# TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN AN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF NOVEL SEE ME BY NICHOLAS SPARK

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## ABSTRACT

This research is about an annotated translation which belongs to the area of translation with commentary. The problems of this research are: (1) the difficulties encountered by the researcher (as a translator) during the process of translation, and (2) the difficulties solved during the process of translation. The purposes of this research are: (1) to attain factual information concerning the problems faced by the researcher (as a translator) in translating the source text, and (2) to find out the plausible solutions of those difficulties referring to the principles of translation, the translation strategies, the theories of translation and the theories of both Indonesian and English languages. Introspective and retrospective are used as the methods of the research. The result of this research showed that from the 223 data collected, the researcher purposefully has chosen 25 data to be analyzed. The results of the analysis revealed that out of 223 data, the 25 analyzed data are literal (2 data), loan (2 data), calque (2 data), paraphrase: idiom (2 data) and phrasal verb (2 data), cohesion change (1 datum), unit shift (2 data), distribution change: expansion (2 data) and compression (2 data), explicitness change: implicit-explicit (2 data), transposition (2 data), cultural filtering: naturalization (1 datum) and adaptation (1 datum), and information change (2 data). The finding of this research is that not all of the thirty translation strategies and the six principles of translation are employed because there are only twenty-five data analyzed..

**Keywords**: Annotated Translation, Introspective, Retrospective, Novel.

## 1.    INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process of transferring meaning which is done by a person who acts as a translator to people by giving information from source language to target language. Translation can help either written or oral communication while every country has its own language. Hatim & Munday (2004:3) defined a translation as the way of taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT)". This definition relates to what Newmark (2001:5) said that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one languange by the same message and/or statement in another language.

As a written communication, translation can help people to understand the meaning of the text. A novel is one of the examples. Some people like to read novel. However, different languages make some readers difficult in reading the novels. Recently, some translators have helped reader from different countries read the novels enjoyably. The process of transferring the language in the novels needs the ability of translating the meaning and context of the text. It must relate to what the writer means. Therefore sometimes, a translator must be careful in doing a translation.

There are some ways to do a good translation. In this case, a translator uses some strategies which are explained by Andrew Chesterman. According to Chesterman (2000: 87-116) translation strategies are categorized into three parts. The first one is syntactic strategies which contain of literal translation, loan and calque, transposition (word class change), unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift, and scheme change. The second one is semantic strategies which contain of synonymy, antonym, hyponym, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change, and other semantic changes. And the third one is pragmatic strategies which contain of cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change,

interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, and other pragmatic changes. Those strategies can help researchers to do translation analysis or an annotated translation.

An annotated translation itself consists of the translation and its commentary. The research of annotated translation has been frequently done by some researcher. The researchers mostly encountered problems in translating sentences, clauses, phrases, words, and idioms (Wibowo, 2019; Ardhini, 2017). However, several aspects such as lexical items, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context can also influence the translation itself. Basically, each research has its own specification in translation analysis. Nevertheless, this research will focus on the translation and its commentary of novel See Me by Nicholas Spark using the translation strategies from Chesterman. The reason of choosing this novel is because this novel has not been translated in Indonesian yet. It is written in English and published in 2015. The text contains some words, phrases, and clauses which have a fairy high level of difficulty in translation into target language, Indonesian. In this research, the researcher (as a translator) wants to find out the difficulties faced by the researcher during the process of translation. The area of this research is annotated translation which belongs to the text analysis and translation. The problems encountered will then be analyzed and given plausible reasons for their solution. The translation from English into Indonesian is elected due to the researcher's (as a translator) familiarity to the Indonesian language..

## 2.    METHODS

This research is a qualitative research by using introspective and retrospective method in doing a translation with a commentary. In introspective method, the researcher reflects her own thoughts to look for the equivalence of the source text by asking herself about in which part the researcher has difficulties and What the best translation for the word/phrase/idiom/clause/sentence in line with the context is. The questions also include the difficulties syntactical, semantic, pragmatical, or stylistic features and the reasons of the researcher translates as such.

Retrospective method covers how the researcher traces back the theories of translation she has studied in order to be able to find the equivalents of the source text. The questions that come up in this way are about which translation strategythe researcher/translator use in translating a particularproblem/difficulty, which theory of translation has supported the researcher/translator in translating a particular problem/difficulty, which language structural rules the researcher/translator use in translating, and whether the result conveyes the intended meaning of the source text correctly.

The object used to be translated in this research is a novel entitled See Me by Nicholas Spark. The novel is translated from English into Indonesian. The novel entitled See Me by Nicholas Sparks published in New York by Grand Central Publishing in 2015 is chosen to be translated because Bookreporter.com says that "Powerful proof that Nicholas Sparks is a masterful story teller who remains at the top of his game." (Sparks, 2015. See Me, p.i) BarnesandNoble.com also says that "This deeply emotional book once again proves that Sparks understands human nature and relationships as well as anyone writing today." (Spark, 2015. See Me, p.i).

The translation strategies are taken from and adapted from Chesterman, 2000, pp. 87-116. There are three categories of translation strategies. The first one is syntactic strategies which contain of literal translation, loan and calque, transposition (word class change), unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift, and scheme change. The second one is semantic strategies which contain of synonymy, antonym, hyponym, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change, and other semantic changes. And the third one is pragmatic strategies which contain of cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, and other pragmatic changes..

## 3.    RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Translating English into Indonesian is not easy when the translator doesn't know the strategies. This activity also hones language skill and knowledge in culture. See Me is a novel which contains either formal or daily English. Some words are difficult to translate in Indonesian considering to the different culture between English and Indonesian. It is common in language translation. However, every text has different level of difficulty. The difficulties in translating this novel can be among others in the aspect of language such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences. Beside that, the difficulties can be idioms, collocations, cultural context, and situational context.

The result of the research is synthesized as follows. Of the 223 data found during the process of translation, the researcher/translator has analyzed 25 data which are the most difficult problems. The translation strategies used for analyzing these 25 data are: (1) Syntactic Strategies: Unit Shift (2 data), Literal (2 data), Cohesion device (1 datum), Loan & Calque (2 data loan, 2 data calque), Transposition (1 datum); (2) Semantic Strategies: Distribution change: Expansion (2 data), Compression (2 data), Paraphrase: Idiom (2 data),

Phrasal Verb (2 data) ; (3) Pragmatic Strategies: Cultural Filtering: Naturalization (2 data), Adaptation (1 data), Explicitness change: Implicit-Explicit (2 data), Information change (2 datum).

**1) Syntactic Strategies**
**Unit Shift**

Unit shift is one of syntactic strategies which can be used in translation. According to Chesterman (2000:95) by taking the term from Catford (1965), a unit shift occurs when a source text unit is translated as a different unit in the target text. This happens very frequently and subclassifications can be set up for unit shifts of different types. There are two data of unit shift found in this research as shown in the table below.

Table 1. Unit shift

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| Endless traffic snaked through the district, growing even more **unbearable** in the summers. | *Lalu lintas yang tak ada habisnya mengular sepanjang daerah ini, bahkan meningkat lebih **tak tertahankan** di setiap musim panas.* |

In the source text**...unbearable…** is a word and it is translated into ...***tak tertahankan*** which is a phrase. So, there is a shift of one word into a phrase which is called unit shift. Another unit shift is found in the text as shown below.

Table 2. Unit shift

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| She'd mapped out her future by **seventeen**, but he could remember thinking that there was something tentative about the way she'd talked about it, and he'd had the sense that she didn't quite believe in herself or the face she showed to the world. | *Cassie telah memetakan masa depannya sebelum **berusia tujuh belas tahun**, tapi dia bisa ingat ketika dia berpikir bahwa ada sesuatu yang tidak pasti tentang cara Cassie berbicara mengenai hal itu, dan dia memiliki perasaan bahwa Cassie tidak cukup percaya diri atau yakin kepada dirinya sendiri.* |

The word**...seventeen…** in the source text is translated into …***berusia tujuh belas tahun***… The translation in target text changes the word into a phrase which consists of four words. There is a shift of one word into a phrase which is called unit shift.

**Literal**

Literal translation gives the meaning which is close to the source language, but nevertheless grammatical (Chesterman, 2000:94). Some translators apply literal translation to give a very close meaning to source language. However, literal translation does not always fit to the meaning when the text has a different context in target language. there are two data chosen in this research below.

Table 3. Literal Translation

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| **He knew something about each of them.** | *Dia tahu sesuatu tentang masing-masing dari mereka.* |

The English sentence in the source text **He knew something about each of them** is translated literally which means that it is translated word for word in target language as ***Dia tahu sesuatu tentang masing-masing dari mereka.*** This translation is called literal translation.

Table 4. Literal Translation

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| **"But you don't care."** | ***"Tapi kau tidak peduli."*** |

The same as the previous table, the datum in table 4 also shows literal translation. The English sentence in the source text **"But you don't care"** is translated literally which means that it is translated word for word in target language as *"Tapi kau tidak peduli."* This translation is called literal translation.

**Cohesion Device**

Chesterman (2000:98) stated that a cohesion change is something that affects intratextual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds. In this research, cohesion change is used to translate pronominal "it" which is usually used in English to say the thing previously mentioned. The table below shows the analysis of this strategy.

Table 5. Cohesion Device

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| There was a clock tower there and when he'd first arrived, he'd stared at the image reflected in the pond behind **it**, time itselfmirrored and unreadable at a glance. | *Ada sebuah menara jam di sana dan ketika dia pertama kali tiba, dia memandang ke arah sebuah gambar yang terpantul di kolam belakang* ***menara jam*** *itu, pukul berapa waktu itu berbayang dan tidak terbaca secara sekilas.* |

The pronoun …**it…** refers to a clock tower. This pronoun …**it…** is a cohesion device which is translated in target language as ...***menara jam***….. This strategy is called cohesion device/change.

**Loan**

Loan is a strategy which covers both the borrowing individual items and the borrowing of syntagma. Loan refers to a deliberate choice, not the unconscious influence of undesired interference" (Chesterman, 2000:94).

Table 6. Loan

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| Felix was a member of both the Chamber of Commerce and the **Rotary Club**, and he and his wife attended the seven a.m. mass at St. Mary's every Sunday, where he also served as a deacon. | *Felix merupakan anggota dari Majelis Perdagangan dan* ***Rotary Club****, dan dia beserta istrinya menghadiri misa pada jam 07:00 pagi di Gereja St. Mary setiap hari Minggu. Di gereja itu, dia juga menjabat sebagai diaken (pembantu gerejawan yang mengerjakan kewajiban-kewajiban di gereja).* |

The word ...**Rotary Club** is directly translated into Indonesian without any change namely...***Rotary Club...***. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2010), Rotary Club is a branch of an organization of business and professional people whose members meet for social reasons and to raise money for charity. This translation is called as loan.

Table 7. Loan

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| It was warm for late September, students lounging in shorts and **tanktops**, skin evident everywhere. | *Seharusnya tidak sehangat ini di akhir bulan September, para mahasiswa sedang bersantai dengan memakai celana pendek dan* ***tanktop****, sebagian besar kulit mereka terbuka.* |

The word ...**tank top** is directly translated into Indonesian without any change namely ...***tank top...***. In Indonesian, tank top is almost the same as underwear which is always called as *kaos kutang*. The

researcher/translator doesn't use that word to avoid having different perception. Therefore, Loan is chosen as the strategy to translate this word.

**Calque**

Calque is almost the same as Loan. However, Calque changes one or more letters to adjust the sound of the word in target language. There are two data found in the translation of the novel as explained below.

Table 8. Calque

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| Little by little, their restaurant had expanded, and it was now regarded as one of the best Mexican **restaurants** in the city. | *Sedikit demi sedikit, restoran mereka telah berkembang, dan sekarang telah dianggap sebagai salah satu **restoran** Meksiko terbaik yang ada di kota.* |

Restaurant is translated in Bahasa Indonesia as *restoran*. In Indonesian, *restoran* is the other way to say *rumah makan*. People prefer to say *restoran* which means a modern place to eat. To say a modern restaurant in this context, the translator prefer to use "restoran" rather than "rumah makan".

Table 9. Calque

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| Fifteen years later, after becoming an American citizen, he'd saved enough money to open his own place in a strip mall – La Cocina de la Familia – serving his wife Carmen's **recipes**. | *Lima belas tahun kemudian, setelah menjadi warga negara Amerika, dia telah mengumpulkan cukup banyak uang untuk membuka tempat usahanya sendiri di sebuah pusat perbelanjaan −La Cocina de la Familia− yang menyediakan berbagai masakan **resep** istrinya yang bernama Carmen.* |

The English word ...**recipe**… is translated into Indonesian, namely ...**resep**... It is a borrowing word with the change of the letter *c,i* to s,e and the omission of letter *e*. It is called as calque.

**Transposition**

Changing the word class in target language is the way a translator uses transposition strategy. Chesterman (2000:95) stated that this term which he took from Vinay and Darbelnet) means any change of word class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb". The data below show the transposition used in this research.

Table 10. Transposition

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| Instead, he would watch them from a nearby house, located in a neighborhood that was **solidly** middle class. | *Alih-alih, dia akan menyaksikan mereka dari sebuah rumah di dekatnya, yang terletak di sebuah lingkungan yang bisa **dipastikan** sebagai lingkungan kelas menengah.* |

The English adverb ...**solidly**... is translated into Indonesian verb ...**dipastikan**... That means that there is a transposition from an adverb (**solidly**) into a verb (**dipastikan**). This is called transposition.

Table 11. Transposition

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| "Gee, there's a **surprise**." | "Wah, itu **mengejutkan**." |

The English noun ...**surprise**... is translated into Indonesian verb ...*mengejutkan*... That means that there is a transposition from a noun (**surprise**) into a verb (*mengejutkan*).

### 2) Semantic Strategies

This research also uses semantic strategies. There are expansion, compression, idiom, and phrasal verb.

**Distribution Change**

Expansion and compression are parts of distribution change. These strategies are categorized in semantic strategy. Chesterman (2000:104) stated that this is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression). There are four data found as distribution change in this research as they are explained below.

Table 12. Expansion

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| **Endless traffic** snaked through the district, growing even more unbearable in the summers. | *Lalu lintas yang tak ada habisnya mengular sepanjang daerah ini, bahkan meningkat lebih tidak tertahankan di setiap musim panas.* |

The English phrase **Endless traffic**... which consists of two words is translated into Indonesian phrase consisting six words *Lalu lintas yang tak ada habisnya*... This is called expansion.

Table 13. Expansion

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| Tall and thin, jarhead haircut, **goofy eyebrows**… | *Tinggi dan kurus, potongan rambut jarhead, **alis yang berbentuk aneh**...* |

The English phrase **goofy eyebrows**... which consists of two words is translated into Indonesian phrase consisting four words *alis yang berbentuk aneh*... This is also called expansion.

Table 14. Compression

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| **Carmen was a bit more of a mystery**; he knew only that she was still more comfortable speaking Spanish than English and, like her husband, was proud of the fact that Maria had become the first college graduate in the family. | **Carmen sedikit lebih misterius**; laki-laki itu hanya tahu bahwa Carmen masih lebih nyaman berbicara dalam Bahasa Spanyol daripada Bahasa Inggris dan, seperti suaminya, bangga dengan fakta bahwa Maria telah menjadi lulusan perguruan tinggi pertama dalam keluarga mereka. |

The English clause in the source text **Carmen was a bit more of a mystery;…**consists of eight words and it is translated into four words *Carmen sedikit lebih aneh;...* It is called compression.

Table 15. Compression

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| Evan blinked. "You were in the bathroom for ten minutes and **that's what you were thinking about**?" | Evan terkejut. "Kau berada di dalam kamar mandi selama sepuluh menit dan **itu yang kau pikirkan**?" |

…**that's what you were thinking about** consists of six words and it is translated into four words …**itu yang kau pikirkan.** It is called compression.

**Paraphrase**

In Chesterman's translation strategies, idiom and phrasal verb are categorized as paraphrase. According to Chesterman (2000:104), The paraphrase strategy results in a target text version that can be described as loose, free, in some contexts even undertranslated; this is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the target language. The words in table 15 show the example of idiom found in this translation.

Table 16. Idiom

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| He hadn't been in Wilmington for more than a day before he knew it was the kind of city he'd never settle in **for good**. | *Dia belum pernah berada di Wilmington selama lebih dari satu hari sebelum dia tahu ini adalah macam kota yang dia tidak akan pernah menetap* **untuk selama-lamanya.** |

The English idiom **...for good**... is translated in Indonesian into non-idiom, namely **...*untuk selama-lamanya....* This is a typical translation of idiomatic expression in source text to non-idiomatic expression in target text.

Table 17. Idiom

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| "I promise to **stay out of sight**," Colin offered. | *"Aku berjanji untuk* **bersembunyi** *dulu," Colin menawarkan.* |

The English idiom **...stay out of sight**... is translated in Indonesian into non-idiom, namely **...*bersembunyi...* This translation has the same way as the previous datum above. Another strategy in paraphrase used in this research is phrasal verb. While idiom can be as any other of parts of speech, phrasal verb is formed as a verbal.

Table 18. Phrasal Verb

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| As long as he had an open textbook in his lap, he could sit and watch the activities, almost invisible to the students who **wandered around** in their self-absorbed trances. | *Selama dia membuka buku pelajaran di atas pangkuannya, dia bisa duduk dan menyaksikan berbagai kegiatan, dia hampir tak terlihat bagi mahasiswa yang* **hanyut** *dalam pikiran bawah sadar mereka.* |

In the source text, the English phrasal verb ...**wander(ed) around...** which belongs to idiomatic expressions is translated into a non-idiomatic expression, namely **…*hanyut...*

Table 19. Phrasal Verb

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| As far as he could tell, half the people here were trying to **sober up** after a night of hard drinking, while the other half – designated drivers, no doubt – were sobering up, too, only marginally less intoxicated. | *Sejauh yang dia dapat ceritakan, sebagian orang di sini mencoba untuk* **sadar** *setelah semalaman minum minuman keras, sementara separuh lainnya— yang ditunjuk untuk mengemudi, tanpa keraguan—berusaha untuk sadar, juga, hanya mabuk sedikit sekali.* |

In the source text, the English phrasal verb...**sober up...** which belongs to idiomatic expressions is translated into a non-idiomatic expression, namely **…*sadar…*

**3) Pragmatic Strategies**

Pragmatic strategies are the way to translate the text based on the context. In this case, the researcher/translator use several parts of pragmatic strategies such as cultural filtering, explicitness change, and information change. In cultural filtering, there are naturalization and adaptation used to translate the text. According to Chesterman (2000:108), this strategy is also referred to as naturalization, domestication, or adaption. Chesterman explained that cultural filtering describes the way in which source language items, particularly culture-specific items, are translated as target language cultural or functional equivalents, so that they conform to target language norms. The opposite procedure, whereby such items are not adapted in this way but e.g. borrowed or transferred directly, is thus exoticization, foreignization or estrangement. The datum below shows how naturalization used as the strategy to translate the text.

Table 20. Naturalization

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| He set off then, crossing the commons, **textbook beneath his arm**. | *Lalu dia berangkat, melewati berbagai ruang makan, **sambil mengempit buku ajar**.* |

The English phrase ...**textbook beneath his arm** is translated into Indonesian as ...***sambil mengempit buku ajar.*** If it is translated literally, it will become ...*buku ajar di bawah lengannya* and it has no meaning. Thus, it is translated into natural Indonesian, namely ***...sambil mengempit buku ajar***. Another datum used naturalization is shown below.

Table 21. Naturalization

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| "That's probably because you told the last one she looked fat without adding **the beautiful part**." | *"Itu mungkin karena kamu mengatakan kepada pacar terakhirmu bahwa ia terlihat gemuk tanpa menambahkan **kata cantik**."* |

The English phrase ...**the beautiful part** is translated into Indonesian as ...***kata cantik.*** If it is translated literally, it will become ...*bagian yang cantik itu* and it doesn't match with the context of the text which means adding some words explaining that someone is beautiful. Thus, it is translated into natural Indonesian, namely ***...kata cantik***.

Another strategy in cultural filtering is adaptation. Adaptation in this strategy means to find the other word which has the same context in target language. The use of adaptation is almost the same as naturalization. There is one datum found in this research as it is shown below.

Table 22. Adaptation

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| Colin smiled. He outweighed Evan by at least **thirty pounds**, and he liked to joke that if Evan had ever set foot in a gym, it was probably to conduct an audit. | *Colin tersenyum. Dia lebih berat daripada Evan paling tidak **lima belas kilogram**, dan dia suka bercanda seandainya Evan pernah menginjakkan kaki di tempat olahraga, itu mungkin untuk melakukan pemerikasaan keuangan.* |

The English words ...**thirty pounds**... in the source text is translated into …***lima belas kilogram***…in Indonesian taret text. This is called adaptation.

**Explicitness change**

Chesterman (2000, 108-109) stated that either towards more explicitness (explicitation) or more implicitness (implicitation), the translation using this strategy can help the translator to explicitly explain the context or vice versa. In this translation of the novel, a translator/researcher use this

strategy to make the sentence clearly explained in target language. As in source language, there are some words deleted or implicitly explained, the translator makes the meaning in target language explicitly explained.

Table 23. Implicit-Explicit

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| He debated whether to move to anotherarea before finally deciding there was no reason. | *Dia bertanya-tanya apakah harus pindah ke daerah lain sebelum akhirnya memutuskan bahwa tidak ada alasan **untuk pindah**.* |

In this sentence, the clause…there was no reasonis translated into*tidak ada alasan **untuk pindah**.*The source text should actually be …there was no reason to move.So …**to move**is implicit in the source text and explicit in the target text, namely**… untuk pindah.**

Table 24. Implicit-Explicit

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| Evan stayed silent for a moment. "Sometimes I wish I could be more like that. Just tell my boss what I really think of him without caring about the consequences." "You can. You choose not to." | *Evan terdiam sejenak. "Kadang-kadang seandainya aku bisa seperti itu. Persis berkata kepada atasanku tentang apa yang benar-benar aku pikirkan tentangnya tanpa peduli dengan berbagai akibatnya."* *"Kamu bisa. Kamu memilih untuk tidak **mengatakannya**. "* |

In this sentence, the sentence You can choose not to is translated into *Kamu memilih untuk tidak mengatakannya*. The source text should actually be You choose not to **tell it**. So …**tell it** is implicit in the source text and explicit in the target text, namely**… mengatakannya.**

**Information Change**
Chesterman (2000) in Shaffner (2001, 31) stated that information change is the addition of the new, relevant, and non-inferable, information or omission of irrelevant information; with 'addition' and 'omission' often listed as separate translation strategies in the literature and used in the annotations". The two data below show that by using information change, the translator is better to understand since the meanings need to be explained clearly by adding more information.

Table 25. Information Change

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| "I wasn't inviting you to brunch. I doubt they'd even let you in the **country club** looking the way you do. But you could see your parents in Raleigh. Or your sisters. It's on the way to Chapel Hill." | *"Aku tidak mengajakmu untuk brunch. Aku ragu mereka bahkan akan membiarkanmu di **country club (perkumpulan di luar kota yang dilengkapi dengan fasilitas rekreasi dan perlengkapan-perlengkapan olahraga)** tempat olahraga melihat apa yang kamu lakukan. Tapi kamu bisa melihat orang tuamu diRaleigh. Atau saudara perempuanmu. Ini dalam perjalanan ke Chapel Hill. "* |

In the souce text above, ... **country club...** is translated into ... *country club* **(perkumpulan di luar kota yang dilengkapi dengan fasilitas rekreasi dan perlengkapan-perlengkapan olahraga)...**The translator added relevant information about ...**country club...** by adding more information namely **(perkumpulan di luar kota yang dilengkapi dengan fasilitas rekreasi dan perlengkapan-perlengkapan olahraga).**

Table 26. Information Change

| Source Languge | Target Language |
|---|---|
| He already knew from a Facebook post that she'd be having **brunch** at her parents' house with her sister this Sunday, and as he watched her walking ahead of him, her dark brown hair tumbling past her shoulders, he noted again how beautiful she was. | *Dia sudah tahu dari berita di Facebook bahwa Cassie sedang menikmati* **brunch (sarapan pagi agak siang)** *di rumah orangtuanya bersama adiknya pada hari Minggu ini, dan ketika dia melihat Cassie berjalan di depannya, dengan rambut cokelat gelapnya yang jatuh terurai melewati bahu, dia kembali sadar betapa cantiknya Cassie.* |

**Brunch** according to www.merriam-webster.com is a meal usually taken late in the morning that combines a late breakfast and an early lunch. In Bahasa Indonesia, there is no meaning for bruch. Indonesians only have *sarapan* / breakfast, *makan siang* / lunch, and *makan malam* / dinner. However, Indonesian people have various times to have their breakfast which is sometimes late.

## 4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The Leech's Model of Politeness which consists of six (6) maxims, is found in this research. The most maxim appears is Approbation Maxim. Based on the findings and the context, it is because the high-class society appreciated the little things someone did for them. They do not stop to be thankful, especially when Lady Danbury is willing to invite Lady Mary and her two daughters, Kate and Edwina, to attend the ball for the second season. Kate and Edwina keep on giving compliments to show how grateful they are for Lady Danbury's hospitality. Another finding about this maxim that can be drawn to a conclusion is how people give compliments to the Queen in order to attract attention. However, Lady Danbury gave compliments to the Queen in order to show that she respected her.

The least maxim that appears in the movie is Generosity. Based on the findings and the context, it is because the high class society is all rich people. The generosity found in this research is about being indebted or it is applied because of pity, especially when Penelope asked the owner of the printing shop to increase the delivery boy's salary. For future research, the researcher suggests other researchers find violation maxims..

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