CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Introduction

This research aims to find out the application of translation and to know the quality of Indonesian subtitle in the movie entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*. In this research, the variables which are analyzed are the types of transposition applied at the elements of declarative sentences translation found in the subtitle and the quality of the translation using transposition. In this chapter, the researcher has explained the research problems as mentioned in chapter one as follows:

1. What are the types of transposition applied at English declarative sentences which are translated into Indonesian found in the subtitle of movie entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of the Dawn Treader*?

2. What are the impacts of the transposition used to the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability?

In this chapter, the researcher would deliver the answers of two questions above. The first section of this chapter is the analysis of the transposition applied at English declarative sentences which are translated into Indonesian found in the movie entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: the Voyage of the Dawn Treader*. The second section of this chapter shows the analysis of the impacts of the transposition to the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability.
B. Research Findings

1. Analysis of Transposition Technique

In analyzing the transposition, the researcher applied Molina and Albir’s theory entitled *Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach* (2002). The researcher used their theory for examining transposition contained in the declarative sentences translation because they identified transposition in the level of micro unit. The micro units are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. They also provides detail concept which is appropriate with this research.

As mentioned in chapter two, Molina and Albir define transposition is a procedure dealing with the adjustment of grammatical category. In this study, the application of the transposition is optional because of the stylistic preference of the translator. From all declarative sentences which were examined, the researcher found 101 data using transposition. There are six types of transposition applied at the declarative sentences translation found in the subtitle of movie entitled The Chronicles of Narnia: the Voyage of the Dawn Treader. However, the researcher has grouped them into two major types, namely level shift and category shift. The detail explanation of each type is presented in following section:

1.1 Level Shift
1.1.1 Word to Phrase

This type is applied at almost of all the declarative sentences translation. It is a changing of the level of unit from word into phrase. The researcher
found 57 data showing this type. Some examples of the first type of transposition are discussed in detail below:

Example 1

The context of situation is when King Caspian tells Edmund about the problem occurred at his kingdom in Narnia after his uncle took over his reign. His father’s closest friends, who are the seven lord of Telmar, escaped from his kingdom to other island.

SL: Edmund : So where are we sailing to?
Caspian : Before I took back the throne from my uncle, he tried to kill my father’s closest friend and most loyal supporters, the seven lords of Telmar.

**They fled to the Lone Islands.**

No one has heard from them since.

TL: Edmund : Jadi, kita sedang berlayar ke mana?
Caspian : Sebelum aku merampas tahta dari pamanku, dia berusaha membunuh sahabat ayahku dan para pendukung setianya, ketujuh raja Telmar.

**Mereka melarikan diri ke Kepulauan Lone.**

Tidak ada yang tahu kabar mereka sejak itu.

Data no.028/a.1

It can be seen that there is a changing of level of unit. A word ‘fled’ which functions as verb is translated into verbal phrase ‘melarikan diri’ in the target language. In this case, the translation is accepted in the target readers. Therefore, the translation has no problem.
Example 2:

The context of situation is when Caspian and the others would leave the Lone Island. Before they leave the Lone Islands, Lord Bern gives an old Narnian sword to Caspian. Caspian says thank you to Lord Bern and then promises that he will save his citizens.

SL: Lord Bern: My King! My King.
   This was given to me by your father. I hid it safely in a cave all these years.
   Edmund : That’s an old Narnian sword.
   Lord Bern : It’s from your Golden Age.
   There are seven such swords, gifts from Aslan to protect Narnia.
   Here, take it. And may it protect you.
   Caspian : Thank you, my lord. And we shall find your lost citizens.

TL: Lord Bern: Rajaku, Rajaku ...
   Ini diberikan padaku oleh ayahmu. Aku menyembunyikannya sangat aman di goa selama bertahun-tahun.
   Edmund : Itu adalah pedang tua Narnia.
   Lord Bern : Pedang ini dari masa keemasanmu.
   Ada tujuh pedang hadiah dari Aslan untuk melindungi Narnia.
   Ini, ambilah. Dan semoga bisa melindungimu.
   Caspian : Terima kasih, tuanku. Dan kami akan menemukan warga kotamu yang hilang.

Data no.051/a.1

In the sentence above, the word “citizens” is translated into “warga kota”.

It can be seen that a noun “citizens” is changed into verbal phrase “warga
“kota” in the target language. In this case, the plural word ‘citizens’ can be only translated into a singular form ‘warga kota’. This change must be done due to the different grammatical rules between the source language and target language.

Example 3:
The context of situation is when the Dawn Treader ship came in Ramandu’s Island. Edmund hears a voice like a gasp. Caspian finds three men whose bodies are rigid. He looks at the signet rings on the men’s fingers and then realizes they are the other missing lords named Revilian, Argoz and Mavramon. Lucy looks a blue star twinkled in the sky and then falling down in the Ramandu’s island. The blue star changes into a yellow-haired girl dressed in blue named Liliandil. Liliandil tells that those men could not control their selves when arrived at the shore of her father’s island. Therefore, she spelled them to fall asleep.

    Edmund : He’s breathing.
    Caspian : So are they.
        They’re under a spell.
    Lucy : Look!
    Liliandil : Travelers of Narnia, welcome.
    Caspian : Who are you?
    Liliandil : I’m Liliandil, daughter of Ramandu. I’m your guide.
    Edmund : What happened to them?
    Liliandil : These poor men were half-mad by the time they reached our shores.
They were threatening violence upon each other. Violence is forbidden at the table of Aslan. So they were sent to sleep.

TL: Caspian : Lord Revilian, Lord Mavramon, Lord Argoz.
Edmund : Dia masih bernafas.
Caspian : Mereka juga.

Mereka dibawah pengaruh sihir.

Lucy : Lihat!
Liliandil : Para petualang dari Narnia, selamat datang.
Caspian : Siapa kau?
Edmund : Apa yang sudah terjadi pada mereka?
Liliandil : Pria-pria malang ini menjadi hampir gila ketika mereka tiba di pantai kami.

Mereka saling melakukan kekerasan satu sama lain.
Kekerasan dialarang di meja Aslan. Jadi, mereka ditidurkan.

Data no.091/a.1

The translator translates the word ‘shores’ into ‘di pantai’. In this case the word ‘shores’ is changed into prepositional phrase ‘di pantai’. It is because the word ‘shores’ which function as a noun is changed into adverb of place due to the presence of preposition ‘di’. However, the message in the source language is totally conveyed in the target language since the word ‘shores’ represents a place not a thing.
1.1.2 Phrase to Word

This type is a changing of the level of unit from phrase into word in the target language. The researcher found 30 data showing this type. The examples of data are discussed in detail below:

Example 1

The context of situation is when Caspian and his friends enter a storage space of goods in the Dawn Trader ship. There are weapons given by Aslan for Pevensie’s siblings that used for war in Narnia. Lucy finds her healing potions while Edmund finds Peter’s sword in a showcase. Caspian take it from the showcase, and then said to Edmund that he had kept the sword nicely.

SL: Edmund : Peter’s sword.
   Caspian : Yes.
   I looked after it is as promised.

TL: Edmund : Pedang Peter.
   Caspian : Ya.
   Aku merawatnya seperti yang dijanjikan.

Data no.021/a.2

In the example above, a phrase “looked after” in the source language is translated into word “merawat” in the target language. In this case, the translator applied transposition by shifting verb phrase into verb.
Example 2

The context of situation is when Lucy is preparing her weapon to fight war in the Dark Island. Gael watches seriously what Lucy’s doing. She idolizes Lucy because she is the Valiant queen of Narnia. So, Gael wants to be like Lucy when she grows up into an adolescent.

SL: Drinian : Let’s get ready.
      Gael   : When I grow up, I want to be just like you.
      Lucy  : When you grow up you should be just like you.

TL: Drinian : Ayo kita bersiap.
      Gael   : Saat aku dewasa, aku hanya ingin menjadi sepertimu.
      Lucy  : Saat kau dewasa, kau hanya akan menjadi dirimu.

Data no. 093/a.2

In the sentence of the source language, a phrase “grow up” should mean “tumbuh besar”. However, the translator translates it into word “dewasa” in the target language. It can be seen that the verbal phrase “grow up” is changed into noun “dewasa”.

Example 3

The context of situation is when Lucy and Edmund were talking about Aslan country. Lucy assumes that Aslan country is located in the edge of the world. She said to Edmund that she is worried if they arrived to Aslan country, they will fall down. Edmund chuckles and then he calms Lucy down.

SL: Lucy : Edmund, do you think if we keep sailing to the end of the world we’ll just...tip off the edge?
Edmund: Don’t worry, Lu.

We’re long way from there.

TL: Lucy: Edmund, bagaimana jika kita terus berlayar menuju ujung dunia lalu kita jatuh?

Edmund: Jangan khawatir, Lu.

Kita jauh dari sana.

Data no.034/a.2

In the sentence above, a phrase “are long way” is translated into word “jauh” in the target language. In this case, the translator applied transposition by shifting adjectival phrase into adverb.

1.1.3 Complex sentence to Simple sentence

This type is a changing of the level of unit from complex sentence into simple sentence. The researcher found four data showing this type. The examples of data can be seen in detail below:

Example 1:

The context of situation is when Susan met with a young man in someplace. The young man invites her to come to British Council’s tea party. She likes him because his face is very handsome.

SL: Susan: I was invited to the British Consul’s tea party this week by a naval officer who happens to be very handsome.


Data no.006/a.3
In the example of sentence above, complex sentence in the source language is changed into two simple sentences. The dependent clause “who happens to be very handsome” becomes the second sentence in the target language. It is translated into “Dia ternyata sangat tampan.”

Example 2:

The context of situation is when Caspian and his friends had gathered to talk about their destination. Caspian tells about incidents happened in three years ago. There was wars happened after Pevensie’s siblings left Narnia. Eventually, Caspian and his armies succeeded in defeating their enemies.

SL: Caspian: Since you left the giants of the north surrendered unconditionally, then we defeated the Calormen armies at the Great Desert.

TL: Caspian: Sejak kalian pergi raksasa utara menyerah tanpa syarat. Kami mengalahkan pasukan Calormen di gurun besar.

Data no.022/a.4

In the sentence above, there is a changing of complex sentence into simple sentence. The translator cuts the sentence by deleting word “then” so that the second independent clause “we defeated the Calormen armies at the Great Desert” becomes simple sentence in the target language. It is translated into “Kami mengalahkan pasukan Calormen di gurun besar.”
1.2 Category Shift
1.2.1 Noun to Verb

This type is a changing of the word category from noun into verb. The researcher found four data showing this type. The examples of data can be seen in detail below:

Example 1

The context of situation is when the Dawn Treader ship sails to the next island. Eustace is sitting, curls up in the dark next to the crew’s quarter’s windows. A large wave hit the ship, causing Eustace to rise out of his seat and thud back down again. He looks outside at the raging sea fearfully and turned back to write in his diary.

SL: Drinian : Hold!
   Three spokes to starboard!
   Rhince : Aye-aye, Sir.
   Crewman 1: More pails here.
   Crewman 2: Pass it down!
   Crewmen : Heave!
   Eustace : Fourteen days of being tossed like a pancake and not the slightest sign of land.
   The only consolation is, everyone is finally as miserable as I am.

TL: Drinian : Peganglah!
   Tiga ruji ke kanan!
   Rhince : Baik, Tuan.
   Kru 1 : Butuh ember lebih di sini.
   Kru 2 : Tarik!
   Para kru : Dorong!
   Eustace : Empat belas hari sudah terbolak-balik seperti panekuk dan belum terlihat tanda-tanda daratan.
   Satu-satunya yang menghibur adalah semua orang akhirnya sesengsara aku.

Data no.078/b.1
In translating the sentence, the translator changes the function of the word “consolation” as a noun. The word “consolation” should be translated into “hiburan”. However, the translator translates it into “menghibur”. It can be seen that the noun “consolation” or “hiburan” is changed into a verb “menghibur”.

Example 2

The context of situation is when Susan is glad to stay in America. She gets new experience in there after her adventures in Narnia finished. Nevertheless, she still remembers her adventures in Narnia along with her siblings.

SL: Susan: It’s been such an adventure, but nothing like our times in Narnia.

TL: Susan: Seperti berpetualang, tetapi tidak seperti saat kita di Narnia.

Data no.004/b.1

In the example above, the translator changes the function of the word “adventure” in ST. It should be translated into “petualangan” because it functions as a noun. However, the translator translates it into “berpetualang”. It can be seen that the translator also changes the word that functions as a noun in the source language into verb in the target language.

1.2.2 Noun to Adjective

This type is a changing of the word category from a noun into an adjective. The researcher found five data showing this type. The examples of data can be seen in detail below:
Example 1

The context of situation is when Eustace steals food in the galley of the ship. He is not aware when Reepicheep noticed his action. Reepicheep manages to draw his sword and then stabs on Eustace’s hand. Eustace denies that he does not steal anything. However, Reepicheep does not believe him. He keeps trying to take the food that was stolen by Eustace.

SL: Reepicheep: Are you aware that stealing rations is a capital offense at sea?
   Look, just hand over the orange and we’ll let the matter pass.
Eustace : I don’t know what you’re talking about.
Reepicheep: Now, I will have the orange then I will have satisfaction.

TL: Reepicheep: Sadarkah kau bahwa mencuri makanan adalah kejahatan yang serius di laut?
   Serahkan saja jeruk itu dan kita akan bebas masalah.
Eustace : Aku tak mengerti apa yang sedang kau katakan.
Reepicheep: Sekarang, aku akan mengambil jeruk itu lalu aku akan puas.

Data no.062/b.2

In this data, the translator makes a change. The word “satisfaction” should be translated into “kepuasan”. However, he translates it into “puas” in the target language. It can be seen that a noun “satisfaction” is changed into adjective “puas”. The translator uses this diction which is considered more acceptable in the target language. Therefore, the translation is appropriate.

Example 2

The context of situation is when a slave trader put up Eustace and placed him in front of people. He bid Eustace for sale to people. However, no one says anything for bidding a price. The slave trader says again about
Eustace to attract everyone’s interest. Suddenly, a man shouts that Eustace’s smells like rear-end of a Minotaur. It makes a lot of people laugh at his comment. Eustace does not like this and then he declares about his achievement in his school.

SL: Pug : And now...for this fine specimen...who’ll kick off the bidding?
     Come on now!
     He may not look like much but he’s strong.
Rynelf : Yeah, he’s strong, all right.
     Smells like the rear end of a Minotaur.
Eustace : That is an outrageous lie!
     **I won the school hygiene award two years running.**

TL: Pug : Sekarang untuk makhluk yang unik ini. Siapa yang mau
     menawar?
     Ayolah!
     Dia memang kelihatan tidak bagus tetapi dia kuat.
Rynelf : Ya, dia kuat.
     Baunya seperti pantat Minotaur.
Eustace : Itu kebohongan keji!
     **Aku memenangkan penghargaan sekolah bersih dua tahun berturut-turut.**

Data no. 049/b.2

In the sentence above, the phrase “the school hygiene award” that should be translated into “penghargaan sekolah kebersihan” is translated into “penghargaan sekolah bersih”. It can be seen that the translator changes the noun “hygiene” into adjective “bersih”. He uses different word which is considered more acceptable in the target language. If the translator uses the original meaning of the word “hygiene” so the phrase “the school hygiene award” should be translated into “penghargaan kebersihan sekolah” not into “penghargaan sekolah kebersihan”.
Example 3

The context of situation is when Liliandil stopped walking at a cliff of Ramandu’s Island. Caspian and others follow her. Caspian says while looking at her, about an advice from a magician who they met at the Voice Island. The magician said to Caspian that to break evil’s spell in the Dark Island, he should lay the seven swords at Aslan’s table. Liliandil replies that the magician’s statement is true.

SL: Liliandil: Before long, the evil will be unstoppable.
   Caspian: Coriakin said to break its spell, we lay the seven swords at Aslan’s table.
   Liliandil: **He speaks the truth.**

TL: Liliandil: *Sebelum lama, iblis akan sulit dihentikan.*
   Caspian: *Coriakin berkata untuk menghentikan manteranya, kami serahkan ketujuh pedang itu di meja Aslan.*
   Liliandil: **Dia berkata benar.**

Data no.092/b.2

In this sentence, the translator makes a change to the translation in the target language. The sentence “*He speaks the truth*” should be translated into “*Dia berkata kebenaran*” However, the translator changes the noun “truth” into “*benar*” so that the translation becomes “*dia berkata benar*”.

1.2.3 Preposition to Verb

This type is a changing of the word category from a noun into an adjective. The researcher found five data showing this type. The examples of data can be seen in detail below:

Example:

Context of situation is when Caspian tells about incidents happened in three years ago. There was wars happened after Pevensie’s siblings left
Narnia. After Caspian and his armies solved the wars, the situation of Narnia was better. There is peace in Narnia and the surrounding. However, it is only in three years.

SL: Caspian: Since you left, the giants of the north surrendered unconditionally then we defeated the Calormen armies at the Great Desert.
   There is peace across all of Narnia.
   Edmund: Peace?
   Caspian: In just three years.

TL: Caspian: Sejak kalian pergi raksasa utara menyerah tanpa syarat. Kami mengalahkan pasukan Calormen di gurun besar.
   Kedamaian menyebar seluruh Narnia.
   Edmund: Damai?
   Caspian: Hanya dalam tiga tahun.

Data no.024/b.3

In translating this sentence, the translator makes a change. He translates the word “across” into “menyebar”. The word “across” should be translated into “di” because it functions as a preposition. However, the translator changes it into verb “menyebar” in the target language.

The lists of data showing the types of transposition can be seen in the following table:
## Table 3.1 List of Types of Transposition Used to Translate The Declarative Sentences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level Shift</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Word → Phrase</td>
<td>001, 005, 023, 030, 033, 046, 081</td>
<td>091</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noun → prepositional phrase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>007, 008, 009, 012, 013, 014, 015, 019, 031, 038, 044, 051, 057, 058, 061, 063, 066, 068, 075, 076, 077, 079, 080, 082, 095, 096, 099, 100</td>
<td>Noun → noun phrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>016, 020, 035, 039, 053, 055, 059, 060, 064, 067, 070</td>
<td>Adjective → adjectival phrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>028</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>043, 048</td>
<td>Pronoun → noun phrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>050, 085, 090</td>
<td>Adverb → adjectival phrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>065, 069, 097</td>
<td>Adverb → prepositional phrase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>098</td>
<td>Verb</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Phrase → Word</td>
<td>010, 025, 047</td>
<td>Verb phrase → adjective</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>011</td>
<td>Noun phrase → pronoun</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>018, 027, 074, 086</td>
<td>Noun phrase → noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>002, 021, 026, 041, 042, 045, 052, 072, 073, 083, 084, 087, 088, 094</td>
<td>Verb phrase → verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>029, 036, 056, 093</td>
<td>Verb phrase → noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>034</td>
<td>Adjectival phrase → adverb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>037</td>
<td>Prepositional phrase → adjective</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>Prepositional phrase → adverb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>003</td>
<td>Verb phrase → adverb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Complex sentence → Simple sentence</td>
<td>006, 017, 022, 054</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Category Shift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category Shift</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Noun → Verb</td>
<td>004, 071, 078, 089</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Noun → Adjective</td>
<td>032, 040, 049, 062, 092</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Preposition → Verb</td>
<td>024</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL DATA** 101 100%
According to table 3.1 above, the first type of transposition is the most frequently applied with the percentage 56.44%.

2. Translation Quality Analysis of Using Transposition

This section describes the translation quality of subtitle of movie *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*. Translation technique used by translator brings impact to the translation quality. In assessing translation quality, the researcher involves three raters in order to give assessment to translation quality. In this research, the translation quality covers two aspects, namely accuracy and acceptability. Therefore, the researcher had given the raters questionnaire of English declarative sentence and its translation to be assessed. Besides, the researcher had also made discussion to obtain more information related their quality assessment. After the raters gave the questionnaire back, the researcher can draw quality assessment. The rater’s argument is needed as the reference for the researcher. Nevertheless the result of translation quality assessment is not only determined by the rater’s argument.

In the making of translation quality assessment, the researcher is not allowed to only provide the assessment from the raters but she also should formulate and then decide the final assessment. The final decision of making translation quality is obtained from the mostly agreed assessment by the raters and combined with the researcher herself. The strongest argument will be accepted if there is a difference quality assessment in one data. These are the tables and the explanations:
Table 3.2 *Category of Translation in Accuracy Level*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Amounts</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less Accurate</strong></td>
<td>003/a.2, 009/a.1, 026/a.2, 033/a.1, 041/a.2, 046/a.1, 050/a.1, 061/a.1, 080/a.1, 083/a.2, 088/a.2, 095/a.1, 098/a.1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inaccurate</strong></td>
<td>001/a.1, 010/a.2, 024/b.3, 052/a.2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Data</strong></td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1 Accuracy

Accuracy means that the whole message of the source language can be conveyed into the target language. Accuracy is one of the aspects that has the highest weight of assessment. The weight is three since the main purpose of translation is delivering meaning accurately from source language into target language. In analyzing the accuracy, the data are classified into three categories, namely accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. Thus, the classifications of the data are explained in detail below:

2.1.1 Accurate Translation

A translation can be categorized accurate if the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts in the source language is completely conveyed into the target language. There are no distortions in meaning. Most translation shifts in the subtitle have been accurately translated by the translator. Three examples of accurate translation can be seen as follows:

Example 1:

Data no. 018/a.2

SL: Eustace : That’s what happens when you read all those fanciful novels and fairy tales of yours.
Edmund: There once was a boy called Eustace who read books full of facts that were useless.
Eustace : People who read fairy tales are always the sort who becomes a hideous burden to people like me who read books with real information.

TL: Eustace : Itu yang terjadi jika kau membaca semua novel khayal dan dongengmu.
Edmund : Ada seorang anak laki-laki bernama Eustace yang membaca buku penuh fakta yang tidak berguna.
Eustace : *Mereka yang membaca dongeng selalu menjadi beban yang mengerikan bagi orang sepertiku. Aku membaca buku yang berisi informasi nyata.*

The context of situation is when Edmund teased Eustace who did not believe all about Narnia. Eustace was resentful after Edmund teased him by mocking his habit. Then, he explained Edmund that people who always read fairy tales are worse than people who only like fact books.

There is a changing of the level of unit or rank shift. It can be seen that the translator translates a phrase “fairy tales” into word “dongeng”. Although it is translated into different form, it is belonged to accurate because the message is completely conveyed in the target language. Therefore, this translation is classified as accurate translation.

Example 2

Data no.049/b.2

SL: Pug : He may not look like much but he’s strong.
Rynelf : Yeah, he’s strong, all right.
Eustace : That is an outrageous lie!

* I won the school hygiene award two years running. *

TL: Pug : *Dia memang kelihatan tidak bagus tetapi dia kuat.*
Rynelf : *Ya, dia kuat.*
Eustace : *Itu kebohongan keji!*

*Aku memenangkan penghargaan sekolah bersih dua tahun berturut-turut.*

The context of situation is when Eustace is arrested by guards to be sold as a slave. He was offered after Lucy had already been sold. A slave trader bid him to the people as a special specimen, but nobody would buy
him. Even one of them insulted his smells like a Minotaur. Eustace was resentful and then he declared something about him to them.

In the example of sentence above, there is a change of noun in the source language into adjective in the target language. The word ‘hygiene’ should mean ‘kebersihan’. However, the translator translates it into ‘bersih’. The diction used by the translator is no problem because the message of the source language can be totally conveyed in the target language. So, there is no distortion of meaning. Therefore, this translation is classified into accurately translation.

Example 3

Data no.089/b.1

SL: Dragon: [growling]
   Reepicheep: Trouble sleeping?
   You know, extraordinary things only happen to extraordinary people.
   Maybe it’s a sign that you’ve got an extraordinary destiny.

TL: Reepicheep: Susah tidur?
   Kau tahu, hal yang luar biasa hanya terjadi pada orang yang luar biasa.
   Mungkin itu menandakan bahwa kau memiliki takdir yang luar biasa.

The context of situation is when Eustace could not sleep at the night after he changed into a dragon. Reepicheep was sad to see the condition of Eustace. He wanted to amuse him.

In the sentence above, there is a changing of the word classes. It can be seen that a noun ‘sign’ is translated into a verb ‘menandakan’ in the target language. The word “sign” should mean “pertanda”. However,
the changing of the word classes does not affect the message. It is because the content in the source language is kept in the target language well. Therefore, this translation can be classified as an accurate translation.

2.1.2 Less Accurate Translation

The translation is considered less accurate if the meaning of the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts in source language is mostly conveyed accurately. However, there are still distortions in meaning which affect the whole meaning. The researcher has found 11 translation shifts that less accurate. Three examples of the less accurate translation will be explained as follows:

Example 1

Data no.046/a.1

SL: Caspian : Lord Bern?
Bern : Perhaps once, but I’m no longer deserving of that title.

TL: Caspian : Lord Bern?
Bern : Mungkin saat itu, tetapi aku tidak lama berhak atas gelar itu.

The context of situation is when Edmund and Caspian were sent to a dungeon by some guards. In the dungeon, they meet an old man who one of the lost lords named Lord Bern. Caspian calls him Lord Bern, however he is not deserving of the title. He feels guilty because he cannot protect Narnia kingdom from Caspian’s uncle.

In this case, the translator uses the diction which is not suitable with the context of the sentence. It can be seen from the word “once”
which is translated into “saat itu”. The phrase “saat itu” used to show a particular time. It is not suitable to represent the event in the past so that it should be translated into “dahulu”. Seeing this reason, the translation can be classified as a less accurate translation.

Example 2

Data no.061/a.1

SL: [Bird caws]
  Eustace : In England, we have mouse traps for that sort of thing.
           Speaking of food, you don’t know where I could get any, do you?
  Travor : Uh, why are you talking to that bird?
           [laughing] He’s talking to birds!
           He’s mad as a loon, that one.

TL: Eustace : Di Inggris, kami memiliki jebakan tikus untuk makhluk seperti itu.
           Berbicara makanan, kau tidak tahu di mana aku bisa mendapatkannya bukan?
  Travor : Mengapa kau berbicara pada burung itu?
           Dia sedang berbicara dengan burung!
           Dia gila seperti burung penyelam itu.

The context of situation of the sentence above is when Eustace sit on the floor of the Dawn Treader ship behind barrels and nets. He is writing another entry in his diary. Suddenly, a seagull landed in front of Eustace on top of a barrel. Eustace talks to the bird about mouse traps for a mouse like Reepicheep and asks about food. One of the crew sees his attitude and then mocks him while laughs loudly. He said to his friend that Eustace is going mad because he talks to a bird.

In the example of the sentence above, there is a changing of the level of unit. A word “loon” in the source language should mean “burung
loon” in Indonesian or it is known as seagull. However, it is changed and translated into a phrase that is “burung penyelam”. In this case, the translation “burung penyelam” is less specific to represent the bird because “loon” is a name of that bird. Besides, “burung penyelam” is species of bird, not a name. So, the word “loon” is more suitable if translated into “burung loon”. Owing to the reason above, this translation is belonged to a less accurate translation.

Example 3

Data no.095/a.1

SL: Reepicheep: There it is, my friend. Our battle awaits.
[Dragon flies back]
Reepicheep: Eustace, stop! Stop!
I will not accept surrender.

TL: Reepicheep: Ini dia, temanku.
Menunggu pertempuran kita.
Eustace, berhenti! Berhenti!
Aku tidak akan menerima orang yang mudah menyerah.

The context of situation of the sentence above is when Reepicheep and dragon would go to war at the Dark Island. Suddenly, the dragon turns back his way because he is very terrified. Reepicheep does not accept the dragon’s attitude so that he complains to him. The sentence above represents the expression of Reepicheep when he complains to the dragon.

In the example of the sentence above, the word “surrender” is changed and translated into the phrase “orang yang mudah menyerah”. In
this case, the word “surrender” should be translated into “penolakan”. It is because the word “surrender” refers to an attitude of someone to avoid danger and admits defeat. So, it does not directly refer to the person. Therefore, the translation of the word “surrender” is categorized as a less accurate translation.

2.1.3 Inaccurate Translation

Example 1:

Data no.001/a.1

SL: [Men laughing]
   Man : Better luck next time, eh Squirt.
   Edmund : Squirt?!
   He barely had two years on me.

TL: Pria : Semoga beruntung lain kali, Nak.
   Edmund : Nak?!
   Dia baru saja berumur dua tahun lebih tua dariku.

The context of situation of the sentence above is when Edmund tried unsuccessfully in enlisting in the military. He is laughed by people around him who also have participated in enlisting in the military. A man calls Edmund squirt which means a young or small person who does not consider being important. Edmund does not accept it because he know that the man’s age only almost two years on him.

In this case, the message of the source language is not accurately conveyed in the target language. It can be seen that the word “barely” is translated into “baru saja”. In Indonesian, “baru saja” refers to an event that happens very recently. Whereas, the age of the boy in the sentence above is not yet two years on Edmund’s age. Thus, the translation is not
accurate because the message of the word “barely” is not successfully conveyed in the target language. It should be translated into “hampir” which is more appropriate to represent the boy’s age.

Example 2

Data no.010/a.2

SL: Susan: It seems the Germans have made the crossing difficult right now. Times are hard. Mother hopes you both won’t mind another view months in Cambridge.


The context of situation of the sentence above is when Lucy and Edmund got a letter from Susan. In the letter, Susan gives information about the problem with German people. Actually, their mother would to pick them up to stay with them in America in short of time. However, the process of going is made difficult by the Germans since the war occurred. Therefore, their mother has cancelled to take Lucy and Edmund with them in America.

In the sentence above, a phrase “won’t mind” is translated into “kerasan” in the target language. In this case, the word “kerasan” in Indonesian represents relaxed or free from pain. However, it is not suitable to represent the context of the sentence above. According to previous context of situation, Lucy and Edmund do not want to stay for a
long times in Cambridge. It is because they got unpleasant treatment from their cousin so that they really want to leave Cambridge immediately. So, it is more appropriate if “kerasan” changed into “mau” or “tidak keberatan”. Therefore, this translation is categorized as an inaccurate translation because of the distortion of meaning.

Example 3

Data no.052/a.2

SL: Eustace : Dear diary, there has been an extraordinary turn of events. I’ve been abducted by my cousins and set adrift in uncharted waters in some ridiculous-looking boat.

TL: Eustace : Diari sayang, telah terjadi berbagai peristiwa yang luar biasa. Aku telah diculik oleh sepupuku dan hanyut di laut yang belum terpetakan di dalam semacam kapal konyol.

The context of situation of the sentence above is when Caspian and his crew members of the Dawn Treader sails the unknown sea. They continue the voyage to east. At that time, the Dawn Treader ship is rolled by huge wave and makes the crew members being tossed in the ship.

The translation above is not accurate because the translator makes a distortion of meaning at the phrase “set adrift” into “hanyut” in the target language. According to the context of the sentence above, the phrase “set adrift” should be translated into “terombang-ambing” because the situation of the Dawn Treader ship was trying to pass a huge wave of the sea. The crews member were still keep controlling the ship. In Indonesian “hanyut” is move easily along the surface of water but is not controlled
by anyone. Therefore, it is also classified into an inaccurate translation because of the distortion of meaning.
### Table 3.3 Category of data in Acceptability Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Code/ Data</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less Acceptable</strong></td>
<td>015/a.1, 024/b.3, 035/a.1, 044/a.1, 050/a.1, 053/a.1, 061/a.1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unacceptable</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Data</strong></td>
<td>101</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Acceptability

Acceptability is the aspect related to cultural concept and norm of the target language. This aspect has the weight two since the translation is conformed to cultural concept and norm of the target language. In assessing the acceptability, the data are classified into three categories, namely acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable. Thus, the classification of data is shown in detail below:

2.2.1 Acceptable Translation

A translation is classified into acceptable if the translation sounds natural; the technical terms, phrases, clauses and sentences are appropriate with target language’s principles and target culture. These are the examples of translations that classified as acceptable translation:

Example 1

Data no.026/a.2

SL: Edmund : So where are we sailing to?
      Caspian : Before I took back throne from my uncle, he tried to kill my father’s closest friends and most loyal supporters, the seven lords of Telmar.

TL: Edmund : Jadi, kita sedang berlayar ke mana?
      Caspian : Sebelum aku merampas tahta dari pamanku, dia berusaha membunuh sahabat ayahku dan para pendukung setianya, ketujuh raja Telmar.

It has been explained previously that the context of situation is when Edmund interrupted the conversation of Caspian and Lucy. Edmund wants to know the cause of why he could return to Narnia, while there is no problem in Narnia. In fact, Caspian also does not know what
happened to his friends. He moves the topic of conversation by telling a problem occurred in his kingdom. His uncle, who snatched his throne, tried to remove his father’s closest friends that are the seven lords of Telmar.

In this data, there is a changing of the level of unit from phrase into word. The translator translates the phrasal verb “took back” into “merampas” in the target language. The translation becomes less accurate due to the distortion of meaning. The phrasal verb “took back” which should be translated into “merebut kembali” is changed into “merampas”. It is not suitable to represent the way of King Caspian to take back his throne without using force. However, there is no problem in the acceptability level of the translation. The word “merampas” is familiar, acceptable and follow the using rules of the target language. Therefore, this translation is considered acceptable.

Example 2

Data no.032/b.2

SL: [Reepicheep is singing]

Lucy : That’s pretty.
Reepicheep: Oh! Thank you.

A dryad sung it to me when I was just a mouseling.

TL: Lucy : Nyanyian yang bagus.
Reepichee : Oh! Terima kasih.

Roh pohon menyanyikannya untukku ketika aku masih kecil.

The context of situation is when Reepicheep is singing on the figurehead of the ship. Suddenly, Lucy comes and surprises him by
praising his song. She likes the song lyrics. Reepicheep tells Lucy that he
got the song when he was childhood.

In the sentence above, the translator makes a changing of the word
classes from noun into adjective. It can be seen that the word
“mouseling” into “kecil”. The word “mouseling” is the term of a small
mouse or baby mouse. In this data, the diction used by the translator is
acceptable. The translator also does not break the using of rules of the
target language. Therefore, this translation is also classified as an
acceptable translation.

Example 3

Data no.091/a.1

Edmund: He’s breathing.
Caspian: So are they. They’re under a spell.
Lucy: Look!
Liliandil: Travelers of Narnia, welcome.
Caspian: Who are you?
Liliandil: I’m Liliandil, daughter of Ramandu. I’m your guide.
Edmund: What happened to them?
Liliandil: These poor men were half-mad by the time they
reached our shores.
They were threatening violence upon each other.
Violence is forbidden at the table of Aslan. So they were
sent to sleep.

TL: Caspian: Lord Revilian, Lord Mavramon, Lord Argoz.
Edmund: Dia masih bernafas.
Caspian: Mereka juga.
Mereka dibawah pengaruh sihir.
Lucy: Lihat!
Liliandil: Para petualang dari Narnia, selamat datang.
Caspian: Siapa kau?
Liliandil: Aku Liliandil, putri Ramandu. Aku adalah pemandu
culian.
Edmund: *Apa yang sudah terjadi pada mereka?*
Liliandil: *Pria-pria malang ini menjadi hampir gila ketika mereka tiba di pantai kami.*

It has been explained previously that the context of situation is when the Dawn Treader ship came in Ramandu’s Island. Edmund hears a voice like a gasp. Caspian finds three men whose bodies are rigid. He looks at the signet rings on the men’s fingers and realizes they are the other missing lords. He and the others meet Lilliandil who the owner of Ramandu’s island. Lilliandil tells that those men could not control their selves when arrived at the shore of her island. They were threatening violence upon each other so that they almost ruin Aslan table. Therefore, she spelled them to fall asleep.

The sentence above has also been acceptably translated by the translator. In this case, the translator makes a change to translate the word “*shores*” into “*di pantai*” in the target language. The word “*shores*” should be translated into “*pantai-pantai*” because it is a noun and functions as an object. However, the translator changes it into prepositional phrase so that it becomes “*di pantai*”. In Indonesian, the prepositional phrase “*di pantai*” belongs to adverb of place. The reason he changes the word category is probably to make it more acceptable in Indonesian. Therefore, this translation is classified as an acceptable translation.
2.2.2 Less Acceptable Translation

A translation which is classified as less acceptable translation if the translation sounds natural; but there are still problems with the technical terms or grammatical error. The following are the examples of less acceptable:

Example 1

Data no.050/a.1

SL: Bern : My king! My king.
This was given to me by your father.
I hid safely in a cave all these years.
Edmund : That’s an old Narnian sword.

TL: Bern : Rajaku! Rajaku.
Ini diberikan padaku oleh ayahmu.
Aku menyembunyikannya sangat aman di goa selama bertahun-tahun.
Edmund : Itu adalah pedang tua Narnia.

The context of situation is when Caspian and his armies have done of defeating robbers at Narrowheaven. Before they leave the Lone Islands, Lord Bern gives an old Narnian sword to Caspian. He is very proud of keeping the sword safely all these years. Eventually, he ought to give it to king Caspian.

In this case, the word “safely” translated into “sangat aman” is less acceptable. It is because the adverb word “safely” is usually correlated to method in doing something so that it should be translated into “dengan aman”. At the same time, the diction “sangat” tends to add emphasis to an adjective. Besides, the diction “sangat” is also inappropriate if it is
paired to the word “safely”. Therefore, this translation is classified as a less acceptable translation.

Example 2

Data no.024/b.3

SL: Caspian : Since you left, the giants of the north surrendered unconditionally then we defeated the Calormen armies at the Great Desert. 
   Edmund : Peace?
   Caspian : In just three years.

TL: Caspian : Sejak kalian pergi raksasa utara menyerah tanpa syarat. Kami mengalahkan pasukan Calormen di gurun besar.
   Edmund : Damai?
   Caspian : Hanya dalam tiga tahun.

It has been explained previously that the context of situation is when Caspian tells about incidents happened in three years ago. There was wars happened after Pevensie’s siblings left Narnia. After Caspian and his armies solved the wars, the situation of Narnia was better. There is peace in Narnia and the surrounding.

In the example of the sentence above, the translator makes a changing of the word classes from preposition into verb. It can be seen that the preposition “across” is translated into “menyebar”. In this case, the translation is not appropriate because peace cannot spread anything to Narnia. Besides, it sounds awkward for society. It should be changed into “di” so that the translation of the sentence above becomes “Kedamaian
“ada di seluruh Narnia”. Due to the inappropriate diction, this translation is categorized as less acceptable translation.

Example 3

Data no.053/a.1

SL: Eustace : Dear diary, there has been an extraordinary turn of events.
I’ve been abducted by my cousins and set adrift in uncharted waters in some ridiculous-looking boat.

TL: Eustace : Diari sayang, telah terjadi berbagai peristiwa yang luar biasa.
Aku telah diculik oleh sepupuku dan hanyut di laut yang belum terpetakan di dalam semacam kapal konyol.

It has been explained previously that the context of situation of the sentence above is when Caspian and his crew members of the Dawn Treader sails the unknown sea. They continue the voyage to east. At that time, the Dawn Treader ship is rolled by huge wave and makes the crew members being tossed in the ship.

The example above also shows that the translator has translated the sentence less acceptable because it is not appropriate with the rule of the target language. In Indonesian, the phrase “belum terpetakan” sound awkward and unnatural for society. So, it will become more natural translation if changed into “belum dipetakan”. Due to the reasons above, this translation is also categorized into less acceptable translation.

A. Discussions

In this section, the research findings of the research are discussed. The research findings of the research are intended to answer the problem statement
from chapter one. There are two research objectives in this research, they are to find out the types of transposition applied at English declarative sentences which are translated into Indonesian found in the subtitle of movie entitled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader*, and to find out the impacts of the transposition on the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

1. **The types of transposition applied to translated declarative sentences**

   Based on the whole result of research, it can be drawn that the translator applied six types of transposition. They are grouped into two major types, namely level shift and category shift. The data, which are categorized into level shift are classified into three types, they are word to phrase, phrase to word, and complex sentence to simple sentence. The data of category shift are classified into three types, in which they are noun to verb, noun to adjective, and preposition to verb.

   The first type of transposition is the first dominant applied at the declarative sentences translation. The researcher has found it in 57 data or 56.44% of the total 101 data. This type is a changing of the level of unit or rank shift from word into phrase, for example:

   - adverb “*unconditionally*” to adverbial phrase “*tanpa syarat*”,
   - noun “*shores*” to prepositional phrase “*di pantai*”,
   - noun “*bed*” to noun phrase “*tempat tidur*”,
   - adjective “*deluded*” to adjectival phrase “*tidak masuk akal*”,
   - verb “*fled*” to verbal phrase “*melarikan diri*”,

   ...
pronoun “nobody” to noun phrase “tidak ada orang”,
adverb “definitely” to adjectival phrase “jelas sekali”, and
adverb “upstairs” to prepositional phrase “di lantai atas”.

The second type of transposition is a changing of unit level from phrase into word. For example: verbal phrase “disappearing out” into adjective “lenyap”, noun phrase “your own” to pronoun “sendiri”, noun phrase “closest friends” into noun “sahabat”, verbal phrase “make sth. come true” into verb “mewujudkan”, verbal phrase “warming up” into noun “pemanasan”, adjectival phrase “are long way” into adverb “jauh”, prepositional phrase “in sight” into adjective “kelihatan”, and prepositional phrase “till the end of time” into adverb “selamanya”. This type is used quite a lot in the translation of declarative sentences. There are 28 data containing the second type of transposition or 27.72% of the total 101 data.

The third type of transposition is also a changing of unit level that is from complex sentence into simple sentence. The researcher has found four data containing this transposition type or 3.96% of the total 101 data. For example:

Data no. 017/a.3

SL: People who read fairy tales are always the sort who becomes a hideous burden to people like me who read books with real information.

TL: Mereka yang membaca dongeng selalu menjadi beban yang mengerikan bagi orang sepertiku. Aku membaca buku yang berisi informasi nyata.
The application of transposition above shows that the complex sentence in the source language is changed into two simple sentences in the target language. A part of the sentence of the source language which is a relative clause “who read books with real information” is translated into simple sentence “Aku membaca buku yang berisi informasi nyata” in the target language.

The next type of transposition is used in order to adjust the word category from the source language into the target language. It is applied in translating four data of declarative sentences or 3.96% of the total 101 data. This transposition type is a changing of noun into verb. For example: word “adventure” to “berpetualang”, word “protection” to “melindungi”, word “consolation” to “menghibur”, and word “sign” to “menandakan”.

The second type of category shift is a changing of noun into adjective. For example: “There is no honor in turning away from adventure, lad” is translated into “Tidak terhormat jika lari dari petualangan, nak”. The translator decided to apply this transposition type for translating the word “honor” into “terhormat” which make the translation more natural and enjoyable for the readers. The researcher has found 5 data containing this transposition type or 4.95% of the total 101 data.

The third type of category shift or the last type of transposition is the least frequently used type. This type is a changing of preposition into verb. There is only one data containing this transposition type or 0.99% of the total 101 data. For example: “There is peace across all of Narnia” is translated into
“Kedamaian menyebar seluruh Narnia”. The translator uses this transposition type for translating “across” into “menyebar”. The word "menyebar” in the target language has different meaning with the word “across” in the source language. Those words do not have similar function so that the translator changed the structure of the sentence above. It is because the source language should mean “Ada kedamaian di seluruh Narnia”.

Based on the result of the analysis of the types of transposition, the researcher assumes that the translator wants to make translation becomes readable for the target readers. It can be proven when the researcher asked some persons to watch the movie The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of the Dawn Treader, they had no problem until the movie ends. They said that the subtitles, particularly on the declarative sentences were readable so that other people can also enjoy the movie. Owing this reason, the researcher does not analyze the translation quality in aspect readability.

2. The impacts of the transposition on the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability

As what has been explained before, the translator uses six types of transposition in translating the declarative sentences. The results of the analysis of translation quality are presented in the following table:

a. The accuracy level of the translation of the declarative sentences using transposition
This section discusses the impacts of transposition applied at the translation quality of the declarative sentences in aspect of accuracy. They are presented as follows:
Table 3.4 Percentage of the Types of Transposition Applied on the Accuracy of the Translations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Level Shift</th>
<th>Level of Accuracy</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Word → phrase</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>005/a.1, 007/a.1, 008/a.1, 012/a.1, 015/a.1, 016/a.1, 019/a.1, 020/a.1, 023/a.1, 028/a.1, 030/a.1, 031/a.1, 035/a.2, 038/a.1, 039/a.1, 043/a.1, 044/a.1, 048/a.1, 051/a.1, 053/a.1, 055/a.1, 057/a.1, 058/a.1, 059/a.1, 060/a.1, 063/a.1, 064/a.1, 065/a.1, 066/a.1, 067/a.1, 068/a.1, 069/a.1, 070/a.1, 075/a.1, 077/a.1, 079/a.1, 081/a.1, 082/a.1, 085/a.1, 090/a.1, 091/a.1, 096/a.1, 097/a.1, 098/a.1, 099/a.1, 100/a.1</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>83,33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td>009/a.1, 033/a.1, 046/a.1, 050/a.1, 061/a.1, 080/a.1, 095/a.1, 098/a.1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14,81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>001/a.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td>003/a.2, 026/a.2, 041/a.2, 083/a.2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12,90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>010/a.2, 052/a.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Complex sentence → simple sentence</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>006/a.4, 017/a.4, 022/a.4, 054/a.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Types of Category Shift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Category Shift</th>
<th>Level of Accuracy</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Noun → verb</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>004/b.1, 071/b.1, 078/b.1, 089/b.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Noun → adjective</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>032/b.2, 040/b.2, 049/b.2, 062/b.2, 092/b.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Preposition → verb</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>024/b.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.4 describes the impacts of transposition applied to the accuracy level of the translation. The table above also shows that transposition is classified into two major types, namely level shift and category shift.

The translator applies the first type of transposition to translate 54 data or 53.47% of the total 101 data. The application of the first type can produce 45 accurate translations (or 83.33% of the total 54 data), 8 less accurate translations (14.81%) and only one inaccurate translation (1.85%).

The application of the second type of transposition is to translate 33 data or 32.67% of the total data, can create 27 accurate translations (81.82%), 4 data which are considered less accurate translations (12.90%) and 2 data as inaccurate translations (6.45%). The application of the third type of transposition is to translate four data or 3.96% of the total data, can create 100% accurate data. The fourth type of transposition is also applied to translate four data or 3.96 of the total data, and the translations are considered 100% accurate. The other 5 data or 4.95% of the total data are translated using the fifth type of transposition. It can be seen that the translations are considered 100% accurate using this type. The last one, the translator applies the sixth type of transposition to translate only one data or 0.99% of the total 101 data. However, it is considered 100% inaccurate translation because the translator changes the original meaning of the source language.
The content of the table above is based on the analysis of questionnaires distributed to the raters. Therefore, the researcher found out that from 101 data, 84 data are considered accurate translation because the meaning of the source language totally conveyed in the target language. Thirteen data are considered less accurate since the messages are mostly delivered correctly by the translator. Furthermore, 4 data are categorized into inaccurate translation because there is distortion meaning and the messages are not totally conveyed in the target language.

b. The acceptability level of the translation of the declarative sentences using transposition

This section discusses the impacts of transposition to the quality of the declarative sentences translation in aspect of acceptability. They are presented as follows:
Table 3.5 Percentage of the Types of Transposition Applied on the Acceptability of the Translations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Level Shift</th>
<th>Level of Acceptability</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Word → phrase</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>001/a.1, 005/a.1, 007/a.1, 008/a.1, 009/a.1, 012/a.1, 016/a.1, 019/a.1, 020/a.1, 023/a.1, 028/a.1, 030/a.1, 031/a.1, 033/a.1, 038/a.1, 039/a.1, 043/a.1, 046/a.1, 048/a.1, 051/a.1, 055/a.1, 057/a.1, 058/a.1, 059/a.1, 060/a.1, 063/a.1, 064/a.1, 065/a.1, 066/a.1, 067/a.1, 068/a.1, 069/a.1, 070/a.1, 075/a.1, 077/a.1, 079/a.1, 080/a.1, 081/a.1, 082/a.1, 085/a.1, 090/a.1, 091/a.1, 095/a.1, 096/a.1, 097/a.1, 098/a.1, 099/a.1, 100/a.1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>89.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less acceptable</td>
<td>015/a.1, 035/a.1, 044/a.1, 050/a.1, 053/a.1, 061/a.1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unacceptable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less acceptable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unacceptable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Complex sentence → simple sentence</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>006/a.4, 017/a.4, 022/a.4, 054/a.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less acceptable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unacceptable</td>
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<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Types of Category Shift

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<th>Level of Acceptability</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Noun → verb</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>004/b.1, 071/b.1, 078/b.1, 089/b.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less acceptable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Unacceptable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Preposition → verb</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less acceptable</td>
<td>024/b.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unacceptable</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From table 3.5, it can be seen that the application of each types of transposition gives impacts to the acceptability of the translation. The first type application to 54 data or 53.47% of the total 101 data can produce 48 acceptable translation (or 88.89% of the total 54 data) and 6 less acceptable translation (or 11.11% of the total 54 data). The translator applies the second type of transposition to translate 33 data or 32.67% of the total 101 data and they are considered 100% acceptable translation. The application of the third type of transposition to four data or 3.96% of the total 101 data can also create 100% acceptable translation. Similar to the application of two types of transposition above, the using of the fourth, fifth and sixth type of transposition can create 100% acceptable translation. The fourth type is applied to four data or 3.96% of the total 101 data while the fifth type of is applied to five data or 4.95% of the total 101 data. The last one, the application of the sixth type of transposition which is a changing of preposition into verb, to one data or 0.99% of the total 101 data produces one acceptable translation (100%). It is because the translation breaks the using system of the target language such as the using of inappropriate diction.

Based on the explanation above, there are 94 data considered acceptable translation and 7 data are classified as less acceptable translation. The raters argued that most of the data are acceptable and familiar for them. The language used such as diction is suitable with the target language’ principles. However, there are some grammatical errors
occurred at the seven data so that make the translations is less acceptable for readers.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the transposition applied by the translator gives impact to the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability.