



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.  
Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.  
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia.  
Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.  
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Review of the Related Theories

##### 1. Language

We are surrounded by language, an integral part of our existence. Yet, its very ubiquity leads us to overlook its profound significance, much like the unconscious acts of breathing or walking. Based in Bloomfield (1984: 3), the power of language to shape our humanity and differentiate us from other creatures is undeniable. Ironically, this fundamental tool receives scant attention in our educational systems and philosophical inquiries.

However, Bloomfield (1984: 21) stated that writing is a visual representation of language, not language itself. While ancient civilizations like those in China, Egypt, and Mesopotamia developed writing systems millennia ago, many languages today remain either unwritten or were only recently transcribed. Furthermore, widespread literacy is a relatively modern phenomenon.

Throughout most of human history, languages thrived solely through spoken communication, demonstrating that oral languages are just as robust and complex as those of literate societies. Physiologically, language is not a unit of function, but consists of a great many activities, whose union into a single far-reaching complex of habits



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.

Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.

2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.

3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

results from repeated stimulations during the individual's early life. Our scientific understanding of these issues is greatly aided by the fact that language stands as the most basic and elemental of our uniquely human social behaviors.

## 2. Translation

Translation (in its main meaning of interlingual translation) is the fact of getting a text written in a language "source language" in a text written in another language "target language". It connects at least two languages and cultures. In this research, the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian.

Sfetcu (2018: 8), said that translation represents always an original text "original text", or "source". It involves a degree of equivalence, although the concept of strict equivalence between languages is now exceeded in translation. The concept of translation has long been based on dichotomies such as "loyalty" versus "freedom", "fidelity à la lettre" versus "fidelity in the spirit," "source-oriented translation" versus "target-oriented translation" etc.

So far, translation is mostly done by people. However, there are efforts to use computers for translation (machine translation) or to help people translate (computer-assisted translation).

Translating is complex. It requires considering things like context and grammar so that people who don't know the original language can



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

understand it. A good translator needs to be fluent in both languages, especially their own. They also need skills beyond language, like writing or analysis. For technical texts, they need to understand the specialized language in both languages.

There are three translation techniques that researcher had been chosen, there are transposition, borrowing, and adaptation. Based in Vinay & Darbelnet (2000: 11-19), explained that:

#### a. Transposition

Transposition is a technique where involves replacing one word class with another, but keep the sentences meaning the same.

In translation, there are two distinct types of transposition: (i) obligatory transposition, and (ii) optional transposition. Obligatory transposition occurs when the target language's structure necessitates a change in word class (e.g., noun to verb) for a grammatically correct and natural-sounding translation, while optional transposition allows the translator to choose a transposition for stylistic or rhetorical effect, even if a literal translation is grammatically possible.

For example SL (English) to TL (Indonesian):



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.

Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.

2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.

3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

### 1) Obligatory transposition:

SL: He was at swimming pool (Gerund/Noun + Noun)

TL: Dia berada di kolam renang (Noun + Verb)

SL: His eyes (Possessive determiners/adjectives + Noun)

TL: Matanya (Noun + (Possessive determiners / adjectives)

The word order is transposed, because that is the common way to say in Indonesian.

### 2) Optional transposition:

If there a sentence in SL "She quickly run" (Pronoun + Adverb + Verb), in TL can be translated as "Dia berlari dengan cepat" (Pronoun + Verb + Preposition + Adjective) or "Dia dengan cepat berlari" (Pronoun + Adverb + Verb). Both are correct in Indonesian and does not change the meaning.

### b. Borrowing

The simplest translation of all techniques is borrowing. It would not even merit discussion in this context if translators did not occasionally need to use it in order to create a stylistic effect. For instance, in order to introduce the flavour of the SL (source language) culture into a translation, foreign terms may be used. The decision to borrow a SL word or expression for introducing



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

an element of local colour is a matter of style and consequently of the message.

Borrowing has two types, it called "Pure Borrowing" and "Naturalized Borrowing". Pure Borrowing involves taking a word or phrase from the source language and using it in the target text without any modification to its form or pronunciation.

Example SL (English) to TL (Indonesian):

SL: Internet, radio, email, film.

TL: Internet, radio, email, film.

Naturalized Borrowing is the type of borrowing involves adapting the borrowed word or phrase to fit the phonological, morphological, or orthographical rules of the target language.

Example SL (English) to TL (Indonesian):

SL: Computer, music, economy, design.

TL: Komputer, musik, ekonomi, desain.

### c. Adaptation

Adaptation is used in those cases when something mentioned in the original language does not exist in the culture of the language its being translated into. Translator need to create a new situation that means the same thing, but fits the new culture. So,



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

adaptation is like finding a cultural match, not just a word-for-word match.

For example SL (English) to TL (Indonesian):

SL: They made a Thanksgiving dinner.

TL: Mereka membuat makan malam perayaan panen/syukuran. (Thanksgiving is a uniquely American holiday. To adapt, the translator focuses on the core concept of a celebratory meal related to harvest or gratitude, which are more relatable in Indonesian culture).

SL: He is 6 feet tall.

TL: Tingginya 183 cm. (Indonesia uses the metric system. Directly translating "6 kaki" would be confusing. The translator adapts by converting the height to centimeters, which is the standard unit of measurement in Indonesia).

### 3. Novel

A novel is a fictional work of prose that weaves together characters, plots, and settings to create a narrative world, capturing a specific theme or element of the human experience. The word "novel" comes from the Italian term "novella", which originally meant "new" or "news" and referred to short, new stories.



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.

Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.

2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.

3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

Guillain (2015: 6), stated that there are some features of a novel:

1) The story it tells is fiction, even when a story is based on real events, the author of a novel has researched the real-life experience and created something original, 2) Novels have a narrative told by a storyteller, 3) Novels usually have a certain number of pages and are not too short. Because of their length, novels are usually broken up into chapters or sections, 4) Most novels are written in prose. This means the language hasn't been organized or made to rhyme like poetry, and 5) Novels can be written in different genres. For example, some novels are adventure stories, while others can be funny or mysterious.

In Guillain (2015: 9-13) also explains that a novel's plot is the sequence of events, often centered on what the main character, or protagonist, desires. This protagonist faces and overcomes challenges to achieve their goal, and their decisions directly influence the unfolding plot. Novels can also include shorter subplots and feature multiple protagonists, each with their own viewpoint. The voice of a story is crucial, with authors choosing between first-person narration, where the main character speaks directly to the reader, or third-person, where the author describes events and characters' thoughts from an outside perspective.



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

Additionally, writers decide on the tense, using present tense for immediate impact or past tense to describe events that have already occurred. Many compelling stories feature a moment of crisis for the main character, followed by their eventual success, sometimes with an unexpected twist. There are some genres that readers can find in a novel, namely adventure, comedy, fantasy, science-fiction, mystery, realistic, and many more.

While a novel is traditionally a fictional narrative, it's possible to create a "non-fiction novel" that uses the techniques and structure of a novel to tell a factual story.

In this research, researcher choose a novel with title *Tuesdays with Morrie: An Old Man, A Young Man and Life's Greatest Lesson*, penned by American writer Mitch Albom in 1997. This is a novel memoir which is dedicated to the author's younger brother, Peter. Author Mitch Albom is a successful sports columnist. In 1995, Albom contacts his former sociology professor, Morrie Schwartz, after seeing him on Nightline afflicted with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Albom is prompted to visit Schwartz in Massachusetts, where a coincidental newspaper strike allows him to visit every Tuesday. The book is divided into 14 days, each containing one of Albom's visits to Schwartz. Each visit includes lectures from Morrie on life experiences with flashbacks and references to contemporary events. Schwartz's final days, ultimately, are spent giving Albom his final lesson of life.



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

This novel has been translated into Indonesian by Alex Tri Kantjono Widodo and its first published was in 2001 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in Jakarta.

## B. Review of Related Findings

This research uses several previous researches in order to finding comparison between the results of previous research and this research. The following from some of the research results that will be studied in this research are:

*Transposition Technique in English-Indonesian Translation of Mechanical Engineering Terms* that published in 2024 in Universitas Gadjah Mada, Sleman, Indonesia by Yashinta Farahsani, Aris Munandar, and Hendrokumoro Hendrokumoro. This research analyzed the English to Indonesian translations of mechanical engineering terms using a qualitative descriptive approach. The research collected 492 terms in English and 492 in Indonesian translations. The research found 43 terms translated using the transposition technique, categorized into structural, unit, and category shifts. The analysis found that the transposition technique is frequently applied in translations for mechanical engineering because it produces a more accurate and natural translation. This technique allows the translator to rearrange words or phrases in a sentence such that it conforms to the grammatical rules of the target language. By so doing, unnatural translation because of grammatical mistakes can be prevented.



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
3. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

*English Borrowing from English into Indonesian Translation in Movie "The Redeeming Love"* that published in 2022 in Journal of English Language and Culture by Sri Natalia Situmorang, Bertaria Sohnata Hutaaruk, Nurhayati Sitorus, and Afriyanti Pakpahan. The researcher focus to find the types of borrowing and dominant borrowing in the learning English. The researcher used Molina and Albir's theories on borrowing. The data sheets used as secondary instruments that during time there is collecting, classifying, analyzing, discussing and result the data This study was conducted using a qualitative method. The aim of the research is to find the types borrowing and dominant of borrowing in the especially in learning English. The analysis used by the researcher were collecting, classifying, analyzing, discussing. The researcher found many borrowing words in two types borrowing pure and naturalized borrowing in the film. The result of the dominant types is naturalized borrowing in 61 data, 36 or 59,16% is naturalized and 25 or 40,99% is the pure borrowing. Based on the dominant types of borrowing founded in the Redeeming Love film.

*Analysis of Translation Techniques on the English Teachers' Translation of English Articles* that published in 2021 in Salience Jourbal by Afinda Widya Fransiska and Adip Arifin. The objectives of this research are to find out kinds of translation techniques which mostly applied on the English article translation. The method used in this research was mixed method. To collect the data, the researcher used documentation.



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

The technique of analysis data used sequential exploratory. The researchers found 132 data of translation and 11 translation techniques applied by the translator. They were literal 48 data (36,36%), borrowing 43 data (32,57%), transposition 10 data (7,57%), reduction 9 data (6,81%), free translation 6 data (4,54%), amplification 6 data (4,54%), establish equivalent 3 data (2,27%), faithful translation 3 data (2,27%), calque 2 data (1,51%), variation 1 data (0,75%), adaptation 1 data (0,75%). Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the most technique which is often used by the translator in translating English article "You Can't Buy Empathy, How to Help Diverse Students Find Common Ground, Trump Just Made a Humiliating Economic Error in front of South Korea's President is literal translation.

In the first research, *Transposition Technique in English-Indonesian Translation of Mechanical Engineering Terms*, the object of the research is the same of one of this research, that is transposition technique. However, the object of the research is different because researcher using a Novel as the subject. In the second research, *English Borrowing from English into Indonesian Translation in Movie "The Redeeming Love"*, the object of the research is the same of one of this research, that is borrowing technique. However, the object of the research is different because same as the first one, researcher using a Novel as the subject. For the third research, *Analysis of Translation Techniques on the English Teachers' Translation of English Articles*, also has the same object



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

as this research, that is translation techniques. Even so, this research only focuses on three translation techniques, namely transposition, borrowing, and adaptation.

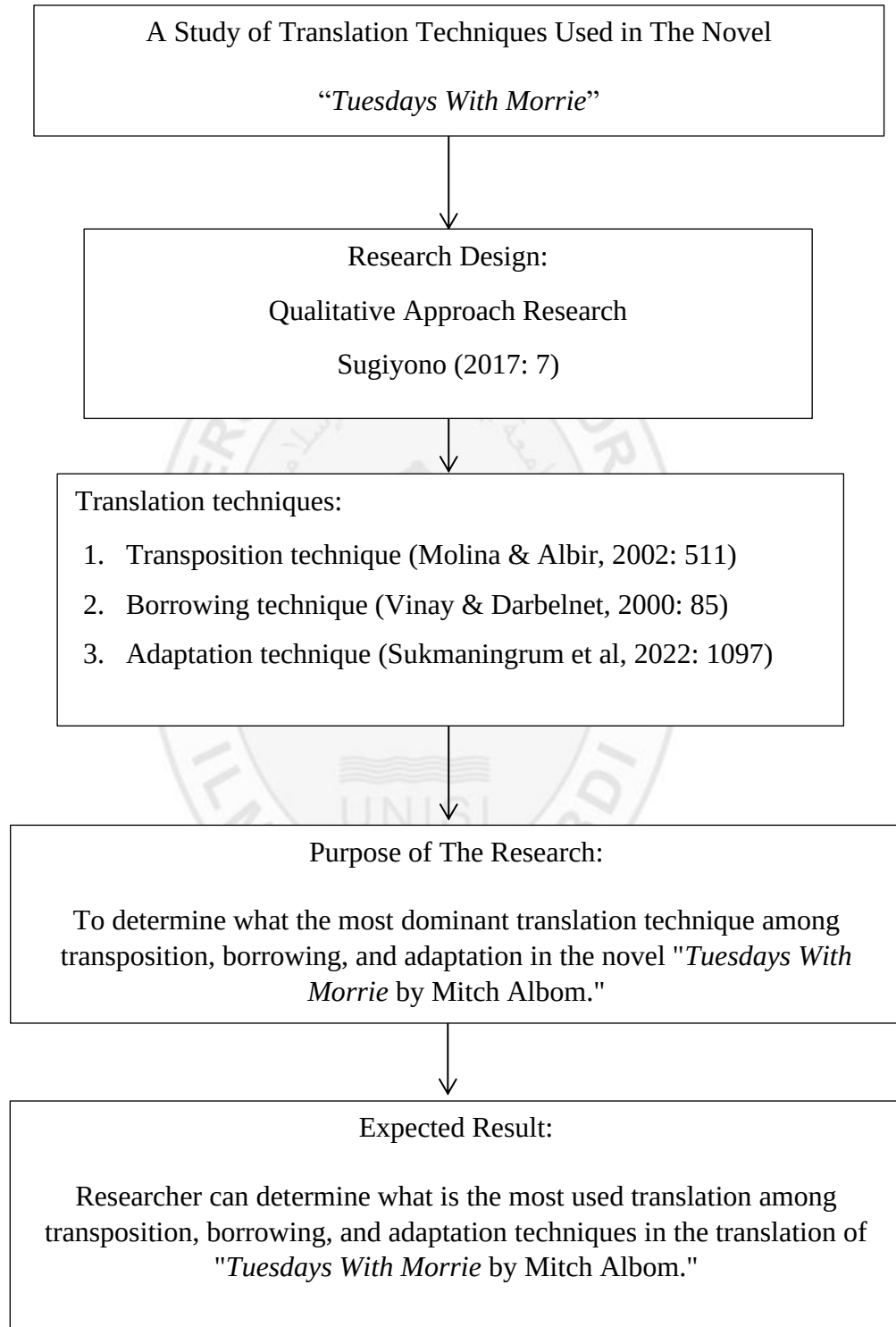
These three studies share a focus on English-Indonesian translation, employing qualitative methods. However, they differ in their specific research scope and findings. The first study by Farahsani et al. (2024) exclusively examines the transposition technique in mechanical engineering terms, highlighting its role in achieving accurate and natural translations. In contrast, Situmorang et al. (2022) concentrate solely on borrowing in movie subtitles, identifying pure and naturalized borrowing as dominant. The third study by Fransiska and Arifin (2021) offers a broader analysis of various translation techniques used by English teachers, concluding that literal translation is the most frequently applied method in their dataset.



1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang.  
Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.  
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia.  
Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.  
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

### C. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this research can be seen below:





1. Dilarang memperbanyak atau mendistribusikan dokumen ini untuk tujuan komersial tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis atau pihak berwenang. Penggunaan untuk kepentingan akademik, penelitian, dan pendidikan diperbolehkan dengan mencantumkan sumber.
2. Penggunaan tanpa izin untuk kepentingan komersial atau pelanggaran hak cipta dapat dikenakan sanksi sesuai dengan UU Hak Cipta di Indonesia. Plagiarisme juga dilarang dan dapat dikenakan sanksi.
3. Universitas hanya berhak menyimpan dan mendistribusikan dokumen ini di repositori akademik, tanpa mengalihkan hak cipta penulis, sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia.

This conceptual framework outlines a qualitative research study designed to analyze the translation techniques employed in Mitch Albom's novel "Tuesdays With Morrie." The research aims to specifically identify and examine the application of three key translation techniques: transposition, borrowing, and adaptation, drawing on established theories by Molina & Albir (2002), Vinay & Darbelnet (2000), and Sukmaningrum et al. (2022), respectively. The ultimate purpose is to determine how these specific techniques are utilized in translating the novel, with the expected outcome being a comprehensive understanding of their deployment within the translated text.