

TRANSLATION METHODS IN THE INDONESIAN VERSION

OF JEAN P. SASSON'S NOVEL ENTITLED PRINCESS

A GRADUATING PAPER

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



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YOGYAKARTA

2023

MOTTO

Life is not competition, but life is completion.

Don't complain about the process.

-pupu'-

DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

1. Myself who has struggled until now.
2. My dearest parents, Rusydi and Lismaniyah.
3. My young brother, Putra Nuril Anwar.
4. Dr. Hisyam Zaini, M.A., as my paper advisor.
5. All of my lecturers in the English Department of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

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kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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VALIDATION



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 20/07/2023



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

In the name of Allah SWT, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, who has given His blessings and mercy to all of us. May peace and blessing be upon our Prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, and his followers. With the grace, help, and health that Allah has given me, I can complete my graduation paper entitled *Translation Methods of Jean P. Sasson Novel Entitled Princess: A Case of Indonesian Translation* as a final project one of the requirements to fulfill a bachelor's degree in the English Department of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

On this occasion, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all those who have helped and supported me in completing this graduating paper, namely:

1. Prof. Dr. Phil. Al Makin, S.Ag., M.A., as the Rector of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.
2. Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A., as the Dean of Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.
3. Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S., M. Hum., as the Head office of English Department.
4. Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum., as my academic advisor.
5. Dr. Hisyam zaini, M.A., as my graduating paper advisor. Thank you for your guidance, advice, and support me until finish this research.
6. All of the English Department lecturers at State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

7. My beloved parents, Mr. Rusydi and Mrs. Lismaniyah, and my younger brother Putra Nuril Anwar, who always provide support and prayer until I can complete this final project, have always been my mood booster, and have become the most valuable treasure in my life.
8. My two grandmothers and my two grandfathers, who I also love, always pray for and support me to achieve my dreams from childhood.
9. My teacher, Mrs. Lany Indrawati, who was the first person to teach me English and always supported me to go to college to take an English Literature department, until now I can complete my final assignment in the English Literature department at UIN Sunan Kalijaga.
10. My family, Bak Lilip, Naufil Istikhari, Uul, Ucit, Bak Icho, and Yoyong. Thank you for all the help for me from the beginning when I studied in Jogja.
11. My special friend, Miftahul Anwar who always supports and listens to me in the ups and downs that I go through every day. Thank you for being the best so far for me.
12. The best girl in my life, The Nine Stars, whose members consist of Nurul Fitriyah, Yadan Nabila, Camelia Ely Zabeth, Indriyana, Novi Nur Islami, Isti Maulidah, Nurul Maudila, and Sulviyatur Ramdlaniyah. Thank you for always being there and accompanying my days, always being a source of happiness, and always being the best friend for me.
13. My second family in Jogja, Bunga and Luluk, thank you for always supporting and always accompanying me.

14. My foster brother and sister, Syaiful Bahri and Khofifah who always encourages me in everything. Two people who are always there for me, Aeng and Chupii, thank you for all support.

15. All my friends in English Department, especially class C. Thank you for the precious moments and togetherness during this time.

16. My KKN friends who have become family to me for one month, thank you for fighting together.

I will be happy to receive constructive feedback and suggestions from readers because I realize that this research still has a lot of flaws. I hope the readers can find value in this research.

Yogyakarta, 02 August 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Putri Farodillah', with a small mark below it.

Putri Farodillah
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL : Source Language

TL : Target Language

**TRANSLATION METHODS OF JEAN P. SASSON’S NOVEL
ENTITLED PRINCESS: A CASE OF INDONESIAN TRANSLATION**

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled “*Translation Methods of Jean P. Sasson’s Novel entitled Princess: A Case Indonesian Translation*”. The researcher used the Princess novel by Jean P. Sasson and its Indonesian translation as the object of this research material. This research aims to examine what methods are used by translator in translating Princess novel. After the researcher reads the original novel and the Indonesian novel, it was identified that the Indonesian translation of the Princess novel has several parts that seem strange in the translated novel, some parts are out of context the original novel’s sentence, and many are easily understood. It can be concluded that this novel uses several translation methods. This research uses the theory of the translation method by Newmark. The qualitative descriptive method is the method used in this research to analyze the translation methods in the Indonesian version of the Princess novel. The results of this research are found in 5 translation methods used by the translator in the translation of this Princess novel. The total data found is 1047 data. The translation methods are Word for Word translation with 11 data, Literal Translation with 352 data, Semantic translation with 203 data, Adaptation translation with 117 data, and Free translation with 364 data. The method that is dominantly used by the translator is the Free translation, and the method that is rarely used is Word for Word translation.

Keywords: *Translation, Methods of Translation, Princess Novel, Indonesian Translation.*

**METODE TERJEMAHAN NOVEL JEAN P. SASSON BERJUDUL
PRINCESS: KASUS TERJEMAHAN INDONESIA**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul “*Metode Terjemahan Novel Jean P. Sasson Berjudul Princess: Kasus Terjemahan Indonesia*”. Peneliti menggunakan novel *Princess* karya Jean P. Sasson dan terjemahan Indonesianya menjadi objek materi penelitian ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti metode apa saja yang digunakan penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan novel *Princess*. Setelah peneliti membaca novel asli dan novel versi Indonesia, teridentifikasi bahwa terjemahan Indonesia novel *Princess* terdapat beberapa bagian yang terkesan aneh, ada bagian yang keluar dari konteks kalimat novel aslinya, dan banyak pula yang dengan mudah bisa dimengerti. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa novel ini menggunakan beberapa metode penerjemahan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori metode terjemahan oleh Newmark. Metode deskriptif kualitatif adalah metode yang digunakan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis metode penerjemahan dalam terjemahan novel *Princess* versi Indonesia. Hasil dari penelitian ini menemukan 5 metode terjemahan yang digunakan penerjemah dalam terjemahan novel *Princess* ini. Total keseluruhan data yang ditemukan adalah 1047 data. Metode terjemahan tersebut adalah Word for Word translation dengan 11 data, Literal Translation ada 352 data, Semantic translation dengan 203 data, Adaptation translation berjumlah 117 data, dan Free translation 364 data. Metode yang dominan digunakan oleh penerjemah adalah Free translation, dan metode yang jarang digunakan adalah Word for Word translation.

Kata kunci: *Terjemahan, Metode terjemahan, Novel Princess, Terjemahan Indonesia.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Defining language is not easy because language has a complex structure and various functions depending on its users. Kridalaksana and Djoko Kentjono (as cited in Chaer, 2012, p. 31) state that language is a system of arbitrariness by members of social groups that are used to communicate, identify themselves, and work together. Pranowo (as cited in Halliday, 1996, p. 63) classifies language into seven language functions. First, language is an instrumental function. Second, language is a regulatory function. Third, language is a representational function. Fourth, language is an interactional function. Fifth, language is a heuristic function. Sixth, language is a personal function. Lastly, language is an imaginative function. There are many different languages in the world, they are all created by information and processed by the brain in the same way (Fasold and Linton, 2006, p. 2).

For people who want to understand a foreign language, that person must learn the language by translating it into their language first. Thus, they will acquire an understanding of the foreign language and they will be able to do their job as a translator and make accurate translations. Newmark (1988, p. 3-4) conveys that being a translator is difficult. It requires the sixth sense, such as the sense of order and common sense to translate a language. He says translators need to use their sixth sense, which includes intelligence, sensitivity, intuition, and knowledge, to grasp the meaning of a text. Afterward, translators need their sense of order, a skill

to construct a text's beginning, body, and conclusion. Finally, translators need to utilize their common sense to use suitable words in accordance order for the object or process the translator in describing the translation.

Newmark (1988, p. 45-46) notes that translators can use many methods to understand the meaning of text. However, the translators have to decide what method they will use, literal translation or free translation. Those who choose to translate text literally may use Word-for-Word translation, Literal translation, and Faithful translation. On the other hand, Newmark (1988, p. 46-48) confirms that translators who want to free translation text can use methods such as, Adaptation translation, Semantic translation, Idiomatic translation, Communicative translation, and Free translation.

People use language to communicate with each other so that translation is needed for people outside the community to communicate with people inside the community. With the help of technology and translators, there are many well-known literary works in various languages that everyone can understand and enjoy. The novel is one of the many literary works that are popular amongst people. It usually tells a story (fiction or nonfiction) through written text. Novels are a form of literary work in which there are sociocultural values, morals, and education. Kosasih (as cited in Alfiyatul, 2015, p. 21) expresses that a novel has many characteristics. It gives a long and complex plot with many characters. It uses a wide geographical area and a complex theme, marked by many sub-themes. There

are many great novels in the world, one of which is a novel entitled *Princess* by Jean P. Sasson.

Jean P Sasson's novel entitled *Princess* tells the life of a Sultana, a Saudi Arabia princess that lives in a patriarchal society. It is a society where men hold absolute power over women in all terms of leadership, such as moral authority, social rights, and property control. Saudi Arabia is known as one of the Islamic countries in the world because of its numerous Muslim followers. Thus, Al-Qur'an is a Muslim guide that they have to follow. Allah SWT says in the Quran Surah Al-Hujurat (49) verse 13:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۗ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ

عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَىٰكُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

O mankind, We have created you from male and female; and We have made you into tribes and sub-tribes that you may recognize one another. Verily, the most honourable among you, in the sight of Allah, is he who is the most righteous among you. Surely, Allah is All-knowing, All-Aware. ('Ali, 2015, p. 613)

Although Allah SWT says that the noblest among you in the sight of Allah is the one with the best morals, the people in Saudi Arabia still favor men over women. This causes a great impact on Sultana's life and many Saudi Arabian women. *Princess* is one of the best-selling novels in several countries in the world. It has been used as a reference by literature teachers, especially for women's study

reference, as it touches the heart of many women of all ages. Even though this novel was published many years ago, it is still relevant to today's society. It is because patriarchal society still exists in different forms and degrees worldwide. According to the author of the book and the Sultana herself, this novel aims to inform the readers about the tragic lives of many princesses of the Arab Saudi kingdom but also to inspire women so that they can have the opportunity to change their lives on an equal footing with men. Therefore, this novel's translation is required for people to understand Sultana's story and her life lessons. There are many translations of this novel, but this researcher chooses the Indonesian translation as its object of study.

Upon the researcher reading the original and the Indonesian novel, it is identified that the Indonesian translation of *Princess* novel by Jean P. Sasson has several parts that seem strange in the translation novel, some parts are out of context from the original novel sentences, and many are easily understood. It can be concluded that this novel uses several translation methods. Therefore, the researcher would like to identify what translation methods are used in this novel.

To explain better, the researcher would like to take some data as examples which states below.

Source Language : I was born free, yet today I am in chains.

Target Language : *Meski aku terlahir sebagai orang merdeka, aku sekarang berada dalam belenggu.*

The sentence above uses the semantic translation method. The word “free” should mean “*bebas*” in Indonesian, and yet the translator uses the word “*merdeka*” as the translation. The word “*bebas*” is a synonym to the word “*merdeka*”. However, these words give different meanings. The word “*bebas*” tends to explain the feelings of freedom in general. In contrast, the word “*merdeka*” explains the feelings of independence. Therefore, this sentence is a result of over-translate and proves to use semantic translation. Although the word “*merdeka*” is mostly used for the country that just freed itself from colonialism, it still explains the original text well. The semantic translation method is appropriate to use in translating the sentence. The translation produces a beautiful translation.

The researcher found several studies that use the same novel but are different in the area of study. Many studies focus on the novel itself, such as the story, its history, and the Sultana. This research will have an impact on the use of translation theories. The easiest translation method is a word-for-word translation, so translators who are just learning will only use this method often. Thus, proving this research is very important to do. The researcher hopes that this study can help readers to gain an understanding of the translation method and its use in translation.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the issue described, this research raises the questions:

1. What translation methods are used by the translators in the Indonesian translation of the *Princess* novel by Jean P. Sasson?

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the background of the study and the research questions above, the followings are two objectives of the study:

1. To analyze the translation methods used in the Indonesian translation of *Princess* novel by Jean P. Sasson.

1.4 Significances of Study

The researcher expects that this research will be a reference and useful for other researchers who want to discuss the same topic regarding translation methods. In addition, this research hopefully can be useful for the development of science especially in the study of translation and linguistics. It also may enrich the researcher's and the reader's knowledge of the method of translation. From the experience of researcher reading Indonesian translation texts, especially translators who are just learning, there are still many who use the word-for-word translation method which is very rigid, free, and contextual. Therefore, it is hoped that this research can provide insight to the translators or the translation observers about the existence of other translation methods that can produce better translations.

1.5 Literature Review

In this part, the researcher shows five kinds of research other people have done. Those researches are the relevant researches in which the context has some similarities. The studies below help the researcher to complete this study.

The first research is "The Representation of Feminist Ideology in Sultana's Characteristics on *Princess* by Jean P Sasson" by Siti Masturoch in 2010. This

research focuses on Sultana as the main character of women through feminist ideas. The problem with this research is how Sultana is described in the novel and the correlation of Sultana's characteristics with the feminist ideology. This research finds Sultana described as an educated, optimistic, courageous, independent, and decisive woman. With these findings, the researcher claims that all of the characteristics of Sultana reflect feminist ideology. At the end of the story, Sultana becomes a housewife, but that does not mean that she becomes her husband's subordinate. This novel teaches the readers that with the characteristics of Sultana, she can be a feminist housewife. This research uses the same object of research. Thus this study has a similarity to the current research. However, this research differs in the object of analysis (Masturoch, 2010). This research focuses on the Sultana characteristics while the current research focuses on the translation method of the Indonesian translation novel.

The second research is "Methods of Translation in Comic Novel 'Diary of A Wimpy Kid' into 'Buku Harian Wimpy' By Jeff Kinney" by Vamberrino Susain in 2013. The focus of this research is on the methods of translating idioms from 'Diary of The Wimpy' into 'Buku Harian Wimpy'. The findings show that four types of idioms can be found in the comic novel entitled 'Diary of The Wimpy' and 'Buku Harian Wimpy'. The first discovery is the phrasal verbs. This is the tallest type of idiom of all with a result of 37 numbers. Then, continued by Incorporating verbs with a finding of 10 numbers. Irreversible binomials are another idiom found in the novel with a result of 2 numbers, and Tournures is the least idiom found in the novel with only 1 number found (Susain, 2013). Susain focuses on the

translation methods of idioms, but this research focuses on all methods of translation.

The third research is “Women’s Revolution in Jean P. Sasson’s Novel Princess” by Ribut Surjowati in 2014. This is a journal paper in Parafase Vol. 14 No. 1. It focuses on the rebellion and its reason by an Arabian princess called Sultana to fight the inequality that occurs in her family and Saudi Arabia. This study finds three reasons behind Sultana’s rebellion, which are: Violence towards women in her families, marginalization of women, and subordination to women. This study uses the same object of study as the current study, which is the novel by Jean P. Sasson entitled *Princess*. However, there is a difference in the area of analysis (Surjowati, 2014). This study focuses on the Sultana herself and feminism while the current study focuses on the translation method in the Indonesian translation novel.

The fourth research is “Translation Methods in The Short Story of *The Princess and The Pea*” by Ike Singkite in 2021. This research focuses on the use of the method of translation in translating Indonesian short stories by students. The results found from this research regarding the method of translation from the blogs that have been translated by students are literal translation, word-for-word translation, and free translation method. The most dominant results found by the researcher is word-for-word translation and free translation methods (Singkite, 2021). This research focuses on the method of translation in short stories by

students, while the current research focuses on the translation method in Indonesian translation novel.

The fifth research is “A Translation Method Analysis of Untranslatable Cultural Words In The Indonesian Translation of Nujood Ali And Delphine Minoui’s *I Am Nujood, Age 10 And Divorced*”. It was written by Fauhan Khairunisa from the English Department of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in 2022. This research focuses on cultural words which can not be translated in *I am Nujood, Age 10 And Divorced*. From the findings, there are two methods found in this research namely oblique and literal translation. Finding the Literal translation consists of three methods: literal method, borrowing, and calque. While oblique translation found there are four translation methods: transposition, adaptation, modulation, and equivalence (Khairunisa, 2022). The focus of this research is analyzing the method of translation of culturally untranslatable words, while the current research focuses on analyzing all translation methods of the Indonesian translation of the *Princess* novel by Jean P. Sasson.

There are differences and similarities between all the research studies above and this research. In the first and third studies, the material object was the same as this study, both using the *Princess* novel, but differing in the scope of the discussion. The second, fourth, and fifth studies, have similarities in the discussion section but the material object is different. The second research uses children’s novel while this research is about the patriarchal life of Arab women. The third study used short

stories while this study used novel. These differences make this research interesting to study.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

The purpose of this research is to explain the translation method applied in the Indonesian translation of the *Princess* novel by Jean P. Sasson and how the methods are used. The theory that the researcher will use to answer these two research questions is the translation methods theory by Newmark. Newmark (1988, p. 46-48) argues that translators who want to translate a text as literally as possible can use several methods, such as Literal translation, Word-for-Word translation, and faithful translation. On the contrary, translators who want to freely translate a text can use several methods, such as semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. To produce a good translation project, translators must choose the right and good translation method.

1.7 Method of Research

Sugiyono (as cited in Hardani et al., 2020, p. 242) argues that research methods are scientific ways to get data or information about a specific topic or phenomenon. Three types of methods that are often used are quantitative, qualitative, and mixed. To get the information as accurate as possible, the research methods have to be conducted rationally based on empirical evidence and systematic.

1.7.1 Type of Research

The qualitative descriptive method is method used to analyze the translation method in the Indonesian translation of the *Princess* novel by Jean P. Sasson. Qualitative research is research in natural conditions, and it is a discovery, so the researcher must be based on the theory first. According to Kurniawan and Puspitaningtyas (as cited in Hardani et al., 2020, p. 260), the aim of qualitative research is to achieve the goals of research through theory.

The researcher finds that the qualitative method is suitable for this study. This is because this research is about the translation method in Indonesian translation *Princess* novel by Jean P. Sasson. It does not need numeric data that uses the quantitative method.

1.7.2 Data Source

This research takes primary data from Jean P. Sasson's English and Indonesian translations of the *Princess* novel. The data obtained in this research is from the website online.pubhtml5.com/qfur/aoyx/#p=1 and downloaded PDF.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

Mahsun (2017, p. 91) stated that there are 3 data collection methods: listening, talking, and introspection method. Each method has its continuous method, except the introspection method. The first

method, the listening method (*metode simak*), is used to get data by not only listening verbally but also non-verbally. Note-taking (*metode catat*) is one of the continuous methods of the listening method. The second method, the talking method (*metode cakap*) is a way to get data from talking with the informant. The fishing method (*metode memancing*) is one of the continuous methods of the talking method. It is a method to get information from the informant as details as possible. Lastly, the introspection method (*metode introspeksi*) is a way to obtain data by introspecting the researcher as part of the data.

The researcher also used sampling techniques in this research. According to Sugiyono (2018, p.131), the use of samples in research is due to the characteristics and number of factors in the population. For example, in a large population, and the researcher can not study everything in the population, perhaps because of limited manpower, time, and funds, the researcher can use samples taken from that population. Several sampling techniques can be used by the researcher to determine sample selection. In this research, the researcher chose to use the *non-probability sampling technique* through *purposive sampling*.

Purposive sampling technique is taking samples using certain considerations according to the desired criteria to be able to determine the number of samples to be studied (Sugiyono, 2018, p.138). The researcher used *purposive* sampling to obtain a sample that represents the

purpose of the research being conducted and meets the criteria for providing information. The limitation of the sample using the *purposive* sampling technique is that the sentence in which the translation method is applied is clearest than the other sentences in the chapter so that the reader will easily understand the use of each method.

The steps taken by researchers to collect the data are as follows: The researcher selects and collects the data by reading (*metode simak*) and observing the original and Indonesian novels. The researcher applies this method to find the method of translation in the Indonesian novel. After the researcher found the method of translation used in this novel, the researcher use note-taking (*metode catat*) to the findings. Then the researcher selects the sample to be analyzed using a *purposive sampling* technique, and the researcher will take three samples from each of the methods found to be discussed in the findings and discussion chapter.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the way a researcher searching and systematically compiles the data got from research methods such as quantitative, qualitative, and mixed research. It organizes the data into categories of patterns, selects and studies the data, and draws conclusions that are easy to understand by the researcher and the readers (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 244). Therefore, the researcher takes the following steps to analyze the data:

- a. Read and compare the original text with the translation text

- b. Identify the translation methods used
- c. Analyze and explain data findings from each translation method used
- d. Draw a conclusion

1.8 Paper Organization

The researcher divides into four chapters in this research. The first chapter is about the research introduction, such as the background of the story, problem statement, objective of the study, significance of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. Then chapter two will be about theoretical studies to support this research. The third is the chapter that will discuss these research findings and discussion. The fourth is the last chapter about the conclusion and suggestions.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The last chapter of this research is divided into two sections. The first section will present conclusions, while the second section will provide suggestions. The conclusion section is a summary of the answers to the questions of the research. Meanwhile, the section on suggestions contains several suggestions from the researcher for future researchers whose research is related to this research.

4.1 Conclusion

In this research, the researcher choose the translation of the Jean P. Sasson novel entitled *Princess* as the material object. This novel tells the life of Sultana, a Saudi Arabian princess who lives in a patriarchal society. It is a society in which men wield absolute power over women in all matters of leadership, such as moral authority, social rights, and control of property. The researcher uses Newmark's theory about the method of translation to find out what method of translation was applied by the translator in the translation of the *Princess* novel. This research focuses to analyze the methods used in this novel and to describe why this method is used in the translation of the *Princess* novel by Jean P. Sasson.

After conducting this research, the researcher found five methods used by the translator in the translation of the *Princess* novel. The total data found is 1047 data. The translation methods are Word for Word translation with 11 data, Literal Translation with 352 data, Semantic translation with 203 data, Adaptation

translation with 117 data, and Free translation with 364 data. These methods are often used by the translator. The researcher found many uses of these methods in the novel. There is one method that the researcher found more often than other methods, namely the Free translation method.

4.2 Suggestion

After this research was completed, there are still many areas that the researcher found that can be studied using the Newmark theory about the method of translation. There are also many material objects that future researchers can use, for example in film subtitles, comics, speeches, etc. Then the researcher hopes that future researchers will conduct research using this theory specifically, for example only specifically in the translation of sentences that have cultural terms, or only in the main character dialogue, etc. The researcher hopes so because from the experience of the researcher, researching this research takes a lot of time to research. This research is general or not devoted to certain things. The researcher expects this research can help and be useful for young people who want to become translators, so they can more easily use the translation method by Newmark.

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