STRATEGIES IN THE TRANSLATION OF AN ENGLISH NOVEL THEY DO IT WITH MIRRORS: SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC APPROACHES

Veronica Cinthya Tamara[1], Evert H. Hilman[2], Ahmad Mustolih[3]

Universitas Nasional
[1] vctamara@gmail.com, [2] evhilman@yahoo.com, [3] mustolihahmad@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is aimed to find out and analyze the theories used to translate an English novel 'They Do It with Mirrors' into Indonesian. The method used here is descriptive qualitative. The procedure of the research were reading both versions of the novel (English and Indonesian), marking the problems, collecting the problems, and analyzing the data focusing on Chesterman's translation strategies with other supportive theories. This research shows that the most commonly used strategies are cohesion change, unit shift, and transposition. Cohesion change and unit shift can occur from phrase to words or vice versa, but transposition only occurs from word to word.

Keywords: Translation Strategy, Unit Shift, Cohesion Change, Transposition

INTRODUCTION

A translation is important to translate a literary work from one language (source language/SL) to another language (target language/TL). It happens to make people all over the world to understand a work from overseas. There are some strategies, methods and theories that are used to translate a text. Moreover, a translator must understand the forms of both languages and also master the vocabularies from both languages. Translating a work is not only to translate between the source language (SL) to target language (TL), but the translator has to choose the suitable words to deliver the meaning of the work. To translate a work, a translator has to translate from word to word, and turn it into a whole sentence by choosing good words and make it readable. Other than that, a translator also has to understand the form of both languages. Translation itself means "…a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language into their equivalents into another language. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language into the target language." (Foster, 1958:1). According to Catford, translation is "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)." (1965:20) From the explanations above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of rendering one language from a source language into a target language without changing the message. Strategies and techniques are needed to translate a text, to make both the source language and target language equivalent.

This research aims to find out strategies that are used to translate an English novel by Agatha Christie 'They Do It with Mirrors' and its Indonesian translation 'Muslihat dengan Cermin'. Furthermore, this research will also find out the speech act used in this novel. This research used Chesterman's translation strategies as the main theory. In addition, to support the main theory, other theories from Catford, Newmark, Mona Baker, Halliday & Hassan, Yule, and

Searle are used. The writer decided to use Chesterman's strategies to analyze this novel because Chesterman has clear and understandable explanations, so it will make the research becomes complete.

According to Chesterman (2016), translation strategy is divided into three: Syntactic, Semantic, and Pragmatic. Syntactic strategies contain of literal translation, loan, calque, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift, and scheme change. Semantic strategies contain of synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change, and other semantic changes. Pragmatic strategies contain of cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, partial translation, visibility change, transediting, and other pragmatic changes. This research will focuses on Chesterman's Semantic and Syntactic strategies. The writer choose three most common strategies used to translating an English novel 'They Do It Mirrors', those are cohesion change, unit shift, and transposition. Meanwhile the most common semantic strategies used are synonymy, abstraction change, and distribution change.

Chesterman defines cohesion change as "…something that affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds." (2016:95). It means that cohesion change affects the structural change of the text. Another strategy is unit shift, which is also a term from Catford (1965). Chesterman explained "a unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT." (2016:93). The units here can be morpheme, word phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph. It means that unit shift is used when there is a change of unit, for example a phrase is translated into a word. The last theory that used in this research is transposition. Chesterman borrowed this term from Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). Chesterman describes transposition as "…any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb." (2016:93). From that explanation, we can conclude that transposition happens when the word in the source text is translated into another word class in the targeted text.

For the semantic strategies, three main strategies used are synonymy, abstraction change, and distribution change. Chesterman explained synonymy as "this strategy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it." (2016:99) which means synonymy applied by choosing the other meaning of the source text. It is used to avoid repetition or to adjust the text with the context. Next is abstraction change, which means "a different selection of abstraction level may either move from abstract to more concrete or from concrete to more abstract." (Chesterman, 2016:100). The translator can choose between the wider meaning, or the more explicit meaning. The next semantic strategy used in this research is distribution change. According to Chesterman, distribution change is "…a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)." (2016:100) It can occurs when the source text is expanded or compressed into more or less words in the targeted text.

As mentioned above, the source of data in this research are an English novel 'They Do It with Mirrors' and the translated version 'Muslihat dengan Cermin' by Agatha Christie. The writer chose those two novels because between the English and Indonesian version has so many differences in structure and actual meaning, and it is interesting to translate the theories that are used to translate this novel. Besides, Agatha Christie is an English writer who is famous of her

criminal fictions. Since English and Indonesian have so many differences in structure and grammatical, there are also many shifts happened.

The similar related research is The Analysis of Unit Shift in "The Research of Translation with Commentary: English into Indonesian" written by Fika Agistiawati. Her research also used Chesterman's translation strategy. It finds out the unit shift on an English novel Counting by 7s by using introspective and retrospective method. The weakness of this research is that it only focuses on the syntactic strategies.

There is another related research titled "An Analysis of Translation Strategies Found in English-Bahasa Indonesia Short Story Some Words with a Mummy" written by Annisa Nurjannah Adnin (2014). The writer applied Chesterman's strategy and using qualitative approaches. This research finds out that there are 46 sentences that used translation strategy, 9 sentences using syntactic strategy, 25 sentences using semantic strategy, and 11 sentences using pragmatic strategy. The weakness of this research is that the writer only applied Chesterman's strategies without similar theories as the supporting theories. Analyzing a data from more perspectives will give wider information for the reader. It will help the reader to compare between one theory and another.

METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. Glass & Hopkins (1984) explains that "descriptive research involves gathering data that describe events and then organized, tabulates, depicts, and describe the data collection." In the process of conducting this research, the writer has done some steps. First, the writer read the source text which is an English novel They Do It with Mirror. Second, the writer read the translation version of the novel, titled Muslihat dengan Cermin. Third, the writer collected the data by marking the words, phrases, and sentences that will be analyzed. Fourth, the writer selected the most difficult problems to be analyzed. Fifth, the writer analyzed the chosen data based on Chesterman's translation strategies. After the data were collected, the writer divided the data into source language (SL) and target language (TL). Next, the writer chose the right theories to be applied on the chosen data. Then the writer explained translation theories from Chesterman. The last, the writer elaborate the applied theories on the source and target language. To complete the research, the writer applied other related theories from Catford, Newmark, Halliday and Hasan, Vinay and Darbelnet, Searle, and Yule.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

From 100 data in a 101 pages novel, the writer finds 8 syntactic strategies used, those are: 44 Cohesion Change, 10 Unit Shift, 16 Transposition, 3 Loan/calque, 3 Literal Translation, 15 Phrase Structure Change, 5 Clause Structure Change, 4 Sentence Structure Change. For the semantic strategies, the writer finds 7 strategies used to translate this novel, consist of: 19 Synonymy, 6 Antonymy, 51 Distribution Change, 3 Trope Change, 8 Emphasis Change, 4 Hyponymy, and 9 Abstraction Change. However, among 8 syntactic strategies and 7 semantic strategies, only 3 syntactic strategies and 3 semantic strategies were discussed in the data analysis.

Data 1

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text

| 012/06/13 | 'I don't like **the mad ones** so much…' | 034/01/01 | "*Saya tidak terlalu suka **yang aneh-aneh**…*" |

The phrase "...**the mad ones**..." (article+adjective+noun) is translated into a phrase "...***yang aneh-aneh**…*" (article+adjective) by using **Cohesion Change**, a Syntactic Strategy by Chesterman (2016). He explained that "A cohesion change is something that affects intra-textual reference, … repetition, ..." (p.95). Adj. 3. '**mad**' according to KII by John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily (2014, p.459) means '***gila***' and it is synonymous with '**abnormal**' a., based on TBI (2008:172). According to TBI (2008:2), the word '**abnormal**' is synonymous with a. '***aneh***'. The word '***aneh-aneh***' in the TL is adapted from Indonesian grammatical form. It is called *Adjektiva Bentuk Berulang*. Repetitive adjective predicates signify … intensity. Further, according to TBBBI by Hasan Alwi et.al (1998, p.197), "*Predikat adjektival yang berbentuk ulang menandakan ... keintensifan.*" Here, the word '**the**' from the SL is translated into '***yang***', and they are both articles. Based on TBBBI by Hasan Alwi (1998, p.313), it is named *Artikula yang Menominalkan*, "*Sebagai artikula, yang membentuk frasa nominal dari verba, adjektiva, atau kelas kata lain, yang bersifat takrif atau definit.*"

Semantically, the concrete phrase "…**the mad ones**…" in the SL is translated into an abstract phrase "…***yang aneh-aneh**…*" in the TL using **Abstraction Change** by Chesterman (2016) who stated "…or from concrete to more abstract." (p.100). In addition, the translation of the phrase "…***yang aneh-aneh**…*" in the TL sounds natural and it anaphorically refers to the previous line "It's the violent ones I like best,.." (pg.12). Further, Mark Foley & Diane Hall (2003) explained "Referring back in a text to a previously mentioned item is known as 'anaphoric reference'". (p.328). In addition, the translation concept in the SL is lexically synonymous with the TL in which according to Baker's taxonomy, the strategy used here is called **I Translation by paraphrase using a related word** "… the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, …" (Baker, 2011, p.36).

The utterance "…**the mad ones**…" in a complete sentence "I don't like **the mad ones**…" translated into "*Saya tidak...suka **yang aneh-aneh**…*" represents **representative** of **direct illocutionary speech act** as the speaker utters an opinion. As Yule (1996) wrote "Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not." (p.53)

Data 2

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
012/05/12	Miss Marple considered **this** thoughtfully.	033/06/28	Miss Marple mempertimbangkan ***informasi tersebut*** dengan serius.

The word "…**this**…" from the SL is translated into "…***informasi tersebut**…*". This is translated by using **Cohesion change**, Chesterman's Syntactic strategy. Chesterman (2016) explained "a cohesion change is something that affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds." (p.95). There is no similarity in meaning or word-classes. An intra-textual reference happened here. The translator refers '**this**' as '***informasi***' by looking at the context and making the targeted language sounds more explicit. The word "…**this**…" on the targeted language anaphorically refers to the previous line "But the young criminals are fun, some of them. One showed me how to open locks with a bit of wire and one taught me how to knock people out." (p.12). As Mark Foley & Diane Hall (2003) explained "Referring back in a text to a previously mentioned item is known as 'anaphoric reference'". (p.328). Moreover, this data is translated by using **Cohesion and**

discourse structure, from Halliday & Hassan (1976). According to Halliday & Hassan, "cohesion refers to the range of possibilities that exist for linking something with what has gone before." (p.10). It means that cohesion has a connection with the previous text and also the meaning of the text. Halliday & Hassan also add "discourse structure is, as the name implies, a type of structure; the term is used to refer to the structure or some postulated unit higher than the sentence, for example the paragraph, or some larger entity such as episode or topic unit." (p.). In this data, the word "…**this**…" is translated into "…***informasi tersebut***…" which is linked into the previous sentence; "But the young criminals are fun, some of them. One showed me how to open locks with a bit of wire and one taught me how to knock people out." (p.12).

Abstraction change, a semantic strategy from Chesterman found in this data. It means "a different selection of abstraction level may either move from abstract to more concrete or from concrete to more abstract." (Chesterman, 2016, p.100). In this data, the word "…***informasi***…" from the targeted language is more concrete than the word "…**this**…" from the source language.

The word "…**this**…" in a full sentence "Miss Marple considered **this** thoughtfully." (p.12), which is translated into *'Miss Marple mempertimbangkan **informasi** tersebut dengan serius.'* (p.33). In this sentence, the speaker utters a statement. It contains **Assertives**, an **illocutionary speech act** from Searle. Searle (1979) stated "The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition." (p.12).

Data 3

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
032/08/17	And it should be so, for **she is a very dear and lovely person**.	082/07/15	*Itu sudah pasti. Sebab **dia sangat manis dan memesona**.*

The clause "…**she is a very dear and lovely person**." is translated into "…***dia sangat manis dan memesona***." Syntactically, it is translated using **Cohesion change.** Chesterman (2016) defined it as "…something that affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis,…" (p.95) Ellipsis itself means "…nonexpression of a word or phrase that is, nevertheless, expected to occupy a place in the syntactic structure of a sentence." (McShane, 2005, p.3) The explicit SL "…**she is a very dear and lovely person**." is translated implicitly into the TL "…***dia sangat manis dan memesona.***" As the supporting theory, this data is translated by using **Cohesion and linguistic context** by Halliday and Hasan. It means "…which the presupposed element is verbally explicit and is found the immediately preceding sentence." (1976, p.14) The word "…**person**" in a sentence "…**she is a very dear and lovely person**." is describing '**she**'. The translator translated it into "…***dia sangat manis dan memesona***.", which means the word '**person**' in the end of the sentence is removed.

It is also translated using **Distribution change,** Chesterman's semantic strategy. This strategy means "…a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)." (Chesterman, 2016, p.100) The clause "…**she is a very dear and lovely person**." formed by eight words, and it is translated into "…***dia sangat manis dan memesona***." which is formed by five words. Further, **Reductions** from Nida & Taber also appears here. They explained "there are quite naturally some expressions which are reduced in the process of transfer from one language to another." (Nida & Taber, 1982, p.168).

The sentence "And it should be so, for **she is a very dear and lovely person**." is an opinion of the speaker. It means that this data shows **Representatives** from **direct illocutionary speech act**. It means "those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not." (Yule, 1996, p.53)

Data 4

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
018/02/03	Lewis Serrocold was a short man, but **he had a strong personality.**	044/02/04	*Lewis Serrocold seorang pria pendek yang penampilannya tidak begitu meyakinkan, tapi **kepribadiannya sangat menonjol**.*

The sentence "…**he had a strong personality.**" on the SL is translated into "*...kepribadiannya sangat menonjol*". It is translated using a syntactic strategy, **Cohesion change**. Chesterman (2016) explained "…something that affects intra-textual reference… substitution …" (p.94) According to Halliday & Hassan (1976), substitution means "…the replacement of one item by another…" (p.88). Substitution occurs here because there is a replacement between subject on the sentence "…**he had a strong personality**." and "…*kepribadiannya sangat menonjol*."

This data is also translated using **Distribution change**, a semantic strategy. it means "…a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)." (Chesterman, 2016, p.100). A compression happened here, because the sentence "…**he had a strong personality**." on the SL is formed by five words and it is translated into three words "…*kepribadiannya sangat menonjol*." on the TL. According to Nida & Taber (1982), it is called **Reductions**, meaning "…some expressions which are reduced in the process of transfer from one language to another." (p.168).

The sentence '…**he had a strong personality**.' is a statement. **Representatives, a direct illocutionary speech act** is found here. According to Yule (1996), it means "…speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not." (p.53).

Data 5

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
014/05/18	'This is **very an unorganized** household. …	037/09/26	"Ini rumah *gila*…

The phrase "…**very an unorganized**…" from the SL has a negative form and it is translated into a word in a positive form, "…*gila*…". Syntactically, this data is translated by using **Unit shift** by Chesterman. Chesterman (2016) explained "a unit-shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT." (p.93). There is a structure change here, from a phrase into a word. According to Chesterman (2016), "the units are: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph." (p.93). It is also translated by using a theory from Catford, **Unit-shift**. Catford (1965) stated that "by unit-shift we mean changes of rank – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL." (p.79). In this data, a phrase "…**very an unorganized**…" translated into a word "…*gila*…".

Another theory is **Distribution change**, a semantic strategy from Chesterman. "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer

items (compression)." (Chesterman, 2016, p.100). Here, the translator translated "…**very an unorganized**…" into "…*gila*…" which change the components from three words into one word. It means that a compression happened here. Similar theory comes from Nida & Taber, **Reductions**. It is explained that "There are quite naturally some expressions which are reduced in the process of transfer from one language to another." (Nida & Taber, 1982, p.168). The phrase "…**very an unorganized**…" contains three words and it is translated into a word "…*gila*…" which means a reduction happened here.

Linguistically, **Assertives** of **illocutionary speech act** found in this data. The phrase "…**very an unorganized**…" from a complete sentence "This is **very an unorganized** household", which is translated into "*Ini rumah gila*…" is a statement. **Assertives** itself means "The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition." (Searle, 1979, p.12).

Data 6

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
021/06/14	"Oh yes, she did. It was done on purpose – to **make a fool** of me."	050/06/02	"Dia memang bermaksud begitu. Dia sengaja…*mempermalukan* saya."

The phrase "…**make a fool**…" from the SL is translated into a word "…*mempermalukan*…". Syntactically, this is translated using **Unit shift** from Chesterman. Chesterman (2016) explained, "a unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT…" (p.93). In this case, the unit from the SL is a phrase and it turns into a word when it is translated. As Chesterman (2016) said "the units are: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph." (p.93). Catford has the same theory, **Unit-shift**. It means "…changes of rank – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL." (Catford, 1965, p.79). As explained previously, the unit from the SL is a phrase "…**make a fool**…" and it is translated into a word "…*mempermalukan*…".

Another theory is **Distribution change**, a semantic strategy from Chesterman. "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)." (Chesterman, 2016, p.99). A compression happened here. The phrase "…**make a fool**…" contains of three words and it is compressed into one word "…*mempermalukan*...". Nida & Taber also have the similar theory called **Reductions.** It means "there are quite naturally some expressions which are reduced in the process of transfer from one language to another." (Nida & Taber, 1982, p.168).

The phrase "…**make a fool**…" from a complete sentence "Oh yes, she did. It was done on purpose – to **make a fool** of me." translated into "*Dia memang bermaksud begitu. Dia sengaja…mempermalukan saya.*" **Assertives** of **illocutionary speech act** happened here. The phrase "…**make a fool**…" is a statement. As Searle (1979) explained "The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degree) to something's being the case, to the truth of expressed proposition." (p.12).

Data 7

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
022/05/15	His face **became troubled.**	056/07/28	*Wajah Edgar menggelap.*

The phrase "…**became troubled**…" is translated into a word "…*menggelap*…". **Unit shift**, Chesterman's syntactic strategy found here, which means "a unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT." As Chesterman explained, the units are "morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph." (2016:93). In this data, the unit on the SL is a phrase and it is translated into a word. (Chesterman, 2016, p.93). The same term comes from Catford with the same name, **Unit-shift**. According to Catford (1965), it means "…changes of rank – that is, departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL." (p.79). This data shows a change of unit, from phrase into verb.

Next, it is translated by using **Distribution change**, a semantic strategy from Chesterman. It means "this is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)." (Chesterman, 2016, p.99). The translator choose to translate the phrase "…**became troubled**…" into a word "…*menggelap*…". A compression happened because the phrase on the SL contains two words then it is translated into one word.

The phrase "…**became troubled**…" in a complete sentence "His face **became troubled**." which is translated into "*Wajah Edgar menggelap*.", is a statement. **Assertive** of **illocutionary speech act** used in this data. According to Searle (1979) "the point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degree) to something's being the case, to the truth of expressed proposition." (p.12).

Data 8

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
059/01/06	"…**the police are in charge**…"	137/01/02	"… *para polisi itulah yang berkuasa di sini,*…"

The sentence "…**the police are in charge**…" is translated into a clause "...*para polisi itulah yang berkuasa di sini,*..." It is translated using a syntactic strategy from Chesterman, **Unit shift**. Unit shift means "…a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT." (Chesterman, 2016, p.93). Unit shift happened in this data because there is a change of unit, from sentence into a clause. The same term comes from Catford, **Unit-shift.** Catford (1965) defined unit shift as "…the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL." (p.79)

Distribution change occurs in this data as the semantic strategy, because a compression happened here. According to Chesterman (2016), this strategy is "…a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression). (p.99) The sentence which consists of nine words "…**the police are in charge**…" is translated into another sentence which has eleven words "…*para polisi itulah yang berkuasa di sini,*...". It means that there is a compression. For the next theory, **Expansions** from Nida & Taber appears here. They explained "most common expansions required by the syntactic structure of the receptor languages,…(b) identification of objects or events with abstracts…" (Nida & Taber, 1982, p.166)

The sentence "...**the police are in charge**,…" which is translated into "**…*para polisi itulah yang berkuasa di sini*…**" is a statement. Then, **Representatives,** a **direct illocutionary speech act** used here. Yule (1996) defined it as "…speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not." (p.53).

Data 9

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
011/09/23	There was a thoughtless **cruelty** in Gina's laugh.	032/02/03	*Terasa ada kesan **jahat** pada tawa Gina yang terdengar menghina.*

The word "…**cruelty**…" from the SL means *n 'kekejaman'* (KII, 2014, p.198)*,* and it is translated into "…*jahat*…" on the TL which is an adjective (KBBI, 2008, p.607). It is translated using a syntactic strategy from Chesterman, **Transposition**. Chesterman (2016) explained transposition as "…any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb." (p.93) The word "…*jahat*…" is synonymous with '*kejam*' which is the basic word of '*kekejaman*' (TBI, 2008, p.210). Transposition used here because the word class of the word "…**cruelty**…" is a noun, and it is translated into another word class on the TL *a* "…*jahat*…". Vinay and Darbelnet also has the same theory with the same name. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) defined **Transposition** as "The method called transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message." (p.36). This data is also translated using **Class-shift** from Catford. It means "class-shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item." (Catford, 1964, p.78)

Semantically, this data is translated using **Synonymy**, another theory from Chetsterman. According to Chesterman (2016), "this strategy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition." (p.99). It used synonymy because the word "…**cruelty**…" on the TL is translated into "…*jahat*…" which is synonymous with the word '*kejam*' (TBI, 2008, p.210). Further, this data also applied Newmark's translation method, **Synonymy.** Newmark (1988) explained synonymy as "…a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist." (p.84)

The word "…**cruelty**…" from a complete sentence 'There was a thoughtless **cruelty** in Gina's laugh', which is translated into "*Terasa ada kesan **jahat** pada tawa Gina yang terdengar menghina"* is a statement. It means **Representatives** of **direct illocutionary speech act** applied here. Yule (1996) explained "those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not." (p.53).

Data 10

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
014/02/08	"She said **fiercely**, 'It's so bad of you, Carrie Louise, to stay out so late…"	037/04/12	"Ia berkata ***galak***, "Kau sungguh-sungguh gila, Cara, keluar sore-sore begini…"

The word "…**fiercely**…" means *adv* '*dengan ganas*' (KII, 2014, p.299), it is translated into "…***galak***…" on the TL. According to TBI (2008), "…***galak***…" is an adjective and it is synonymous with '***dengan ganas***' (p.156). Syntactically, it is translated with **Transposition**. Transposition means "…any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb."

(Chesterman, 2016, p.93) **Transposition** is also a term from Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), meaning "…transposition consists of replacing one class of words by another without changing the meaning of the message." (p.94) Catford (1965) also has a similar theory called **Class-shifts** which occurs when "the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item." (p.78)

For the semantic strategy, this data is translated using **Synonymy**, means that "this strategy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition." (Chesterman, 2016, p.99) This strategy used in this data because the word "…**fiercely**…" which means '***dengan ganas***' (KII, 2014, p.299) is synonymous with "…***galak***…" on the TL (TBI, 2008, p.156). Newmark has the same translation procedure with the same name, **Synonymy**. Newmark (1988) explained "I use the word 'synonym' in the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist." (p.84)

The word "…**fiercely**…" from the complete sentence 'She said **fiercely**, 'It's so bad of you, Carrie Louise, to stay out so late…' contains **Representatives** from **direct illocutionary speech act**, by Yule. It is explained that "representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not." (Yule, 1996, p.53) Representative used here because the sentence "She said **fiercely**, 'It's so bad of you, Carrie Louise, to stay out so late…" is a statement from the speaker.

Data 11

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
040/13/26	"He said it with a little show of **anger**."	098/05/10	"Ia berkata dengan sedikit *tersinggung*."

The word "…**anger**" is a noun means '*kegusaran*' (KII, 2014:36). It is translated into a word *v* "…***tersinggung***". It is translated using **Transposition**, a syntactic strategy from Chesterman. The word "…***tersinggung***" is synonymous with '***gusar***' (TBI, 2008:461) which is the basic word of '***kegusaran***' (KBBI, 2008, p.509). There is a change of word class in this data, which means transposition occurs here. According to Chesterman (2016), transposition means "…any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb." (p.93) For the supporting theory, **Class-shift** by Catford also occurs here. Catford (1965) explained "Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item." (p.78).

Synonymy applied in this data. Chesteman (2016) said "this strategy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition." (p.99). The word '…**anger**' is translated into "…***tersinggung***" on the TL, which synonymous with the word '***kegusaran***' (TBI, 2008, p.461), that is formed from a basic word '***gusar***' (KBBI, 2008, p.509). Newmark also has the same theory with the same name, **Synonymy**. According to Newmark (1988), synonymy means "…a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist." (p.84)

Representatives, a **direct illocutionary speech act** performed here. Yule (1996) described it as "those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not." (p.53) The word "…**anger**" from a complete sentence "He said it with a little show of **anger**.", which is translated into "*Ia berkata dengan sedikit **tersinggung***." is a statement, which means that this speech act is used.

Data 12

P./Para./L	Source Text	P./Para./L	Target Text
061/01/01	"Miss Marple looked **horrified**."	141/03/08	*"Miss Marple tampak **ngeri**."*

The word "…**horrified**" on the SL is translated into "…*ngeri*" on the TL. According to KII by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily (2014), "…**horrified**" means *vt 'menakutkan'* (p.379), which is formed from a basic word '*takut*'. The word '*takut*' is synonymous with "…*ngeri*" (TBI, 2008, p.486). A **Transposition** happened here. Chesterman (2016) explained transposition as "…any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb." (p.93) It happened because there is a change of word-classes, from verb "…**horrified**" into an adjective "…*ngeri*" Furthermore, it is translated using **Class-shift**, a theory from Catford. It means "Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item." (Catford, 1964, p.78).

Semantically, it is translated using **Synonymy**. According to Chesterman (2016), "this strategy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition." (p.99). In this data, the word "…**horrified**" actually means '*menakutkan*', but the translator translated it into "…*ngeri*", which is the synonym of '*takut*' (TBI, 2008, p.486). A same theory comes from Newmark. Newmark (1988) defined **Synonymy** as "…a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist." (1988, p.84)

The word "…**horrified**" from a complete sentence "Miss Marple looked **horrified**.", which is translated into "*Miss Marple tampak **ngeri**.*" is a statement. The linguistic aspect that occurs here is **Representatives,** a **direct illocutionary speech act.** Representative means "those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not." (Yule, 1996, p.53)

CONCLUSION

This research is analyzing the translation strategies used to translate an English novel They Do It with Mirrors, by focusing on the syntactic and semantic approaches. The writer analyzed the data using Chesterman's strategies: cohesion change (syntactic strategy), unit shift (syntactic strategy), transposition (syntactic strategy), abstraction change (semantic strategy), distribution change (semantic strategy), and synonymy (semantic strategy). In this research, the writer combines both syntactic and semantic strategies with supporting theories that have similarities. The supporting theories used are translation by paraphrase using a related word from Mona Baker, cohesion and discourse structure from Halliday and Hasan, reduction from Vinay and Darbelnet, unit shift from Catford, class-shift from Catford, and Synonymy from Newmark. Moreover, Speech Act is also used as the linguistic approach.

Unit shift, cohesion change, and transposition are the most commonly problem that the translator encounter during the translation process. Unit shift occurs because the translator changing the original form of the source text into a new form which has to follow the target language's grammatical form and structure. Meanwhile, cohesion change occurs because the constructions of the source text are different. Ellipsis, substitution, repetition and other things related with the structural changes. Transposition occurs because some of the word classes between English and Indonesian are different. It is concluded that unit shift, cohesion change, and transposition are the most commonly found in an English novel They Do It with Mirrors.

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