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INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Problem

Written communication is one of its most expressive forms in literature. Literature serves as a powerful vehicle for conveying experiences, thoughts, and emotions, offering readers a window into the author's inner world. Through literature, authors share their perspectives on life, encapsulating values and ideas that resonate with readers. Over time, various forms of literature have emerged, including *pantun*, poetry, rhymes, proverbs, novels, and more.

Among these forms, novels stand out as a widely appreciated literary genre across different cultures. Since novels are written in various languages around the world, readers from other countries often require translated versions to understand and appreciate the content. For students, novels not only serve as a source of entertainment but also as a valuable learning tool. By reading novels, students can gain new experiences, broaden their knowledge, develop emotional intelligence, nurture creativity, and find inspiration in positive role models.

However, translation is not a simple task. According to Emzir (2015: 4), translation is an activity in which the meaning of expressions in a source language (SL) is transferred into equivalent expressions in a target language (TL), regardless of the medium—oral, written, or

symbolic. A major challenge in translation arises from the structural and referential differences between languages. For instance, English commonly follows a Modifier–Head (MD) structure, while Indonesian tends to use a Head–Modifier (DM) structure. These syntactic differences can significantly influence how translations are rendered and understood. Therefore, a translator must possess a deep understanding of both the source and target language structures.

Nida and Taber in Nasution (2017: 126), described ⁷ translation as a process of communication, so translators' role stand in between two different languages in which they act as the recipient of source language and subsequently act as the communicator in the target language.

There are numerous techniques in translation, such as addition, subtraction, transposition, omission, reduction, borrowing, cultural equivalence, modulation, descriptive equivalence, adaptation, and idiomatic translation. However, this research will focus on three specific techniques: transposition, borrowing, and adaptation. The subject of study in this research is the novel *Tuesdays with Morrie* by Mitch Albom.

The rationale for selecting these three techniques is as follows: 1) An analysis of transposition technique will elucidate the inherent structural divergence among languages. Consequently, translators must exercise caution and refrain from the indiscriminate imposition of target language (TL) structures onto the source language (SL). 2) An analysis of

borrowing technique will apprise readers of the linguistic assimilation of foreign elements into Indonesian, with specific reference to English in this research. 3) An analysis of adaptation technique will underscore the cultural specificities embedded within different languages. Direct ³⁵ translation from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) without considering these nuances may result in ambiguity and a lack of comprehensibility.

The selection of this novel as the subject of inquiry is predicated on its rich potential for extracting salient insights. Prior scholarly work by Rohmah (2020: 54-55) identified the novel's capacity to elucidate fundamental human affective states, including love, wisdom, and empathy, thereby fostering an enhanced appreciation for lived experience among readers. This novel is a memoir which is dedicated to the author's younger brother, Peter. The narrative centers on Albom's recurring meetings with Morrie Schwartz, his former sociology professor from Brandeis University, during Schwartz's terminal battle with ALS. Furthermore, based on researcher experience while reading the novel, there are many more things that can be learned, such as the values of family and friendship.

Since this novel is popular among the readers, it gets its movie adaptation with the same title on December, 1999 and even after more than 20 years, this novel is still being produced. The enduring relevance of its thematic content to contemporary human experience and word choices that

are still based on everyday life, so researcher confirmed the selection of
6 Mitch Albom's "*Tuesdays with Morrie*" as the subject of this research.

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B. Identification of The Problem

The problems of this research were identified as follow:

1. Translating is not an easy task since different languages are structured differently and have different ways of expressing things.
2. No one has researched the translation of the novel *Tuesdays with Morrie* although this novel is still in production and is known to many readers.
3. Novels, despite being popular learning tools, present challenges for readers from different countries due to language barriers.
4. Translators act as communicators between two different languages, requiring a deep understanding of both source and target language structures to produce meaningful and understandable translations.
5. While numerous translation techniques exist, the researcher focused on only three specific techniques: transposition, borrowing, and adaptation, applied to the novel "Tuesdays With Morrie by Mitch Albom."

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C. Limitation of The Problem

Based on the identification problems of the above, researcher limited to analyzing the translation of the novel "Tuesdays With Morrie by Mitch Albom" through only three specific techniques: transposition, borrowing, and adaptation.

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D. Research Question

Based on the limitation of the Problem above, the researcher can formulated the questions of research as a follow:

1. What is the most dominant technique used among transposition, borrowing, adaptation in the novel *Tuesdays with Morrie*?

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E. Purpose of The Research

The purpose of this research is to determine what the most dominant translation technique among transposition, borrowing, and adaptation in the novel "*Tuesdays With Morrie* by Mitch Albom."

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F. Significances of The Research

Based on the purpose of the research, the significances of the research can be stated as follow:

1. Readers

This research can help the readers to learn more about translation techniques, especially in transposition, borrowing, and adaptation.

2. Researchers

This research can be resources or references to conduct topic related to transposition, borrowing, and adaptation translation techniques on the novel *Tuesdays with Morrie*.

G. Definition of The Key Terms

1. Novel

Guillain (2015: 6), stated that novel is a story that can be a fiction or based on real events. It usually broken up into chapters or section because of their length.

2. Translation

Sfetcu (2018: 8), said that ³ translation represents always an original text ("original text", or "source"), changing ⁴² one language (source language) to another language (target language) ⁴³ to understand the meaning of the source language.

3. Transposition

According ¹¹ to Molina & Albir (2002: 511), transposition technique is a translation technique that is used to alter or match the target language structure by changing the grammatical structure, changing the position of adjectives, and even changing the plural form to single.

4. Borrowing

According ⁷ to Vinay & Darbelnet (2000: 85), borrowing is a translation technique that borrows a word directly from the source language. Based in Molina & Albir (2002: 499), ⁷ the borrowing techniques are divided into two types: pure borrowing that is without any adjustment and naturalized borrowing that is made to fit the

spelling rules in the target language. For example, an adjustment on the spelling or pronunciation.

5. Adaptation

According to ⁴⁸ Sukmaningrum et al (2022: 1097), adaptation is one ²¹ of the translation technique that enables the translator to replace the cultural element of the source language (SL) with one of the target languages (TL).

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

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. Translation³

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 cultures². 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.³

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

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 ²⁰ 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) 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

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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.

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The decision to borrow a SL word or expression for introducing

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 ²⁵the 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,

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).

9 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.

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 ³⁷ 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.

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 ²³title *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. ⁵ 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.

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:

³⁴ *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. ⁴ 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.

²
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
²
Hutauruk, Nurhayati Sitorus, and Afriyanti Pakpahan. ² 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.

¹
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. ¹ 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.

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.

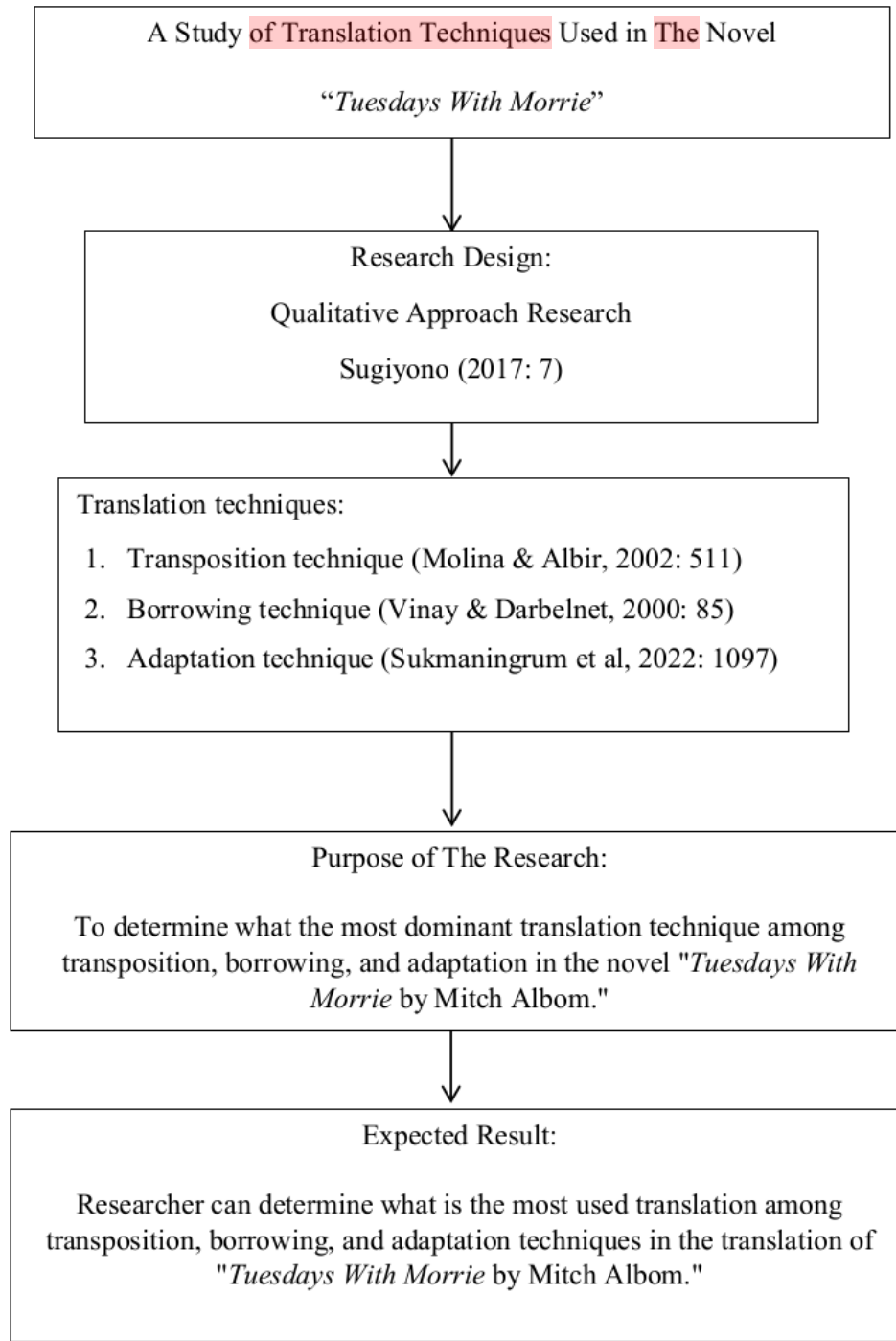
In the first research, ²⁹ *Transposition Technique in English-Indonesian Translation of Mechanical Engineering Terms*, the object of the research is the same of one of this research, that is transposition technique. However, the object of the research is different because researcher using a Novel as the subject. In the second research, ² *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, ²⁸ *Analysis of Translation Techniques on the English Teachers' Translation of English Articles*, also has the same object

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.

C. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework ¹ of this research can be seen below:



This conceptual framework outlines a qualitative research study designed to analyze ⁶ 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 ¹³ text.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research used qualitative approach. In Sugiyono (2017: 7), explains that qualitative research is characterized by its naturalistic approach, where studies are conducted in real-world conditions without researcher intervention, with the researcher serving as the primary instrument for data collection directly from the source. It yields descriptive data primarily in words or pictures rather than numbers, which are subsequently analyzed and presented for easy comprehension. This methodology prioritizes understanding processes, such as human interactions or the development of phenomena, over mere outcomes. Data analysis is performed inductively, with findings and themes emerging from repeated analysis of field data, ultimately emphasizing the deep meaning and underlying significance of observed phenomena.

This approach allows for a rich, nuanced understanding of complex social realities, providing insights that quantitative methods might miss. By immersing themselves in the research context and interpreting data through an inductive lens, qualitative researchers can uncover underlying patterns, motivations, and meanings, contributing to a more holistic and in-depth knowledge of the subject matter.

Furthermore, researcher used content analysis for this research. Hsieh & Shannon in Nicmanis (2024 : 2) explained that qualitative content analysis is a research method used to systematically analyze and interpret the content of various forms of communication, such as interview transcripts, documents, or social media posts. The goal is to identify patterns, themes, and meanings within the data without relying on numerical data. Content analysis is well-suited for novel research because it allows for a systematic and objective approach to studying literary texts.

B. Location and Time

This section has two parts, location and time. For location, the researcher will conduct research at home because the researcher having the novel at home that offers the flexibility for in-depth literary analysis, enabling spontaneous insights and detailed textual examinations without time limits. For time, the researcher will conduct research on June until July 2025.

C. Sampling Technique

The sampling technique employed in this research was purposive sampling. In Sugiyono (2017: 95-96) explains that purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations. In purposive sampling, researchers select samples based on certain criteria or objectives that are relevant to the research being conducted. Researcher chose this sampling technique because it allows for the deliberate selection of specific textual

data within the novel most relevant to the research questions. Rather than analyzing every linguistic unit, this method enables the researcher to focus on particular examples that are expected to yield rich insights into the translation techniques and phenomena under investigation. This targeted approach ensures an in-depth examination directly aligned with the study's objective of understanding translation within this specific novel.

D. Research Instrument

According to Hardani et al (2020: 116-119), in qualitative research, the researcher is the main tool for collecting information. So, the researcher needs to be well-prepared and capable before starting the research. While the researcher is key, they might also create simple tools later on to gather more information and check their observations.

Apart from the thing mentioned above, researcher also used a checklist as research instrument observe the translated texts that was logged and categorized using the checklist, ensuring consistent ⁴¹ data collection.

E. Data Collection Techniques

In this study, researcher used observation as a data collection technique. Hardani et al (2020: 125), explained that observation is making direct observations of the subject being observed to obtain accurate and valid information and data.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

Nicmanis (2024 : 6-8) explained that the steps for content analysis are:

1. Data Preparation: Gather and prepare the data for analysis. In this step, researcher needs to read the novel.
2. Coding: Break ¹⁶down the text into manageable units, such as words, phrases, or sentences.
3. Categorization: Group the words, phrases, or sentences into broader categories of translation techniques used.
4. Analysis: Interpret the themes and patterns to draw conclusions that address the research question.

DATA PRESENTATION AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

This chapter presents the research findings and data analysis. It is divided into two main sections: Data Presentation and Research Findings. The first section details the transposition, borrowing, and adaptation observed in the novel *Tuesdays with Morrie*, while the second section discusses the research findings derived from this data.

A. Data Presentation

This section details the presentation of data collected through observation and subsequent analysis of the research subject. The researcher employed a three-stage analytical process. Initially, data was observed through a thorough reading of ⁶ Mitch Albom's novel, "*Tuesdays with Morrie*," which served as the primary subject of this study. Subsequently, the identified data points from the novel were listed into checklist note. The final stage involved the systematic analysis and categorization of this data based on three distinct translation techniques: transposition, borrowing, and adaptation.

The researcher found total 88 (Eighty-eight) data related to transposition, borrowing, and adaptation translation techniques in the novel *Tuesdays with Morrie*. The data is provided in the table as follows:

Table 4.1

No.	Translation Techniques	Total
1.	Transposition	50 phrases
2.	Borrowing	33 words
3.	Adaptation	5 phrases
Total		88 data points

Based on the table, researcher conducted an analysis of the novel "Tuesdays with Morrie" to identify the translation techniques used. The study focused on three specific techniques: transposition, borrowing, and adaptation. The data, summarized in the table, reveals that out of a total of 88 identified phrases and words, transposition was the most prevalent strategy by a significant margin, accounting for 50 phrases. This technique involves a change in the grammatical categories ⁴⁷ between the source and target languages while preserving the meaning. Following this, borrowing was the second most common technique, with 33 words. Borrowing is a direct transfer of ³⁶ a word or expression from the source language into the target language. Finally, adaptation was the least-used strategy, with only 5 phrases. Adaptation is the process of replacing a cultural element from the source text with one more suitable for the target culture. The distribution of these techniques suggests a reliance on grammatical and direct word transfers over cultural substitutions in the translation of this particular novel.

1. Transposition Translation Technique

Researcher has found 50 (fifty) related phrases and further explanations are in the following table:

Table 4.2

No.	Translation Technique	Source language: 8 "Tuesdays With Morrie by Mitch Albom" 6	Target language: "Selasa Bersama Morrie oleh Mitch Albom" 22	Explanation
1.	Transposition	The last class of my old professor's life... (Page 1, line 1)	Kuliah terakhir dalam hidup sang profesor yang sudah berusia lanjut itu...	This phrase of transposition involves a change in the grammatical category.
2.	Transposition	8 ...but there were oral exams each week. (Page 1, line 7)	...tetapi setiap minggu ada ujian lisan.	This illustrates a transposition of adverbial phrases.
3.	Transposition	6 I was the student. (Page	Mahasiswa itu adalah aku.	This phrase shows a transposition in

		2, line 5)		which the sentence structure is reordered.
4.	Transposition	6 No one there knew he was a prominent doctor of sociology, (Page 5, line 19-20)	6 Tak seorang pun di sana tahu pak tua itu seorang doktor sosiologi yang sangat mumpuni,	This phrase demonstrates a transposition of an adjective phrase. This changes the grammatical structure to better suit the syntax of the target language.
5.	Transposition	They tested his blood. (Page 6, line 25-26)	Mereka memeriksa darahnya.	Here, the transposition involves changes the grammatical function of the possessive element to be part of the noun itself.
6.	Transposition	They tested his urine.	Mereka memeriksa	Here, the transposition

		(Page 6, line 26)	<u>urinnya</u> .	involves changes the grammatical function of the possessive element to be part of the noun itself.
7.	Transposition	One doctor ordered a <u>muscle biopsy</u> , (Page 7, line 1-2)	...salah seorang dokter memerintahkan <u>biopsi otot</u>	This shows a transposition in the order of the noun phrase.
8.	Transposition	... <u>patiently answering their questions</u> . (Page 7, line 27)	... <u>menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan mereka dengan sabar</u> .	This is a transposition of an adverb. This changes the grammatical form while maintaining the same meaning.
9.	Transposition	A <u>theology student</u> named Tony (Page 8, line 23-24)	Seorang <u>mahasiswa teologi</u> bernama Tony	This shows a transposition of a modifier phrase.

10.	Transposition	Often, <u>it</u> <u>begins</u> with the legs... 46 (Page 9, line 25 - page 10, line 1) 14	<u>Awalnya</u> <u>sering</u> <u>dimulai</u> dari kaki,	This is a transposition of an adverb of frequency and the overall sentence structure is also adjusted.
11.	Transposition	Most of us would be embarrassed by all this, especially at Morrie's age. (Page 11, line 17-18) 14	Kebanyakan kita akan malu dengan keadaan ini, terutama dalam <u>usia</u> <u>seperti Morrie</u>	This is a transposition of a prepositional phrase. This changes the preposition and structure to fit the Indonesian grammatical pattern.
12.	Transposition	...because Morrie had always been a wonderful listener. (Page 12, line 5-6)	karena Morrie tetap seorang <u>pendengar yang</u> <u>baik.</u>	This is a transposition of a noun phrase with an adjective.
13.	Transposition	...the most unusual part of his life was	... <u>bagian yang</u> <u>paling istimewa</u> <u>dalam hidupnya</u>	This is a transposition of a complex noun

		about to unfold. (Page 13, line 10- 11)	justru baru mulai tersingkap.	phrase. The word order and choice of words are changed to fit Indonesian grammar.
14.	Transposition	<u>My mother's brother</u> , (Page 15, line 1)	<u>Adik ibuku</u>	This shows a transposition of a possessive noun phrase. This also involves a semantic transposition, as "brother" becomes "adik," which specifically means "younger sibling."
15.	Transposition	...died of <u>pancreatic cancer</u> (Page 15, line 5)	...meninggal karena <u>kanker pankreas</u>	This shows a transposition in the order of the noun phrase.
16.	Transposition	After the funeral, <u>my life</u> changed. (Page 15, line	Sehabis pemakaman, <u>hidupku</u> berubah.	The possessive adjective "my" in "my life" is transposed into the

		23)		possessive suffix "-ku" in "hidupku."
17.	Transposition	<u>His legs</u> were dead; (Page 18, line 8-9)	<u>Kakinya</u> lumpuh total;	The possessive adjective "His" is transposed into the possessive suffix "-nya."
18.	Transposition	Inside the <u>office</u> , (Page 20, line 1)	Di <u>ruang kerja</u> ,	This is a transposition form of single noun to descriptive phrase
19.	Transposition	⁸ <u>I have never been asked this by a teacher.</u> (Page 24, line 13)	<u>Belum pernah ada guru yang mengajukan pertanyaan seperti itu kepadaku.</u>	This is a transposition of voice and word order. The entire sentence structure is reconfigured to fit the natural flow of the target language.
20.	Transposition	<u>I had not seen</u>	<u>Telah enam belas</u>	This is a

		<u>him in sixteen</u> <u>years.</u> (Page 27, line 1)	<u>tahun aku tak</u> <u>melihatnya.</u>	transposition of a verb tense and word order. The subject and verb are also reordered to fit the natural flow of the Indonesian sentence.
21.	Transposition	... <u>his thinning</u> <u>hair</u> rubbing against <u>my</u> <u>cheek.</u> (Page 27, line 24)	... <u>rambutnya</u> <u>yang</u> <u>menipis</u> menggesek <u>pipiku.</u>	This is a transposition of an adjective and a possessive noun phrase.
22.	Transposition	... <u>our</u> <u>last</u> <u>class</u> had just begun. (Page 29, line 12- 13)	... <u>kuliah terakhir</u> <u>kami</u> baru saja dimulai.	This shows a transposition of a possessive adjective phrase.
23.	Transposition	In the <u>campus</u> <u>bookstore,</u> (Page 39, line 1)	Di <u>toko buku</u> <u>kampus,</u>	This is a transposition of a noun phrase.

24.	Transposition	<i>Amazing, I <u>thought</u>.</i> (Page 51, line 6)	<i>Menakjubkan, <u>pikirku</u>.</i>	The transposition involves changes the grammatical function of the possessive element.
25.	Transposition	"So you'll come back <u>next Tuesday</u> ?" (Page 52, line 27)	"Jadi, kau akan kembali <u>Selasa depan</u> ?"	This is a transposition of a temporal adjective phrase.
26.	Transposition	<u>The newspaper situation</u> in Detroit <u>had not improved</u> . (Page 55, line 9)	<u>Situasi di penerbit suratkabarku</u> di Detroit <u>belum mengalami kemajuan</u> .	This is a transposition of a complex noun phrase and a verb.
27.	Transposition	I want to tell you about <u>my life</u> . (Page 63, line 5)	Aku ingin bercerita kepadamu tentang <u>hidupku</u> .	This shows a transposition of a possessive adjective.
28.	Transposition	<u>A meaningful</u>	<u>Hidup yang</u>	This is a

		<u>life</u> (Page 66, line 15)	<u>bermakna</u>	transposition of an adjective.
29.	Transposition	"Let's begin with <u>this idea</u> ," (Page 80, line 1)	"Coba kita mulai dengan <u>gagasan berikut</u> ,"	This is a transposition of a demonstrative adjective. The word order is reversed, and the specific demonstrative adjective is changed to one that is more appropriate for the context.
30.	Transposition	It was the <u>first week</u> in September, (90, line 1)	Waktu itu <u>pekan pertama</u> dalam bulan September,	This is a transposition of a noun phrase.
31.	Transposition	...or <u>had no children</u> . (Page 92, line 3-4)	...atau <u>tidak mempunyai anak</u> .	This is a transposition of a verb phrase.

32.	Transposition	A <u>middle-aged woman</u> , (Page 109, line 18)	Seorang <u>perempuan usia baya</u> ,	This is a transposition of a compound adjective.
33.	Transposition	"I've never had <u>another teacher</u> like you," (Page 113, line 20)	"Saya tidak pernah mempunyai <u>guru lain</u> seperti Anda,"	This example shows a transposition of a verb phrase.
34.	Transposition	"Mitch, it's funny," <u>he said</u> . (Page 115, line 18)	"Mitch, ini lucu," <u>katanya</u> .	This is a transposition of grammatical structure from a pronoun + verb to a single word suffix that conveys the same meaning.
35.	Transposition	... <u>better perspective</u> . (Page 117, line 19)	... <u>perspektif yang lebih baik</u>	This is a transposition of an adjective.
36.	Transposition	" <u>I don't mean</u>	" <u>Maksudku</u>	This is a

		<u>money</u> , Mitch. (Page 126, line 21)	<u>bukan</u> <u>uang</u> , Mitch.	transposition of a verb phrase.
37.	Transposition	They <u>will</u> <u>only</u> envy you. (Page 127, line 27)	Mereka <u>hanya</u> <u>akan</u> iri kepadamu.	This is a transposition of a verb. This shifts the grammatical function of the verb to an adjective- based construction.
38.	Transposition	I <u>had</u> <u>tried</u> calling my brother in Spain several times. (Page 130, line 14)	Aku <u>telah</u> <u>mencoba</u> menghubungi adikku di Spanyol beberapa kali.	This is a transposition of verb tense, a possessive noun phrase, and an adverbial phrase.
39.	Transposition	I am not thinking about something we said <u>last week</u> . (Page 135,	²⁴ Aku <u>tidak</u> <u>berpikir</u> <u>tentang</u> <u>sesuatu yang kita</u> <u>obrolkan</u> <u>pekan</u> <u>lalu</u> .	This is a transposition of a phrase and an adverbial clause.

		line 20-21)		
40.	Transposition	<u>They already</u> <u>have</u> <u>something</u> <u>else in mind</u> (Page 136, line 14)	⁴⁰ <u>Sudah</u> <u>ada</u> <u>sesuatu yang lain</u> <u>dalam pikiran</u> <u>mereka</u>	This is a transposition of a verb and adverbial phrase.
41.	Transposition	Charlie Schwartz was a <u>quiet man</u> (Page 138, line 10)	Charlie Schwartz adalah sosok <u>pria</u> <u>pendiam</u>	This is a transposition of an adjective.
42.	Transposition	Charlie would go for a <u>walk</u> (Page 138, line 13)	Charlie akan pergi <u>berjalan-</u> <u>jalan</u>	This is a transposition of a verb phrase.
43.	Transposition	He was a <u>small Russian</u> <u>man.</u> (Page 138, line 13- 14)	Ia <u>orang Russia</u> <u>bertubuh kecil,</u>	This is a transposition of multiple adjectives.
44.	Transposition	"Is this <u>your</u> <u>father?</u> " (Page	"Apakah ini <u>ayah</u> <u>Anda?</u> "	This is a transposition of a

		139, line 13)		possessive adjective into the more formal possessive pronoun.
45.	Transposition	Morrie <u>likes</u> <u>it, too.</u> (Page 141, line 10)	Morrie <u>juga</u> <u>menyukainya.</u>	This is a transposition of a phrase's word order.
46.	Transposition	<u>Men</u> and <u>women.</u> (Page 156, line 23)	<u>Laki-laki</u> dan <u>perempuan.</u>	This is a transposition of plural to singular change.
47.	Transposition	Morrie <u>weakly lifted</u> <u>a hand,</u> (Page 161, line 8)	Morrie <u>mengangkat</u> <u>tangannya</u> <u>dengan lemah,</u>	This is a transposition of an adverb and a phrase's word order.
48.	Transposition	For all the things <u>we</u> <u>didn't do.</u> (Page 166, line 23)	Untuk segala sesuatu yang <u>tidak kita</u> <u>kerjakan.</u>	This is a transposition of a verb phrase, with using a different verb structure to convey the meaning.
49.	Transposition	"Mitch, it was a <u>most</u>	"Mitch, itu <u>perasaan yang</u>	This is a transposition of an

		<u>incredible</u> <u>feeling.</u> (Page 172, line 26- 27)	<u>paling luarbiasa.</u>	adjective.
50.	Transposition	"He's <u>very</u> <u>weak.</u> " (Page 181, line 16)	"Ia <u>lemah</u> <u>sekali.</u> "	This is a transposition of an adverb.

2. Borrowing Translation Technique

Researcher has found 33 (thirty-three) related words and further explanations are in the following table:

Table 4.3

No.	Translation Technique	Source language: 8 "Tuesdays With Morrie by Mitch Albom" 6	Target language: "Selasa Bersama Morrie oleh Mitch Albom" 22	Category
1.	Borrowing	The last class of my old professor's life (Page 1, line 1)	Kuliah terakhir dalam hidup sang profesor yang sudah berusia lanjut itu...	Naturalized Borrowing
2.	Borrowing	...my favorite professor (Page 3, line 9)	...profesor favoritku	Naturalized Borrowing
3.	Borrowing	The music didn't matter. (Page 5, line 5)	Apa pun musik yang mengiringinya.	Naturalized Borrowing

4.	Borrowing	He developed <u>asthma</u> in his sixties. (Page 6, line 9)	la terkena <u>asma</u> ketika usianya enam puluhan.	Naturalized Borrowing
5.	Borrowing	...one doctor ordered a muscle <u>biopsy</u> . (Page 7, line 2)	...salah seorang dokter memerintahkan <u>biopsi</u> otot,	Naturalized Borrowing
6.	Borrowing	...they were opening a <u>bank</u> account. (Page 8, line 2)	...sepertinya mereka akan membuka rekening <u>bank</u> .	Pure Borrowing
7.	Borrowing	...a <u>theology</u> student named Tony (Page 8, line 23)	...seorang mahasiswa <u>teologi</u> bernama Tony	Naturalized Borrowing
8.	Borrowing	That was the end of his <u>privacy</u> . (Page 9, line 3)	Itu berarti ia tak memiliki <u>privasi</u> lagi.	Naturalized Borrowing

9.	Borrowing	14 Morrie came to the hilly Brandeis campus to teach his final college course. (Page 9, line 5)	Morrie datang tertatih-tatih ke <u>kampus</u> Brandeis University yang letaknya di puncak bukit untuk membawakan kuliahnya yang terakhir.	Naturalized Borrowing
10.	Borrowing	<u>Therapy</u> became a regular routine. (Page 11, line 2)	<u>Terapi</u> menjadi sesuatu yang biasa.	Naturalized Borrowing
11.	Borrowing	...they would treat him not with <u>sympathy</u>... (Page 12, line 3)	...<u>simpati</u> saja belum cukup...	Naturalized Borrowing
12.	Borrowing	I lost <u>contact</u> with most of the people I	aku kehilangan <u>kontak</u> dengan sebagian besar	Naturalized Borrowing

		knew in college, (Page 14, line 5)	orang yang aku kenal di universitas itu,	
13.	Borrowing	(I played the <u>piano</u>) (Page 14, line 16)	(aku bermain <u>piano</u>)	Pure Borrowing
14.	Borrowing	...died of pancreatic <u>cancer</u> at the age of forty-four. (Page 15, line 5)	...meninggal karena <u>kanker</u> pankreas dalam usia empat puluh empat tahun.	Naturalized Borrowing
15.	Borrowing	I sat on the balcony of his <u>apartment</u> . (Page 15, line 17)	kutemani pamanku duduk di balkon <u>apartemennya</u> .	Naturalized Borrowing
16.	Borrowing	I was writing sports books, doing <u>radio</u> shows, (Page 16, line 17)	aku menulis buku-buku tentang olahraga, tampil dalam acara-acara <u>radio</u> ,	Pure Borrowing
17.	Borrowing	The <u>article</u>	<u>Artikel</u> itu menarik	Naturalized

		caught the eyes of a producer... (Page 19, line 4)	perhatian seorang produser...	Borrowing
18.	Borrowing	The article caught the eyes of a <u>producer</u> ... (Page 19, line 4)	Artikel itu menarik perhatian seorang <u>produser</u> ...	Naturalized Borrowing
19.	Borrowing	...appearance had made him something of a <u>celebrity</u> ... (Page 32, line 10)	tampaknya telah menjadikannya semacam tokoh <u>selebriti</u> ...	Naturalized Borrowing
20.	Borrowing	the world's premier <u>tennis</u> competition.... (Page 41, line 2)	kompetisi <u>tenis</u> terbesar dunia	Naturalized Borrowing
21.	Borrowing	...addicted to	...kecanduan rasa	Pure

		someone else's <u>drama</u> . (Page 42, line 14)	ingin tahu tentang <u>drama</u> orang lain.	Borrowing
22.	Borrowing	...my <u>oxygen</u> ; (Page 44, line 23)	... <u>oksigenku</u> ;	Naturalized Borrowing
23.	Borrowing	His fingers worked well enough to write with a <u>pencil</u> (Page 56, line 11)	Jemarinya masih bekerja cukup baik untuk menulis dengan <u>pencil</u> ,	Naturalized Borrowing
24.	Borrowing	...that tape recorder was more than <u>nostalgia</u> . (Page 63, line 13)	...pita rekaman itu lebih dari sekadar <u>nostalgia</u> .	Pure Borrowing
25.	Borrowing	Morrie attached the long <u>plastic</u> tubing to his	Morrie akan segera memasang pipa <u>plastik</u> panjang ke hidungnya,	Naturalized Borrowing

		nose, (Page 81, line 1)		
26.	Borrowing	I glanced at the <u>photo</u> . (Page 93, line 22)	Aku menatap ke arah <u>foto</u> itu.	Naturalized Borrowing
27.	Borrowing	He dreamed of being an <u>actor</u> or a singer, (Page 95, line 13)	la bercita-cita menjadi seorang <u>aktor</u> atau penyanyi,	Naturalized Borrowing
28.	Borrowing	...had the <u>chemotherapy</u> and the radiation. (Page 96, line 12)	...harus menjalani <u>kemoterapi</u> dan radiasi.	Naturalized Borrowing
29.	Borrowing	We sat there quietly until his breathing returned to <u>normal</u> . (Page 106, line 16)	Kami duduk diam sampai napasnya <u>normal</u> kembali.	Pure Borrowing

30.	Borrowing	He would listen to <u>opera</u> sometimes at night, (Page 124, line 10)	pada malam hari ia mendengarkan <u>opera</u> dengan mata terpejam.	Pure Borrowing
31.	Borrowing	...ending with another glob into a crushed <u>tissue</u> . (Page 132, line 14)	...yang baru berakhir setelah ia berhasil meludahkan dahaknya ke dalam kertas <u>tisu</u> .	Naturalized Borrowing
32.	Borrowing	My generation seemed to struggle with the <u>commitment</u> , (Page 147, line 13)	Orang-orang yang segenerasi denganku tampaknya bermasalah dalam hal <u>komitmen</u> ,	Naturalized Borrowing
33.	Borrowing	That's what our <u>economy</u> does. (Page 154, line 16)	²⁴ Kondisi yang sama juga ciptakan oleh tata <u>ekonomi</u> kita.	Naturalized Borrowing

3. Adaptation Translation Technique

Researcher has found 5 (five) related phrases and further explanations are in the following table:

Table 4.4

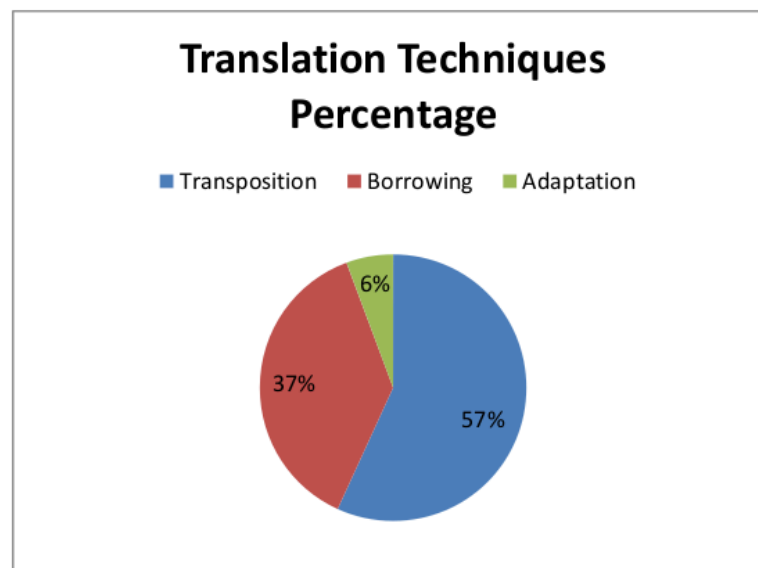
No.	Translation Technique	Source language: 8 “Tuesdays With Morrie by Mitch Albom”	Target language: “Selasa Bersama Morrie oleh Mitch Albom”	Explanation
1.	Adaptation	<u>A thousand miles away,</u> (Page 23, line 3)	<u>Seribu lima ratus kilometer</u> jauhnya dari situ,	It is a rounded metric equivalent that maintains the sense of a significant distance.
2.	Adaptation	8 ...he'd have been no more than five feet tall, (Page 48, line 7)	8 ...tingginya tidak akan lebih dari satu setengah meter,	This is a direct conversation to the metric system, which is standard in Indonesia.
3.	Adaptation	I was flying <u>seven</u> <u>hundred miles</u> to sit	Aku harus terbang sekitar <u>seribu kilometer</u> hanya untuk	It is a rounded metric conversion, maintaining the sense of a long journey.

		alongside a dying man. (Page 55, line 3-4)	menjenguk seseorang yang menjelang ajal.	
4.	Adaptation	<u>Six inches.</u> (Page 137, line 6)	<u>Lima belas sentimeter.</u>	This is a direct and rounded conversion to the metric system.
5.	Adaptation	...even though it was <u>10 A.M</u> (Page 182, line 9-10)	...jam sudah menunjukkan <u>pukul 10 pagi.</u>	In Indonesia, clock format is 24 hours a day and night. Using A.M and P.M (12- hour clock) is not common in Indonesia.

B. Research Findings

This section presents a discussion⁴⁵ based on the results of the research. The discussion is related to the novel Tuesdays with Morrie. After analyzing¹⁷ the data, a total of 88 data were found relating to transposition, borrowing, and adaptation translation techniques.

Chart 4.1



First, transposition translation technique. In translation,²⁶ 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. There were 50 (fifty) data points found on transposition technique.

Second, borrowing translation technique. It has two types, it called "Pure Borrowing" and "Naturalized Borrowing". Pure Borrowing involves taking a word or phrase from ²⁵ the source language and using it in the target text without any modification to its form or pronunciation. There were 33 (thirty-three) data points found on borrowing technique.

Third, adaptation translation technique. 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, adaptation is like finding a cultural match, not just a word-for-word match. There were 5 (five) data points found on adaptation technique.

Transposition is easy to find in novels because it is a fundamental ³⁰ technique for making translations sound natural. It involves changing the grammatical structure from the source language to the target language without altering the original meaning.

For the reasons, since grammatical structures vary significantly between languages, especially in a long text like a novel, a translator frequently needs to use transposition to produce a smooth, readable text that adheres to the grammatical rules of ¹⁷ the target language. For example, a noun in the source text might be translated as a verb or an adjective in the target text to achieve a more idiomatic expression.

Second most found, borrowing as a translation technique is quite easy to find because there are many words in English that are directly

translated into Indonesian, considering that Indonesian vocabulary is still in the development stage and there are still many words that are absorbed from the languages of ethnic groups in Indonesia.

The primary goal of a literary translator is to be faithful to the author's original text, including its unique style and cultural context. Adaptation, by definition, involves significant changes to make the content more familiar to the target audience. This can mean altering characters, plot points, or setting to fit a different culture, which is a major departure from a standard translation.

Regarding to the research question of most dominant technique use between transposition, borrowing, and adaptation, researcher found out that the answer is belong to transposition technique, with total of 50 (fifty) identified data points.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This study analyzed the translation techniques used in the Mitch Albom's *Tuesdays with Morrie*, focusing on transposition, borrowing, and adaptation. Out of 88 identified data points, transposition was the most dominant technique, accounting for 50 phrases (57%). This method is essential for making translations sound natural because it adjusts the grammatical structure of the source language to fit the target language without changing the original meaning.

Transposition is particularly necessary in novels due to the significant structural differences between English and Indonesian. By frequently adjusting these structures, the translator ensures that the text maintains a readable and idiomatic flow. Borrowing was the second most common technique, with 33 words (37%). This frequency reflects the ongoing development of the Indonesian language, which continues to adopt many English words directly into its daily vocabulary.

In contrast, adaptation was the least-used technique, appearing only 5 times (6%). Adaptation involves modifying cultural elements to make them more relatable to the target audience; however, this was avoided to stay faithful to the author's original style and cultural context. Ultimately,

the research concludes that transposition is the primary technique used to balance linguistic accuracy with natural readability.

B. Suggestion

This research provides a foundational understanding of the translation techniques, specifically transposition, borrowing, and adaptation, used in the novel *Tuesdays With Morrie*. Building upon these findings, it is recommend that future research continue to investigate these and other translation techniques across a wider array of literary works and genres. Such studies could compare different authors' styles or analyze a larger corpus of texts to further enrich ³⁸ the field of translation studies, thereby contributing to the development of more robust translation theories and providing practical insight that can help improve translation quality.

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