturalness checking by comparing the source text and the target text, also asking people to read their translation or to read it by themselves. The researcher chooses this topic because there are many data of naturalness that are interesting to be analyzed inside the novel. From the naturalness that the researcher analyzes, people know the way to find naturalness data in a text and the form of naturalness. This research is important to be carried out because the researcher thinks that there are still few analyses of naturalness. The researcher also thinks that the book that she uses is seldomly analyzed by other people, especially in Indonesia, so she analyzes them. She wants to prove that although the book that she chooses are kind of kids' novel, there are many analysis that can be conducted through them. The researcher hopes this research will be useful for the readers, especially students of translation or other people who want to increase their knowledge about translation.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Previous Studies

Naturalness is one of the important aspects in translating text. If the translator does not translate it properly, then the result will be awkward. The first literature review about naturalness was conducted by Nur Hasanah Safei and Kisman Salija (2018) entitled *The Naturalness and Accuracy of English Short Story Translation into Indonesian*. They analyzed the naturalness of English short story translation into Indonesian. They also investigated the accuracy of its translation. Safei and Salija used Nida and Taber's theory which stated translating means reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. They also used the theory of accuracy by Larson which explained that the accuracy test could be done by working on the four methods, such as comparing the translation result with the source text, comparing it once more, making sure that the information of the target text is same as in the source text, and making another comparison of the source text and the target text. Their research method was a descriptive qualitative method that applied to the second-year students of MTsN 1 Makassar in the academic year 2017/2018. The technique that researchers used was the purposive sampling technique by taking one class from twelve

classes. The class that they chose was class VIII-11 which consisted of 40 students. From those students, the researchers collected the data by giving a text entitled *The Proud Lion* that had to be translated and interviewing the students. Their research result showed that 30 students gained scores between 7-8 which means “almost completely successful” in the naturalness and accuracy of the translation, while 10 students gained scores between 5-6 which means “adequate” in the same analysis. This was caused by the wrong dictions and the lack of the meaning that they translated so their translation became unnatural, sounded weird, and inaccurate for the readers.

The second literature review was conducted by Siti Aisyah and Dwi Harjanti (2020) with the title *Naturalness of Translation in J.K. Rowling’s Novel Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince into Indonesian*. Aisyah and Harjanti analyzed the naturalness of the English novel *Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince* into Indonesian version. They used Newmark’s theory which stated “translation is natural when it uses common structure or grammar, idioms and words that meets the situation”. They also used a table to measure the criteria for assessing the translation. The table was obtained from Larson with the scale, level, and each criterion. The research method that they used was descriptive qualitative method. They collected the data by a technique named documentation technique which was done by reading the sentences in the source text and in the target text. Then, they chose some of the sentences that contained naturalness point. After that, they compared the data into Indonesian translation and analyzed them using naturalness theory. Their data were taken from *Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince* novel English version and Indonesian version. Their research result showed that there were four levels of naturalness found in the Indonesian version, such as highly natural were on top of the translation in the amount of 78,1% (171 data), natural in the amount of 15,1% (33 data), less natural in the amount of 5,9% (13 data), and the last is unnatural in the amount of 0,9% (2 data).

2.2 Theory of Naturalness

In this research, the researcher wants to analyze the naturalness in the translation of the first novel of *Guardians of Ga’ Hoole: The Capture*. The researcher uses both English version and Indonesian version as the object of the research. This research applies the theory by Nida’s theory in Malmkjaer & Windle (2011) which stated “In contrast, a translation which attempts to produce a dynamic rather than a formal equivalent in which the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message, will aim at complete naturalness of expression”. Jayantini (2018) also said that “... naturalization is considered as absorption in the Indonesian term establishment guideline, ...”. Wulandari (2018) said “The nature of translation is transferring message from one language called source language into another language or also called as target language. It is not only to transfer meaning, but it also must transfer the message as natural as in source language. The result of translation must be accurate, acceptable and readable in target language.”

Beside those theories, the researcher also uses Larson’s table scale to measure the naturalness of the Indonesian version of *Guardians of Ga’ Hoole: The Capture* novel. The following table is taken from Dewi et.al. (2016) adapted from Larson (1998):

Scale	Level	Criteria
4	Highly Natural	Making sense and can be read naturally (written in ordinary language, common grammar, inserted with the proper idioms and words)

3	Natural	Correct meaning, using appropriate idioms and words, but there are some error in structures.
2	Less Natural	Making sense with minimum unnatural words, grammar, phrase and idiom.
1	Unnatural	Unnatural form, with awkward language, ungrammatical structure, and inappropriate word.

3. Research Method

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method covering the analysis of source text and the target text. The analysis of source text and target text can also be in a form of comparing the source text and the translated text. The source text in this research is English and the target text is Indonesian. In comparing the English source text and the Indonesian target text, the research belongs to the descriptive-analytical study that will employ the descriptive method of exposing the data in line with the topic, namely *Analysis of the Naturalness in the Target Text*. Qualitative method is a procedure or the way to collect and analyze data in the form of words or sentences that can be seen through the habits, acts, or writings of the people. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975), qualitative method is a procedure of research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of people and behavior that can be observed. Nawawi (1995) suggests, "A descriptive research is a procedure of problem-solving by describing the subject or the object of the study based on the visible facts." Qualitative method is a method used to analyze something deeply. The purpose of the researcher to use a qualitative method because, with this method, the researcher can describe and explain naturalness in detail to the readers. Therefore, the researcher considers qualitative descriptive method appropriate to analyze and describe data on naturalness contained in *Guardians of Ga'Hoole: The Capture* novel.

The researcher uses *Guardians of Ga'Hoole: The Capture* novel to be analyzed. The researcher uses the first 3 chapters of English version and Indonesian version of the novel. *Guardians of Ga'Hoole: The Capture* is chosen because there are many data of naturalness inside. The storyline of the novel is also interesting to read, so the researcher uses this novel.

4. Result and Discussion

The result shows that there are 20 data of naturalness in the first 3 chapters of the novel *Guardians of Ga'Hoole: The Capture*. There are 20 data of naturalness found in the novel and most of them are in the form of sentence in the amount of 13 data, then phrase in the amount of 4 data, word in the amount of 2 data, and the last is clause in the amount 1 of data. Based on the naturalness scale, there are 11 data of highly natural and 9 data of natural.

Data 1

Source Text	Target Text
So right now Soren was completely alone. (Lasky, Kathryn. <i>Guardians of Ga'Hoole</i> , 2003, p. 16)	Jadi saat ini Soren benar-benar sendiri. (Dewi Wulansari. <i>Guardians of Ga'Hoole</i> , 2010, p. 29)

The word ... **completely** ... in the original text is translated into ... **benar-benar** ... in the target text. If the part of the sentence is translated literally then the translation becomes ... **sama sekali** ... which sound unnatural. That is why the translator has translated that part of the sentence into ... **benar-benar** The form of the translation is a word, same as in the source text. So, the translation is highly natural.

Data 2

Source Text	Target Text
Are you well? Did you break anything? (Lasky, Kathryn. <i>Guardians of Ga'Hoole</i> , 2003, p. 17)	<i>Apakah kau baik-baik saja? Apakah ada yang patah?</i> (T. Dewi Wulansari. <i>Guardians of Ga'Hoole</i> , 2010, p. 31)

Did you break anything? in the original text is translated into **Apakah ada yang patah?** If the sentence is translated literally then the translation becomes **Apa kau memecahkan sesuatu?** which sounds awkward. That is why the translator has translated that part of the sentence into **Apakah ada yang patah?** The form of the source text is interrogative sentence and the form in the target text is also interrogative sentence, but there are some shifts in meaning in the translation although the meaning of the source text is natural and clear. Those shifts in the target text are the word ... **you** ... is not translated in the target text and the form of the target text is not exactly the same as in the source text. So, the translation in the source text is natural.

Data 3

Source Text	Target Text
It was an identical voice. (Lasky, Kathryn. <i>Guardians of Ga'Hoole</i> , 2003, p. 39)	Suaranya sama. (T. Dewi Wulansari. <i>Guardians of Ga'Hoole</i> , 2010, p. 62)

It was an identical voice. in the original text is translated into **Suaranya sama.** If the sentence is translated literally then the translation becomes **Itu adalah sebuah sama suara.** which sounds unnatural in the target text. That is why the translator has translated the sentence into **Suaranya sama.** The form of the source text is a sentence and the form of the target text is also a sentence. However, there is a shifting meaning in the target text that makes the form of the source text and the target text is not the same. The shifting meaning is the words **it**, **was**, and **an** are not translated in the target text, but it makes the translation sounds natural in the target text. So, the translation in the target text is highly natural.

Data 4

Source text	Target Text
It seemed to Soren that as soon as Eglantine ate her first insect she never stopped eating. (Lasky, Kathryn. <i>Guardians of Ga'Hoole</i> , 2003, p. 8)	Soren merasa bahwa Eglantine seperti tidak pernah berhenti makan. (T. Dewi Wulansari. <i>Guardians of Ga'Hoole</i> , 2010, p. 18)

It seemed to Soren that... in the original text is translated into **Soren merasa bahwa...** If the sentence is translated literally then the translation becomes **Itu terlihat untuk Soren bahwa...** which sounds strange and unnatural. That is why the translator has translated the sentence into **Soren merasa bahwa...** . The form of the source text is a clause and the form of the target text is a clause too, but there is a shifting meaning in the target text. The shifting words are **it** and **to** which are not translated in the target text since it is unnecessary to be translated. The meaning of the target text becomes natural although there are some words that are omitted. The translation in the target text sounds highly natural even though there are some words that are not translated by the translator.

Data 5

Source Text	Target Text
It did indeed seem a wonder. (Lasky, Kathryn. <i>Guardians of Ga'Hoole</i> , 2003, p. 2)	Memang peristiwa tersebut tampak mengagumkan. (T. Dewi Wulansari. <i>Guardians of Ga'Hoole</i> , 2010, p. 10)

It did indeed seem a wonder. in the original text is translated into **Memang peristiwa tersebut tampak mengagumkan.** If the sentence is translated literally then the translation becomes *Itu memang terlihat sebuah keajaiban.* which sounds very unnatural and awkward in the target text. That is why the translator has translated the sentence into **Memang peristiwa tersebut tampak mengagumkan.** The form of the source text is a sentence and the form of the target text is a sentence also. Although both of the forms are the same, there are some words placed differently on the target text to make the meaning sounds natural. Those words are **indeed** and **seem**. Beside different placement, there is an additional word **peristiwa** in the target text to make the meaning more natural. Although there are many changes in the target text, it sounds natural and it can be categorized as highly natural in the target text.

5. Conclusion

Based on the result of the analysis of the data, the researcher finds 20 data of naturalness in the first 3 chapters of the novel. Those data are in the form of sentences, phrases, words, and clause. The researcher finds that most of the translations are highly natural even though some of the translations are natural. The researcher uses qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data of naturalness in the novel. The researcher also uses a table to measure the naturalness in the translation of the novel. The result of the analysis shows that the form of the naturalness is sentence in the number of 13 data, phrase 4 data, word 2 data, and clause 1 data. The scale of naturalness shows that 11 data are highly natural and 9 data are natural.

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