

**AN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION
IN SHERRY ARGOV'S BOOK: *WHY MEN LOVE BITCHES***

TERM PAPER



By:

NURUL RIZKY

2014130029

**STRATA ONE (S-1) OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DARMA PERSADA UNIVERSITY
JAKARTA
2018**

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Submitted in Part Fulfilling for Obtaining
Strata One (S-1) Degree



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Name : Nurul Rizky

Reg. No : 2014130029

Signature :

Date : 15 August 2018

TEST FEASIBILITY APPROVAL PAGE

The term paper submitted by :

Name : Nurul Rizky

Reg. No : 2014130029

Study Program : English Language and Culture/
Strata One (S-1) Degree

The title of term-paper : An English-Indonesian Annotated Translation in
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has been approved by Advisor, Reader, and Head of English Language and Culture Department to be tested in front of the Board of Examiners on 15 August 2018 Program of Study Strata One (S-1) Degree of English Language and Culture Department, Faculty of Humanities, University of Darma Persada.

Advisor :
Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum.

Reader :
Juliansyah, M.Pd.

Head of English Language and Culture Department :
Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum.

APPROVAL PAGE

The Term Paper has been tested on 15 August 2018

By

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Consisting of:

Advisor :

Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum.

Reader :

Juliansyah, M.Pd.

Chief of Board of Examiner :

Fridolini, SS, M.Hum.

Approved on 24 August 2018
Head of English Language and
Culture Department

Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Tommy Andrian, SS, M. Hum

Dr. Ir. Eko Cahyono, M.Eng.

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Jakarta, 2018

Writer,

Nurul Rizky

ABSTRACT

Name : Nurul Rizky
Program of Study : English Language and Culture
Title : An English-Indonesian Annotated Translation in
Sherry Argov's Book: *Why Men Love Bitches*

This term-paper is about English-Indonesia Annotated Translation. Annotated Translation is a translation with the notes from the translator. On this research, I use Theories of Translation, Translation Method and Translation Procedures and techniques. This research focuses on cultural adaptation terms. The aims of this research are to make the reader easier to understand the meaning of the text, to increase the knowledge of the idiomatic terms for the reader of the translation. The result of this research is to create a good and correct translation of Why Men Love Bitches Book. *Why Men Love Bitches* is a book about a woman's guide to hold her own in a relationship. It is written by American writer, Sherry Argov, based on her research in America. Why Men Love Bitches by Sherry Argov is the primary source of this research and related Theories of Translation, Translation Method, Translation Procedures and techniques are the secondary source.

Keywords: *Annotated Translation, Cultural Adaptation terms, Idiomatic Technique*

ABSTRAK

Nama : Nurul Rizky
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Budaya Inggris
Judul : An English-Indonesian Annotated Translation in
Sherry Argov's Book: *Why Men Love Bitches*

Skripsi ini adalah tentang Penerjemahan Beranotasi Inggris-Indonesia. Penerjemahan Beranotasi adalah terjemahan dengan catatan dari penerjemah. Pada penelitian ini, saya menggunakan Teori Terjemahan, Metode Penerjemahan, Prosedur dan Teknik Penerjemahan. Penelitian ini berfokus pada istilah adaptasi budaya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk membuat pembaca lebih mudah untuk memahami makna teks, untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang istilah idiomatik bagi pembaca terjemahan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menciptakan terjemahan yang baik dan benar dari buku Why Men Love Bitches. Why Men Love Bitches adalah buku tentang panduan wanita untuk mempertahankan hubungannya sendiri. Ini ditulis oleh penulis Amerika, Sherry Argov, berdasarkan penelitiannya di Amerika. Why Men Love Bitches oleh Sherry Argov adalah sumber utama penelitian ini dan Teori-Teori Penerjemahan, Metode Penerjemahan, Prosedur dan Teknik Penerjemahan yang terkait adalah sumber sekunder.

Kata Kunci: Penerjemahan Beranotasi, Istilah Adaptasi Budaya, Teknik Idiomatik

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Translating is a way of transferring the message or meaning from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL) with the logical equivalent word. To get a good translation, the translator must have good knowledge about both of source language and target language, therefore the implicit meanings from source language can be equivalently transferred to target language. The knowledge includes languages of both countries, how the countries in both languages use the language, and the culture of source and target language.

Meaning is what really matters in translation. The translator has to keep the meanings from Source Language and transfer them to Target Language. It is allowed to change the form (*langue*) as long as the meaning is kept because meaning is what the translator has to focus on.

In translating, the translator may face some difficulties or obstacles in delivering the meaning as equivalent as the one in source language. Some of those obstacles of translating are about the differences of the following three aspects. They are: language structure, social culture, and religion culture. If the translator lacks of knowledge in finding the solution for those obstacles properly, the implicit meanings from source language will not transferred perfectly to target language. This can cause an error and bad translation.

Error in translation comes in many possibilities. The error usually comes when the translator decides to use the original form of language (**borrowing technique**) and leaves it un-translated. This is never acceptable. Therefore, it is claimed as a bad decision in translating as it abandons the main purpose of translating. This decision leaves the reader struggling for context.

Based on the explanation above, the writer chooses to use idiomatic technique because it is the basic problem of cultural background differences. The diction, the term, the proverb shall be translated perfectly to the target text. That way the reader will understand and they also gain new knowledge of the idioms from different country.

The idioms can be referred to as a bridging of two or more words and creating different meanings if the word stands alone. The way words are combined into idioms is often illogical and not grammatically correct. Idioms can have many structures. Some are very short, and some are very long, for example: a dark horse, forty winks, cold war, to cut one's coat according to one's cloth.

Idioms can have a regular and irregular structure and even in a form that is structurally and grammatically wrong. For example, the idiom "I am good friends with him" is structurally and grammatically illogical because I is a single pronoun but not written/said "I am a good friend with him" (note friend and friends). Native speakers do not realize this as a mistake, but that sentence in a sense remain true and clear in meaning.

There are also idioms that have a regular form (structurally and grammatically correct) but have no clear meaning. For example, the idiom "to have a bee in one's bonnet" (bee = bee and bonnet is a hood). Those who are not native speaker know that the idiom has the right grammar, but the meaning can be very confusing. What is the meaning of having a bee in a hood? This idiom means talking about something continuously because someone thinks that it is important. "He never stops talking about boxing-he's got a bee in his bonnet about it."

Other idiom is a good idiom in grammar and has an irregular meaning, for example; the idiom "to be at large" consists of (preposition) + preposition (adjective) + adjective but no noun. The idiom looks and sounds weird when spoken or written. Another example of a similar idiom like this is "to be in the swim", "to go through thick and thin". People who are not native speakers will be very difficult to understand this if someone pronounces it in a real conversation. Therefore, it takes time to understand the idiom and gain as much experience as possible with the idioms. In addition, no less important thing in studying idioms is knowing when and where an idiom can be properly used. This is certainly very varied and is a difficulty for someone who translates it. We must understand the appropriate situations, the correct form and choice of idioms for the situation. There are idioms that can be used in formal situations as well as in an informal atmosphere. Therefore, the selection of idioms should be based on the person whom we are talking to and the situation. For example, when we come late to a

friend's house, we can say “Sorry I'm late, but got badly held up.” But if it comes to a formal and late meeting, we cannot use the same idiom. We can say “I do apologize for being late. I'm afraid my train was delayed.”

Why Men Love Bitches is a book about a woman's guide to hold her own control in a relationship. It is written by American writer, Sherry Argov, based on her research in America. According to Wikipedia, she authored the number one international bestsellers *Why Men Love Bitches* and *Why Men Marry Bitches*. Her books are voted "One of the Ten Most Iconic Books of the Past Ten Years" and "America's Top Relationship Guide". The author's writings are published in over 100 magazines, including *People*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Vanity Fair*, *Self*, *Glamour*. She has also appeared on various television programs including Fox News Channel, MSNBC, and The Today Show. *Why Men Love Bitches* is adapted into a first class theater production in Latin America, and for several years the played becomes one of the most successful theater played of all time, breaking box office records and tops Billboard charts. Argov's books have been translated into over thirty languages and rank number one internationally in several languages.

In this research, the writer is going to translate this book by using techniques of translation (mostly with communicative and idiomatic techniques). There are many words that cannot be translated in usual way because of the cultural context. Those uncommon words will be disadvantageous if the writer translates something without giving solution. That is why the writer will ask an experienced translator opinion. If it is necessary, the writer will contact the author of the book itself, so the writer can translate it properly. The analysis will be presented in annotated translation “*terjemahan beranotasi*” which is based on the theory of translation.

1.2 Identification of Problems

Based on the background above, I identify the idioms of cultural background between two countries as the problem of this research. I assume that the idioms will cause semantic errors without annotated translation.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

To make the research more directional and focused, the writer limits the problem into the terms that cause semantics errors in the book *Why Men Love Bitches*. Semantic errors can also cause a bad translation. Therefore, the writer will also give the solution from her point of view that will be presented in annotated translation that might prevent semantic errors.

1.4 Formulation of the Problems

Based on the problem which have been identified, the writer formulates the matters as follow:

1. What are word, phrase, clause, and sentence that can cause semantics errors in the book *Why Men Love Bitches*?
2. How could annotated translation with communicative, idiomatic and other techniques prevent semantic errors?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problems, the writer conducts this research for the aims as follow:

1. To analyze word, phrase, clause, and sentence that can cause semantic errors in *Why Men Love Bitches* book.
2. To make a good and right annotated translation with communicative, idiomatic, and other techniques of translation.

1.6 Methods of the Research

In this research, the writer uses qualitative method to make an annotated translation from the book. Translation is one of the subjects that most often uses the translator opinions of her own. Therefore, the writer chooses the qualitative method because the method is more appropriate to rely on the opinion of the researcher itself. To do the research, the writer uses the following steps: reading and comprehending *Why men love bitches* book, finding and marking potential annotated words, classifying the data based on the problems, analyzing the data and translating the words to get the equivalent meaning.

1.7 Benefits of the Research

The writer conducts this research in order to get beneficial to produce a good and right translation for the readers, so they can comprehend the book without confusion and misunderstanding.

1.8 Systematic Organization of the Research

This writing of research uses paper organization. The writer organizes it into four chapters.

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains about the background, identification of the problems, limitation of the problems, statement of the problems, aims of the research, framework of the theory, methods of the research, and benefits of the research about the analysis of Cultural Adaptation Technique in Sherry Argov's book *Why men Love Bitches: An Annotated Translation*.

CHAPTER 2 : FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

This chapter consists of the theories of translation, audience design and need analysis, the methods and techniques of translation that will support the research.

CHAPTER 3 : AN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION IN SHERRY ARGOV'S BOOK 'WHY MEN LOVE BITCHES'

In this chapter, the writer examines and translates the data in order to answer the research questions. The writer examines the data that can be translated by using techniques of translation and makes it as an annotated translation.

CHAPTER 4 : CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer concludes the research to complete the study.

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

Since the point of translation is focusing on deliver the message from source text into a target text, understanding about the meaning is the key of translations. To comprehend the meaning, a translator should understand the context and co-text because one language brings different culture and it causes different meaning. Those become a problem and also a challenge in doing translation and it becomes the obligation of a translator to overcome. One of the ways to produce equivalence meaning is by annotated translation.

An annotated translation which is supported by annotations or notes with the purpose of delivering logical reasoning on the equivalence chosen. It does not only aim at the application of various theories formerly studied, but also at the translator's responsibility for the independent translation he or she has accomplished. The independent translation is carried out by referring to the basic theories of translation which consists at least of methods, procedures, and techniques. Idiomatic and communicative translation were applied so that the target language message could be well-transferred. (Tommy Andrian: 2008)

In this chapter, the writer uses translation theory to analyze the research data. The theories are annotation, audience design, and need analysis. Then, the writer uses cultural adaptation to translate the terms.

Annotated translation is a translation completed with the notes from the translator. In Sherry Argov's book *Why Men Love Bitches*, there are terms that cannot be translated literally. In this case, the writer analyzes and translates those terms by using annotation method and cultural adaptation technique.

2.1 Translation

As shown in chapter one, the writer explains the theory of translation related to the title of this research. The translation theory is used as the guide in this research.

Newmark (1988:45) defines the act of translating as transferring the meaning of a text, from one language to another, taking care mainly of the functional relevant meaning. He works with three propositions:

1. "The more important the language of a text, the more closely it should be translated";
2. "The less important the language of a text the less closely it needs to be translated";
3. "The better written a text, the more closely it should be translated, whatever its degree of importance."

In spite of the problem that poses the ambiguity of "important" and "better written", Newmark in his proposal intends to narrow the gap between target language and source language. The translator has to establish priorities in selecting which varieties of meaning to transfer in the first place. In that case, he has to use his creativity, particularly when he is forced to distort the target language introducing new elements of another culture. That is the case when he is translating cultural metaphors, transcultural words, and concept words.

Newmark criticises the present-day controversies stuck to the conflict between free and literal translation. For him, if the theory of translation insists on discussing the topic of equivalence, it would be text to text equivalence and not simply word to word. He distinguishes types of texts and types of words in the texts. He classifies texts in three categories, namely: a) scientific-technological, b) institutional-cultural, and c) literary texts.

Furthermore, Newmark stresses that technical or institutional translation can be a challenge because every word has its own identity, its resonance, and its value. Moreover, words are affected by their contexts. Newmark distinguishes different types of words. They are: functional words, technical words, common words, institutional words, lexical words, and concept words.

Newmark, on the other hand, considers two types of translation: semantic and communicative translation, although he states that the majority of texts require communicative rather than semantic translation. Communicative translation is strictly functional and usually the work of a team. Semantic translation is linguistic and encyclopedic and is generally the work of one translator.

In term of translation problems, Newmark gives special attention to the problem related to the concept of metaphor. In relation to these problems, he proposes seven procedures for translators in doing translating. The procedures are:

1. Reproducing the same image of the SL in the TL
2. Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image
3. Translating the metaphor by a simile
4. Translating metaphor or simile by simile plus sense
5. Converting metaphor to sense
6. Deleting
7. Using the same metaphor combined with sense

Newmark stays very close to the linguistics approach when he defines translation theory as an interdisciplinary study derivated from comparative linguistics.

For Newmark, the main concern of translation theory is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text-categories. It is also to provide a framework of principles for translating texts and criticizing translation. Translation theory also attempts to give some insight into the relation between thought, meaning, and language. Translation theory can show the student all that is or may be involved in the translation process. For Newmark, translation is a craft. It means that a translator acquires techniques which takes into account the acts of comprehension, interpretation, formulation, and recreation.

2.2 Audience Design and Need Analysis

In translating the source language into target language, a translator needs to consider some factors, such as the meaning of the words in the source language, the structure, and the culture of the target language. In short, the result of the translation should be accepted in the target language. Consequently, it is obvious for a translator to master the meaning of the words or sentences of the source language. To put it differently, equivalence of meaning is the main factor that needs to be considered by a translator or a translator should focus more on message reproduction than on the forms of the words or sentences.

Baker (2011: 10) states that the word concept of a language can be totally different from other languages since every language views the world differently. Furthermore, Baker also elaborates that equivalence problem can appear in various levels, namely:

- (1) Collocation, idiom, and expression,
- (2) Grammatical,
- (3) Textual, and
- (4) Pragmatic.

Equivalence in translation analysis is always related to the function of the text and translation method. In line with this idea, Hatim and Mason (1997) suggest one pre-translation step called audience design; that is the procedure to identify the readers of the translation. It is necessary to know the audience even though they have the same background such as academic, profession, or intellectual, but they probably have different expectation and cultures. Therefore, during the process of equivalence, it is not enough only to transfer the information from the source language into target language but also to consider the translation users' view in addition to fully comprehend the message in the source of language. Another factor a translator should consider before translating the text is determining the types of the translation he is going to use.

Nida and Taber (1969: 46) state that the most important thing in translating is to keep the meaning of the message which is called "truth". In other words, translation is well accepted if it does not change the "truth". Nida and Taber (1969: 46) focuses on translation as an activity with an aim or purpose, and on the intended addressee or audience of the translation. To translate means to produce a target text in a target setting for a target purpose and target addressees in target circumstances. The function of a translation depends on the knowledge, expectations, values, and norms of the target readers, who are again influenced by the situation they are in and by the culture. These factors determine whether the function of the source text or passages in the source text can be preserved or have to be modified or even changed.

2.3 Methods of Translation

Newmark (1988) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "*while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language*" (p.81). He goes on to refer to the following methods of translation:

1. Word-for-word Translation

In which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

2. Literal Translation

In which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

3. Faithful Translation

It attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

4. Semantic Translation

Which differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

5. Adaptation

Which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

6. Free Translation

It produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

7. Idiomatic Translation

It reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

8. Communicative Translation

It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (1988: 45-47).

2.4 Technique of Translation

The following are the translation procedures that Newmark (1988) proposes:

1. Transference

It is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration and is the same as what Harvey (2000:5) named "transcription."

2. Naturalization

It adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. (Newmark, 1988:82)

3. Cultural Equivalent

It means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. However, "they are not accurate" (Newmark, 1988:83)

4. Functional Equivalent

It requires the use of a culture-neutral word. (Newmark, 1988:83)

5. Descriptive Equivalent

In this procedure the meaning of the word is explained in several words. (Newmark, 1988:83)

6. Componential Analysis

It means "comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components." (Newmark, 1988:114)

7. Synonymy

It is a "near TL equivalent." Here economy trumps accuracy. (Newmark, 1988:84)

8. Through-translation

It is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation. (Newmark, 1988:84)

9. Shifts or Transpositions

It involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth. (Newmark, 1988:86)

10. Modulation

It occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. (Newmark, 1988:88)

11. Recognized Translation

It occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term." (Newmark, 1988:89)

12. Compensation

It occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. (Newmark, 1988:90)

13. Paraphrase

In this procedure the meaning of the word is explained. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of *descriptive equivalent*. (Newmark, 1988:91)

14. Couplets

It occurs when the translator combines two different procedures. (Newmark, 1988:91)

15. Notes

Notes are additional information in a translation. (Newmark, 1988:91)

CHAPTER 3

AN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION IN SHERRY ARGOV'S BOOK: *WHY MEN LOVE BITCHES*

In this chapter, the writer conducts the analysis of the collected data. The data that the writer collected are terms from *Why Men Love Bitches Book*. The writer analyzes the terms and translates them by using annotation technique.

Why Men Love Bitches is for teenagers and adults (especially female) aged 14 years or more. The purpose of this annotated translation in this research is to give more information about the way female should act and think towards male, how to be an independent woman that can stand by her own feet, and how to hold her own in a relationship.

The annotated translations are explained below. The writer finds many terms that can cause mistranslation. The writer realizes that the mistranslation terms will make the readers fail to capture the messages contained in the book. This research discusses 27 annotated translations and the writer explains the analysis one by one.

Table 3.1

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
1	[Tittle] “ Why Men Love Bitches ”	[Judul] “Why Men Love Bitches” “Mengapa Pria Mencintai Wanita Mandiri ”

According to www.babla.co.id/bahasa-inggris-bahasa-indonesia/bitch, **bitch** is a noun and if we translate it into Bahasa, it can mean: 1) *perempuan jalang*, 2) *anjing betina*, 3) *menggerutu*, 4) *perempuan cabul*, dan 5) *perempuan tuna susila*. All of those words or phrases have negative meaning and they are all about girls, ladies, or women. Yet, because this book is a relationship guide for women who are “too nice”, I assume the word **bitch** in the tittle is a representative of the humorous tone of this book. In accordance with all the translations of the word *bitch*, I take the data from the target language according to <http://kbbi.web.id>,

Arti kata cewek menurut KBBI: sebutan kepada wanita atau perempuan yg masih muda (gadis); Arti kata perempuan menurut KBBI: 1) seorang (manusia) yg mempunyai puki, dapat menstruasi, hamil, melahirkan anak, dan menyusui: wanita; 2) Istri: bini; 3) Betina (khusus untuk hewan). Arti kata wanita menurut KBBI: perempuan dewasa: kaum -- , kaum putri (dewasa); karier wanita yang berkecimpung dl kegiatan profesi (usaha, perkantoran, dsb); tunasusila pelacur.

From that quoted data, I conclude that the word girl by KBBI means a designation to women who are young (girls), female, (human) who have vagina, can menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding, women; the wife, the daughter (adults); career woman who engaged in profession activities (businesses, offices, etc), prostitutes. The word **wanita** shows an independent character and self-maturity in a woman. I assume man whether they are a good man or bad man want to have a kind woman to accompany them.

Picture 3.1 A Woman



The title is the name used for the book; an identity or description of the whole soul of the book. The title should be briefly compact, interesting, and describe the contents of the book, and should attract attention. On the other hand, the title of the book is one of the determinants of sales figures in addition to cover book, color book, etc. Therefore, the writer provides two options of the translation because the title of a book is also a publisher's right of choice. The writer uses two techniques, namely: borrowing technique and idiomatic technique.

I choose to translate the word **bitch** into **wanita** in target text because men want to have an independent and attractive woman to accompany their life. Since the term **bitch** here is a keyword, I use semantics method to translate it. **Bitch** that this book is talking about is not “bitch on wheels” or bitch that has a negative meaning like naughty girl or some kind of it. The **bitch** here is a woman that has a strength and very subtle; she does not give up in her life, and she will not chase a

man, she will not let a man think that he has a 100% “hold” on her. This **bitch** will stand up for herself when he steps over the line. In other words, **bitch** here is the same as independent woman. I find some abbreviations from [//www.abbreviations.com/BITCH](http://www.abbreviations.com/BITCH) that best describes the term **bitch** that Sherry Argov’s mean: 1) Babe In Total Control of Herself, 2) Being in Total Control of Herself, 3) Beautiful Individual That Can Handle anything.

Table 3.2

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
2	Anything a person chases in life runs away. Especially when it comes to dealing with a man. With one caveat : if you chase him in a black nightie , first he’ll have sex with you...and then he’ll run. [pp. 2-3]	Apapun yang dikejar seseorang dalam hidup melarikan diri. Terutama ketika berurusan dengan seorang pria. Dengan satu peringatan : jika anda mengejanya dengan sebuah lingerie hitam , pertama dia akan berhubungan seks dengan anda... dan kemudian dia akan lari. [hlm. 2-3]

According to Google search, **black nightie** is a mini and sexy black dress that woman wears to sleep. According to Universal Translator (an online dictionary), the translation of **black nightie** in Bahasa is *gaun hitam*. Menurut <http://kbbi.web.id/gaun>, *gaun adalah baju wanita model Eropa dan hitam adalah warna gelap*. According to KBBI online, gown is woman dress with European style and black is a dark color. According to <http://www.wisegeek.org/what-is-lingerie.htm>, **Lingerie** is a term used in English to refer to women's undergarments. Most English-speaking nations, **lingerie** is associated with garments which enhance and flatter the female figure, making the wearer seem more attractive and sexually appealing. However, they can also be designed with comfort or even modesty in mind.

Picture 3.2 Lingerie



I choose to translate **black nightie** into **lingerie hitam** in target text because if I translate into *gaun hitam* (black dress/gown). Black dress/gown is not always worn for sleep and it does not match with the context and the next sentence. Women wear black dress in any occasion, it can be formal or informal event. Women wear nightie or lingerie only in the house or in their bedroom specifically. I translate the word **nightie** into **lingerie** by using semantic translation. I choose to translate it with another English word because the meaning and the concept of nightie and lingerie is almost the same and most people already know what lingerie is and it is more common for them than nightie. I do not translate it into *gaun hitam* (black dress/gown) because I assume people's perception will be deviate from the original meaning of nightie.

Table 3.3

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
3	Certainly, the average fashion magazine gives women ridiculous relationship advice that makes it easy to understand why women are so eager to overcompensate: “ play hard to get, then cook him a four-course meal ... [p. 2]	tentu saja, majalah fesyen rata-rata memberikan saran yang konyol tentang hubungan nya yang membuat itu sangat mudah untuk dimengerti kenapa wanita sangat bersemangat untuk memberi imbalan lebih: “ bermain dengan keras untuk mendapatkan, kemudian memasak nya makanan empat sehat lima sempurna ... [hlm. 2]

According to <https://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20080731191902AAzaXIv>, a **four-course meal** usually means more formal than just a “dinner” meal. Four courses are usually salad, soup, main meal, dessert, but, it could mean an appetizer instead of the soup. If you are going to a **four-course meal**, men usually want you to dress up a little unless it specifies “casual dress.” Sometimes they will say there are drinks and appetizers being served an hour before the meal. This is the time where people can net-work and get to know the other guests.

Meanwhile, according to Universal Translator (an online dictionary), a **four-course meal** is *empat hidangan* (four dishes). According to <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salad>, salad is a dish consisting of small pieces of food, which may be mixed with a sauce or salad dressing. Salads can incorporate a wide variety of foods including vegetables, fruits, cheese, cooked meat, eggs

and grains. According to Google search, appetizer is a small dish of food or a drink taken before a meal or the main course of a meal to stimulate one's appetite. Synonyms: starter, first course. According to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_course, the main course is the featured or primary dish in a meal consisting of several courses. The main dish is usually the heaviest, heartiest, and most complex or substantive dish on a menu. The main ingredient is usually meat or fish. According to <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dessert>, dessert is a typically sweet course that concludes an evening meal. The course usually consists of sweet foods, but may include other items. In world cultures there are wide variety of desserts including cakes, tarts, cookies, biscuits, gelatins, pastries, ice creams, pies, puddings, custards, and sweet soups. Fruit is also commonly found in dessert courses because of its naturally occurring sweetness.

Picture 3.3 Salad



Picture 3.4 Appetizers



Picture 3.5 Main Course



Picture 3.6 Dessert



In my opinion, the conclusion of a **four-course meal** is it contains all the necessary nutrients that our body needs. Menurut <http://dtebu.com/2014/01/pengertian-makanan-4-sehat-5-sempurna.html>,

*Yang di sebut dengan makanan **4 sehat 5 sempurna** adalah menu makanan yang lengkap dan mengandung zat gizi yang dibutuhkan oleh tubuh seperti karbohidrat, protein, vitamin dan mineral.*

Masing-masing zat gizi ini terkandung dalam berbagai jenis makanan yang berbeda. Karena itu menu makanan harus beranekaragam agar kebutuhan gizi yang diperlukan tubuh terpenuhi.

From the data above, four or five perfectly healthy food is a complete diet and contain nutrients needed by the body such as carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals. Each of these nutrients contain in a variety of different types of food. Therefore, the diet should be various in order for the nutritional needs of the body fulfilled.

Based on the data above, I translate a **four-course** meal into **4 sehat 5 sempurna** because the meaning and function are the same. People living in the target language country are more common with **4 sehat 5 sempurna** than *empat hidangan* (a four-course meal) and I use adaptation translation to translate it.

Table 3.4

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
4	<p>ATTRACTION PRINCIPLE #2</p> <p>The women who have the men climbing the walls for them aren't always exceptional. Often, they are the ones who don't appear to care that much.</p> <p>[p.4]</p>	<p>PRINSIP DAYA TARIK #2</p> <p>Wanita yang memiliki pria bagai ular dengan legundi tidak selalu istimewa. Sering nya, mereka adalah wanita yang biasanya tidak terlalu peduli.</p> <p>[hlm. 4]</p>

According to <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/climbing+the+walls>, **climbing the walls** means anxious or annoyed to the point of frenzy. According to <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/anxious>, anxious is adjective, and the meanings are: 1) uneasy and apprehensive about an uncertain event or matter, worried, 2) Attended with, showing, or causing anxiety, 3) Usage, Problem Eagerly or earnestly desirous. Anxious has a long history of use as a synonym for eager, but some prefer that anxious be used only to describe people who are worried or uneasy. The acceptability of anxious to mean eager has been increasing although resistance to the use of anxious to mean eager is waning. Writers should be aware that there are still those who frown upon using the word in situations where no anxiety is present.

Menurut <http://www.kamusperibahasa.com/kumpulan/peribahasa-cinta-dan-artinya/>, ‘*Bagai ular dengan legundi memiliki arti sangat terpicat kepada kekasih.*’ Menurut KBBI online arti kata terpicat adalah v 1) tertarik (hatinya), 2) kena pikat, 3) jatuh cinta kepada-. According to the data, **bagai ular dengan legundi** means very enamored to his lover. Based on the online KBBI, the meanings of the word enamor are 1) interested (heart), 2) allure, 3) fell in love with-.

Based on the data above, I translate **the men climbing the walls** into *pria bagai ular dengan legundi* because the terms have an equivalent meaning. Since it is an idiom, I choose to translate it into another idiom with the intention of adding the new knowledge for the readers and also to keep the aesthetic value from the source language.

Table 3.5

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
5	Nice girls need to know what a bitch understands. Overcompensating or being too eager to please will lessen a man’s respect; it will give the kiss of death to his attraction, and it will put a time limit on the relationship. [p. 4]	Perempuan baik perlu tahu apa yang wanita mandiri mengerti. Terlalu baik dalam melayani akan mengurangi rasa hormat seorang pria; itu akan membuatnya ilfil dan hubungannya tidak akan berlangsung lama. [hlm. 4]

According to <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/kiss-of-death>, if you describe something as **the kiss of death**, you mean that it is certain to cause something else to fail, for example, rain is the kiss of death for a barbecue. According to <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/kiss+of+death>, **kiss of death** means 1) something that is ultimately ruinous, destructive, or fatal, 2) an act or relationship that has fatal or disastrous consequences, 3) a relationship or action that makes failure or ruin inevitable. **Kiss of death** (n) is something that is ruinous, 4) calamity, catastrophe, tragedy, disaster, cataclysm-an event resulting in great loss and misfortune.

Menurut <https://kitabgaul.com/word/ilfil>, *Ilfil* adalah singkatan yang diserap dari bahasa Inggris : *illfeel/ ill feel* ‘*ilang feeling*’, yang berarti perasaan yg memuakkan, biasa digunakan untuk

mengekspresikan rasa muak karena ada orang yg bertingkah jorok, tidak mengenakan atau gak tau malu. Menggambarkan situasi di mana perasaan yang tiba-tiba hilang karena sesuatu hal. Menurut <http://www.kbbionline.com/arti/gaul/ilfil>, diserap dari slang (bahasa gaul) bahasa Inggris, yaitu ill-feel artinya: 1. Ilang feeling, perasaan kecewa yang timbul karena telah mengetahui keburukan seseorang, padahal sebelumnya dia suka banget; 2. Muak, risih, jijik.

From that quoted data, I can conclude that the word **ilfil** is an abbreviation that is absorbed from the English language: illfeel / ill feel becomes *ilang feeling*, which means a nauseating feeling, commonly used to express disgust because there are people who behave dirty, uncomfortable or not embarrassed. The term describes a situation where feelings are suddenly lost by something. The word ill-feel is absorbed from slang language (English), means: 1) Ill-feel, feelings of disappointment that arise because it already knows a person's evil, whereas before he loves it, 2) Sick, uncomfortable, disgusted.

I translate the idiom **the kiss of death** into **ilfil** by using communicative translation. The meanings of both terms are the same, which will bring misfortune to the relationship. I choose the word **ilfil** because it is well known by the audience design. I choose not to translate it to another idiom because I want to make the readers easier to understand the meaning of the term **the kiss of death** and the word **ilfil** is often used by the audience design.

Table 3.6

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
6	If, after some time, he ever slips and asks you to cook, simply offer to make your specialty: popcorn, wieners, and a jelly roll, with coffee and Kool-Aid to help wash it down. Then start getting ready because you'll have reservations within the hour. The bitch is not the woman who will sit at home and work overtime to refine her	Jika, setelah beberapa lama, dia pernah keceplosan dan meminta Anda untuk memasak, cukup tawarkan untuk membuat spesialisasi Anda: popcorn, <i>wieners</i> , dan <i>jelly roll</i> , dengan kopi dan Kool-Aid untuk membantu mencucinya. Kemudian segeralah bersiap-siap karena anda akan memiliki reservasi dalam waktu satu jam. Wanita mandiri bukanlah wanita yang akan duduk diam di rumah dan

	man-catching skills. All she feels she has to do in the beginning is focus on being good company. This is more than enough until he earns the cat-bird seat at the top of the yacht. [pp. 8-9]	berusaha keras untuk mengasah keterampilannya dalam memikat pria. Yang dia rasa harus dilakukan sejak awal adalah fokus pada menjadi pasangan yang baik. Ini lebih dari cukup sampai dia mendapatkan posisi strategis di dalam hubungannya. [hlm. 8-9]
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According to <https://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/87600.html>, **in the catbird seat** means in a superior or advantageous position. This is an American phrase - which is unsurprising as the grey catbird which is the probable source of the phrase is a North American species (there's also an Australian catbird). It's one of a group of birds called the mimic thrushes. They include mockingbirds and, as you might expect, they are adept mimics.

The catbird is named for its ability to mimic the sound of a cat's miaow. Catbirds seek out the highest perches in trees to sing and display. The allusion to that is most likely to be the derivation of the term. It may also be the source of an earlier term with much the same meaning - '*sitting pretty*'. The phrase appears to have originated in the American south, although the date and circumstances are uncertain.

Examining at the context in the paragraph, I decide to search the data from the target language in accordance with positioning. According to <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/catbirdseat>, definition of catbird seat is a position of great prominence or advantage. According to <https://kbbi.web.id/posisi>, *Posisi n 1 letak: kedudukan (orang, barang); 2 jabatan; pangkat (dalam jabatan)*. According to <https://kbbi.web.id/strategis>, *Strategis a 1 berhubungan, bertalian, berdasar strategi; 2 baik letaknya (tentang tempat): pasar itu dibangun di tempat yang--*. According to <https://kbbi.web.id/position>, *Position n 1 location: position (people, goods); 2 positions; rank (in position)*. According to <https://kbbi.web.id/strategis>, **Strategis a 1 related, related, strategy-based; 2 well located (about the place): the market was built in a place that--**.

Based on the data above, I translate the terms **the cat-bird seat** into **posisi strategis** by using the communicative translation. I choose not to translate it into

another idiomatic expression because I want to give the reader new information about the meaning of **the cat-bird seat** and let them understand it easily.

Table 3.7

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
7	The more malleable you'd become, the more he'd expect you to bend. He'll instantly perceive you as <i>a Duracell</i> , as in, "just how far she will go? How much can I get out of her?" [p. 4]	Semakin anda menjadi lunak, semakin ia mengharapkan anda untuk tunduk. Dia akan langsung melihat anda seperti baterai Duracell , seperti "seberapa jauh dia akan pergi? Berapa banyak saya bisa mengandalkannya?" [hlm. 4]

According to <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duracell>, **Duracell** is an American brand product line of batteries and smart power systems owned by Procter & Gamble. **Duracell** also manufactures specialty batteries.

Now, the question is why the author makes battery as the term to describe a female. According to <https://www.duracell.com/en-us/> on their home page, there is a line that say 'Never Trust a Battery to do a Duracell Job'. They admit Duracell as the world's leading manufacturer of high-performance alkaline batteries with a long-lasting power, trusted technology, safe and proper recycling package. Based on the data that I find, I may say that Duracell is a battery that has many pre-eminences and it is just like the "nice girl" when they are in love with a man, they will give their best and do anything for the relationship.

Picture 3.7 Duracell Battery



I translate it in target text by using contextual conditioning word **baterai** because Duracell is not a common brand in Indonesia. I translate The "Duracell"

itself by using formal and phonology translation because that is a brand (proper name) and the pronunciation is different.

Table 3.8

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
8	Certainly, the average fashion magazine gives women ridiculous relationship advice that makes it easy to understand why women are so eager to overcompensate: “play hard to get, then cook him a four-course meal... [p. 2]	tentu saja, majalah fesyen rata-rata memberikan saran yang konyol tentang hubungan nya yang membuat itu sangat mudah untuk dimengerti kenapa wanita sangat bersemangat untuk memberi imbalan lebih: “bermain dengan keras untuk mendapatkan, kemudian memasak nya makanan empat sehat lima sempurna... [hlm. 2]

According to Oxford English Dictionary third edition 2006 and reissued 2011, the word fashion is a noun and the meanings are 1) a popular style of clothes, way of behaving, etc. 2) a way of doing something, 3) as a verb make or shape something. Menurut Universal Translator (kamus online), arti kata *fashion* adalah N: *mode, cara, kebiasaan, basa-basi, gaya, model* V: *membuat, membentuk*. Arti kata *mode* menurut KBBI adalah *n ragam (cara, bentuk) yang terbaru pada suatu waktu tertentu (tt pakaian, potongan rambut, corak hiasan, dsb)*. According to Universal Translator (an online dictionary), the translations of the word fashion are (N): *mode, ways, habits, preamble, style*, (V) *models: create, shape*. The meanings of the word mode according to KBBI are (N) *variance (way, shape) the latest in a certain time (tt clothing, haircut, style of decoration, etc.)*. According to <https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftarkataserapan>, *penyerapan istilah tanpa penyesuaian ejaan dan lafal dilakukan jika istilah itu juga dipakai secara luas dalam kosakata umum, istilah itu tidak ditulis dengan huruf miring (dicetak dengan huruf tegak) fashion – fesyen*. According to Wikipedia, absorption term without adjustment spelling and pronunciation do if the term is also used widely in the general vocabulary, the term was not in italics (printed with letters upright) *fashion – fesyen*.

I translate it using phonology translation because in my opinion Indonesian, people more common with the word fashion (**fesyen**) than mode, style

etc. most of them know what fashion is but if I ask them what mode is, it is quite hard for them to describe.

Table 3.9

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
9	The nice girl sits in a chair after a week of knowing the guy, bored out of her mind as he does something that interests him. He may be watching sports on TV, cleaning his fishing gear, strumming his guitar, or working on his car. She is miserable but doesn't say a peep . Instead, she tries to make the best of it and twiddles her thumbs politely, just so she can be in his company. [p. 6]	Perempuan baik duduk di kursi setelah seminggu mengenal si pria, bosan keluar dari pikirannya ketika si pria melakukan sesuatu yang menarik baginya. Dia dapat menonton acara olahraga di TV, membersihkan peralatan memancing nya, memetik gitar, atau bekerja pada mobilnya. Dia sengsara tapi tidak menggerutu . Sebaliknya, ia mencoba untuk membuat yang terbaik dari itu dan mengacungkan jempol dengan sopan, hanya agar dia bisa berada di dekatnya. [hlm. 6]

According to Oxford English Dictionary third edition 2006 and reissued 2011, the meanings of peep are V 1 look quickly and secretly. 2 (peep out) be just visible. N 1 a quick or secret look. 2 a momentary or partial view of something. N 1 a short, high pitched sound. (V) make a short, high pitched sound. According to Universal Translator (an online dictionary), the translations of peep (v) are: *mengintip, mencicit, menciak, menciak – ciak*. Noun: *pandangan yang terbatas, ciapan, ciak*. Menurut KBBI, arti kata ciap adalah (N) 1 tiruan bunyi anak ayam. 2 bunyi anak ayam yang berbunyi satu kali. Arti kata ciak menurut KBBI adalah (N) tiruan bunyi seperti bunyi anak burung. Examining based on the context I choose to analyze the word *menggerutu*.

Menurut <https://www.kbbi.web.id/gerutu>, Gerutu (n) perkataan yang diucapkan dengan cara bergumam terus-menerus karena rasa mendongkol atau tidak puas dengan keadaan atau peristiwa yang dialaminya. Menggerutu (v) mengomel; mencomel: akhirnya, ia melengos sambil ~; ia ~ melihat kelakuan anak nakal itu.

Based on the data of target language, I can conclude that the meaning of grumbling is the words spoken by muttering constantly because of a sense of irritation or dissatisfaction with the circumstances or events that happened. Grumbling is nagging in a not very clear voice.

I translate a **peep** into *menggerutu* by using communicative translation because if I translate it with *ciak* or *ciapan*, the readers will think about chicks or bird and not about woman. From the best of my knowledge, every woman likes to grumble especially when she gets disappointed, angry, or annoyed. Moreover, the words *ciap* and *ciak* are not common or rarely used by Indonesian people.

Table 3.10

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
10	The nice girl sits in a chair after a week of knowing the guy, bored out of her mind as he does something that interests him. He may be watching sports on TV, cleaning his fishing gear, strumming his guitar, or working on his car. She is miserable but doesn't say a peep. Instead, she tries to make the best of it and twiddles her thumbs politely, just so she can be in his company. [p. 6]	Perempuan baik duduk di kursi setelah seminggu mengenal si pria, ia merasa bosan ketika si pria melakukan sesuatu yang menarik baginya. Dia dapat menonton acara olahraga di TV, membersihkan peralatan memancing nya, memainkan gitar, atau bekerja pada mobilnya. Dia sengsara tapi tidak bergumam. Sebaliknya, ia mencoba berlaku untuk menjadi yang terbaik dan mengacungkan jempol dengan sopan, hanya agar dia bisa berada di dekatnya. [hlm. 6]

According to Oxford English Dictionary third edition 2006 and reissued 2011, the meanings of the word twiddles are V fiddle with something in an aimless or nervous way. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the meanings of twiddle are to turn (something) back and forth slightly; to play negligently with something; to turn or jounce lightly. According to Universal Translator (an online dictionary), the translations of twiddle are (N):

hiasan, putaran, suara gemetar, suara geletar. (V): memutar, memutar, bermalas-malas, gemetar. Arti kata memutar menurut KBBI adalah (V) 1 membuat (sesuatu) agar bergerak berputar; memusingkan; 2 memutar untuk orang lain; 3 mengedarkan barang dagangan dsb. Arti kata mengacungkan menurut KBBI adalah (V) 1 mengangkat (tangan dsb) ke atas untuk menunjukan diri; 2 menodongkan; mengacungkan senjata.

Based on that quoted data, the translations of the word twiddle are (N): ornaments, round, voice trembling, tremor. (V): rotate, laze, trembling. Meaning of words rerun according to KBBI are (V) 1) make (something) that moves spinning; headache, 2) play for others, 3) circulate merchandise etc. Meaning of

words brandished by KBBI are (V) 1) lifting (hands etc) upwards to show themselves, 2) pointing; brandishing weapons.

I translate **twiddles** into *mengacungkan* by using communicative translation because in Indonesia, *mengacungkan* is always connected with hand or finger, especially thumbs. Besides, the word “politely” after it shows a positive connotation. Why I do not translate it with *memutarkan* because the reader will not understand it a 100% and questions like "which direction her thumb was rotated? Upwards? or down?" will cross their mind while *mengacungkan* has a clear meaning that her thumb is lead up to her man.

Table 3.11

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
11	... Bring a pot of water to a boil, and plop in two wieners. Cook them for five minutes so the wieners are tough or slightly al dente. Pour your guest Kool-Aid . [p. 8]	... Bawa panci air mendidih, dan mencelempung dua sosis. Masak itu selama lima menit sehingga sosis alot atau sedikit al dente. Tuangkan tamu anda soft drink Kool-Aid . [hlm. 8]

According to <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kool-Aid>, Kool-Aid is a brand of flavored drink mix owned by Kraft Foods. Kool-Aid is usually sold in powder form, in either packets or small tubs. The drink is prepared by mixing the powder with sugar and water (typically by the pitcher-full). The drink is usually served with ice or refrigerated and served chilled. Additionally, there are some sugar-free varieties. Kool-Aid Man is the mascot for Kool-Aid, a brand of flavored drink mix. The character has appeared on television and print advertising as a fun-loving and avuncular gigantic pitcher, filled with red Kool-Aid and marked with a smiley face. He is typically featured answering the call of children by smashing through walls and furnishings, holding a pitcher filled with Kool-Aid. According to <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/soft%20drink>, soft drink is a noun with the definition a usually nonalcoholic carbonated beverage. According to repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/123456789/21455/4/Chapter%20II.pdf, *Soft drink ialah minuman berkarbonasi yang diberi tambahan berupa bahan perasa dan pemanis seperti gula. Soft drink terdiri dari sugar-sweetened soft drink dan non-sugar soft drink.* According to the web, soft drinks are carbonated beverages

that are added in the form of flavorings and sweeteners such as sugar. Soft drinks consist of sugar-sweetened soft drinks and non-sugar soft drinks.

Picture 3.8 Package of Kool-Aid of Kool-Aid



Picture 3.9 Mascot of Kool-Aid



I translate it by using Contextual Conditioning and Semantic translation from **Kool-Aid** into **soft drink Kool-Aid**. I assume many people do not know what **Kool-Aid** is. This is a new thing for Indonesian people. Why I choose to translate it with another English word because the meaning and the concept of both beverages are the same and most of Indonesian people already know what **soft drink** is. I translate it with the term that the audience design may know about. I choose to borrow the word Kool-Aid because I want the reader to know that Kool-Aid is one of a brand of soft drink just like Coca-Cola, Sprite, Fanta and many more brand that are already popular in Indonesia.

Table 3.12

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
12	<p>ATTRACTION PRINCIPLE #4</p> <p>Sometimes a man deliberately won't call, just to see how you'll respond.</p> <p>It is human nature for a man to test the waters to see how much he can get away with.</p>	<p>PRINSIP DAYA TARIK #4</p> <p>Terkadang seorang pria dengan sengaja tidak akan menelepon, hanya untuk melihat bagaimana anda akan meresponsnya.</p> <p>Sedap jangan ditelan, pahit jangan segera dimuntahkan adalah sifat dasar manusia untuk melihat seberapa besar dia</p>

	You see it in the behavior of children and even in the behavior of pets. [p. 11]	bisa menjalaninya. Anda melihatnya dalam perilaku anak-anak dan bahkan dalam perilaku hewan peliharaan. [hlm. 11]
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According to <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/test-the-water-s#dataset-american-english>, **test the water(s)** means to find out whether something is likely to be successful before you do or try it. According to <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/to-test-the-water>, **to test the water(s)** phrase means if you test the water(s) you try to find out what reaction of an action or idea will get before you do it or tell it to people (Ex: you should be cautious when getting involved and test the water before committing yourself.) According to <https://dosenbahasa.com/contoh-peribahasa-dan-ungkapan-beserta-maknanya>, *sedap jangan ditelan, pahit jangan segera dimuntahkan* artinya *berpikir matang sebelum bertindak agar tidak kecewa*. According to the web, the term *Sedap jangan ditelan, pahit jangan segera dimuntahkan* contains the meaning of think carefully before doing an act so the one will not feel disappointed.

I translate **to test the waters** into *sedap jangan ditelan, pahit jangan segera dimuntahkan* because the terms have an equivalent meaning. I choose to translate it by using idiomatic technique because I want to increase the reader's insight about idiom in the Indonesian language itself. In addition, I consider the aesthetic value that the idiomatic term from Source Text contains and I want it to remain there or well delivered to the target text.

Table 3.13

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
13	A friend of mine named Crystal was in the exact situation and handled it perfectly. A man named Brett called her on a Saturday night; it was well after midnight and raining, and he asked her in a seductive tone of voice to drive to his place. A classic booty call. Crystal hadn't heard from Brett in two	Seorang teman saya bernama Crystal berada dalam situasi yang tepat dan menanganinya dengan sempurna. Seorang pria bernama Brett meneleponnya pada malam Sabtu; saat itu sudah lewat tengah malam dan hujan, dan dengan suara menggoda dia meminta untuk datang ke tempatnya. Panggilan jorjor klasik. Crystal tidak pernah mendengar kabar dari Brett dalam dua minggu, karena dia

	<p>weeks, since he'd indicated he wanted to "see other people." He also lived 35 miles away from her at the time. Crystal said, "Okay sweetie. I'm on my way. Give me five minutes to put on a garter belt under my raincoat. I'll be there in forty minutes." Three hours later, it occurred to him like a stunning revelation: No booty cometh. (p 34)</p>	<p>menyatakan bahwa dia ingin "bertemu orang lain." Dia juga tinggal sejauh 56km jauhnya darinya saat itu. Crystal berkata, "Baik sayang. Saya sedang dalam perjalanan. Beri aku waktu lima menit untuk memakai garter belt di dalam jas hujanku. Aku akan sampai di sana empat puluh menit lagi. "Tiga jam kemudian, terpikir olehnya seperti sebuah wahyu yang menakjubkan: Tidak ada barang rampasan datang. (hlm 34)</p>
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Picture 3.10 Garter Belt



Picture 3.11 Garter Belt



According to www.quora.com/What-is-lingerie-and-garter-belts, a garter belt is a piece of lingerie that goes around someone's waist. It is usually made of lace, but not always. The garter belt uses clips or snaps to hold up pantyhose or stockings. The garter belt is sometimes used by some women to achieve a sexy look. Other women may prefer a garter belt/stocking combination to pantyhose. Some garter belts attach stockings via a clasp (seen) while other belt/stocking combinations may be permanently attached. Garter belts are women's undergarments designed to hold up hosiery. They are usually referred to as suspender belts in England. They are called belts because they fit around the waist and have long straps with garters to attach to stockings. Garter belts are common in the 1950's and 60's when they are less restrictive alternative to girdles for younger women who do not need the shape control of girdles. Garter belts fade from its use as pantyhose and replace stockings in the late 60's. However, they retain their power as sexually suggestive apparel and make something of a comeback by the 80's but purely for sexual reasons. They have often been worn by women in pornography because they are sexy garments that can be worn while still providing full access to woman's genitals for sex; in fact, their openness can

be seen as a frame to accentuate the naked exposure of the genitals. Garter belt is worn by ordinary women when they want to project strong sexual signals to men. According to [//thegartermgirl.com/2010/03/19/what-is-the-different-between-a-wedding-garter-and-a-garter-belt/](http://thegartermgirl.com/2010/03/19/what-is-the-different-between-a-wedding-garter-and-a-garter-belt/), a garter belt is a piece of lingerie that goes around someone's waist. It is usually made of lace, but not always. The garter belt uses clips or snaps to hold up pantyhose or stockings. I can only imagine that the garter belt started back in the days before elastic when holding up stockings what a lot harder and thus anchoring it around the waist made the most sense. Over time, I think we can all agree that garter belts have grown into a sexy symbol of femininity and not really all that useful. Here are two pictures of a lace garter belt, you can see the beautiful lace band or belt that goes around the waist and the straps that hang down to clasp onto the panty hose. When you wear a garter belt, you need to use panty hose or stockings that don't go all the way up your leg, like thigh high stockings or some other panty hose designed to be worn with a garter belt.

Picture 3.12 Garter Belt



According to <http://sharingdisana.com/2016/05/31/ingin-membeli-pantyho-se-stocking-atau-legging-ketahui-dulu-perbedaannya/>,

Yang satu ini bisa juga disebut sebagai kaos kaki panjang karena panjangnya mencapai lutut atau paha. Terbuat dari bahan nylon, stocking memerlukan garter belt (semacam suspender) untuk mengunci atau menjaga stocking tetap pada posisinya. Banyak yang bilang bahwa wanita dengan memakai stocking akan menimbulkan kesan seksi yang menawan bagi penggunanya.

I translate that quoted data into: this one can also be called a long sock because its length reaches the knee or thigh. Made of nylon, stocking requires a

garter belt to lock or keep stocking in position. Many say that women wearing stockings will create a charming sexy impression for its users. According to <https://womantalk.com/fashion/articles/berkenalan-dengan-jenis-jenis-lingerie-A0pmA>, Garter Belt *adalah Belt ‘penahan’ stockings dan dipakai di pinggang. Biasanya memiliki 4-8 straps untuk dikaitkan pada stockings. Garter belt ini berkesan seksi dan kinky!* (Garter Belts are Belt for 'retaining' stockings and worn at the waist. It usually has 4-8 straps to link to stockings. Garter belt contains a sexy and kinky impression!)

I use borrowing technique from the term in source text **garter belt** to the target text. I choose to use borrowing technique because the term **garter belt** has no equivalent term in target text. Based on the data above, it is known that the term **garter belt** is common enough among women in Indonesia, therefore I choose to use borrowing technique.

Table 3.14

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
14	Condition #2 Don't see him when you are running on empty . [p. 35]	Kondisi # 2 Jangan menemui dia saat tenaga anda terkuras habis . [hlm. 35]

According to <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/be-running-on-empty>, **be running on empty** informal meaning is to continue to work and be active when you have no energy left. While based on mainly US and Australia English, if a person or an organization is **running on empty**, they have no new ideas or are not as effective as they were before: The fund-raising campaign was running on empty after ten years under the same leader. According to www.urbandictionary.com/define.term=runningonempty, **running on empty** is the beginning of depression. When you feel like the world is just out to get you, nothing is going right in your life, and you're on the verge of insanity or killing yourself. Despite all that, you still go through your daily routine, holding into an ounce of hope that things will be better one day... Then you're running on empty: I don't know about you, but I'm running on empty. According to <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/running+on+empty>, **running on empty** is continuing to operate with no or very little enthusiasm, energy, or resources left. The reference

is a car that has nearly run out of fuel. I've been painting the house for four hours every night after work, and I am seriously running on empty at this point. We were running on empty by the time our team made it to the championship round.

Menurut <https://kbbi.web.id/tenaga>, tenaga n 1 daya yang dapat menggerakkan sesuatu; kekuatan: semakin tua, semakin kurang -- nya; ia tidak berdaya karena kehabisan --; 2 kegiatan bekerja (berusaha dan sebagainya): banyak -- terbuang dengan sia-sia; segenap -- rakyat diarahkan ke pembangunan; 3 orang yang bekerja atau mengerjakan sesuatu; pekerja; pegawai: dalam lapangan perindustrian masih sangat dibutuhkan -- ahli; bertenaga v 1 berkekuatan; 2 kuat; giat (bekerja); v memberikan tenaga (kekuatan, daya): mesin itu digunakan untuk ~ pesawat Uz; ketenagaan segala sesuatu yang berkenaan dengan tenaga: uang itu akan digunakan untuk membiayai sektor ~ dari berbagai proyek PLN. Menurut <https://kbbi.web.id/kuras-2>, kuras v, menguras v 1 membersihkan (kulah dan sebagainya) dengan air; mengalirkan air untuk membersihkan selokan dan sebagainya; 2 menghabiskan isi sesuatu; 3 mengeksploitasi sampai habis: kaum kolonialis (imperialis) biasanya ~ kekayaan tanah jajahannya; 4 menghabiskan; memeras: para pemain kita benar-benar sudah ~ tenaga demi mempertahankan piala kejuaraan; terkuras v 1 (telah) dikuras (tentang kolam dan sebagainya); 2 telah dikeluarkan atau dihabiskan benar-benar: tidak sedikit kekayaan yang ~ lantaran keranjingan berpesta pora; pengurasan n 1 proses, cara, perbuatan menguras (mengalirkan air); 2 proses, cara, perbuatan menghabiskan (isi dan sebagainya): ~kekayaan laut oleh armada asing. Menurut <https://kbbi.web.id/habis>, habis v tidak ada yang tinggal lagi (karena sudah digunakan, dibagikan, dimakan, dan sebagainya); tidak bersisa: semua barang dalam gudang itu -- terbakar; 2 v selesai: pertunjukan sudah hampir --; 3 v tamat: bacalah buku itu sampai --; 4 v sudah sampai pada batas waktu yang ditentukan: kontraknya telah --; 5 v keluar biaya: untuk pergi ke tempat pekerjaannya, ia -- enam ratus rupiah setiap hari: 6 p sesudah; setelah: -- mandi dan sarapan, anak-anak berangkat ke sekolah; 7 adv kalau begitu (tidak begitu); maka: --, sampai kapan kita dapat tahan hidup begini; 8 n akhir: ia berjanji akan membayar utangnya -- bulan; -- perkara, nasi sudah menjadi bubur, pb tidak ada gunanya dibicarakan lagi; -- manis sepagh dibuang, pb sesudah tidak berguna lagi, lalu dibuang (tidak dipedulikan lagi dan sebagainya).

According to KBBI online, the translation of power are (n) 1 power that can move something; power: getting older, the less it is; he is powerless because of running out -; 2 work activities (try and so on), 3 people working or doing something; workers; employees, powerful v 1 powered; 2 strong; active

(working); v gives power. According to <https://kbbi.web.id/kuras-2> kuras, v, drain v 1 clean (kalah and so on) with water; drain water to clear sewers and so on; 2 spend something; 3 exploit to the end: the colonialists (imperialis) are usually ~ the wealth of their colonies; 4 spent; squeeze, drained v 1 (been) drained (about ponds and so on); 2 has been expended or spent completely: not a little wealth because of an avid party; depletion n 1 process, way, drain action (drain water); 2 processes, means, deeds spend (content and so on). According to <https://kbbi.web.id/habis> (v) no one stays anymore (as already used, shared, eaten, etc.); not left: all the goods in the warehouse - burned; 2 v finish: the show is almost -; 3 v end: read the book until -; 4 v has arrived at the specified time limit: the contract has -; 5 v out fee, 6 after; 7 adv then (not so); 8 n end; no use talking about anymore; - sweet sepah discarded, pb after not useful anymore, then discarded (no matter anymore and so on)).

I translate **running on empty** into *tenaga terkuras habis* by using communicative translation. I keep the hyperbole in target text with the word *terkuras habis*. I choose to use communicative translation to make the reader easier to understand.

Table 3.15

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
15	Another friend named Kelly snagged a guy whom a lot of women wanted by setting the tone from the very beginning. He had that confident vibe and was used to women hitting on him. Kelly was exception to the rule. He was trying to get her attention while she remained absolutely riveted by her BLT sandwich. She knew that he was watching her but she pretended not to notice. [p. 36]	Teman lainnya bernama Kelly mendapatkan pria yang diinginkan banyak wanita dengan bersikap acuh tak acuh sejak awal. Dia memiliki kepercayaan diri dan terbiasa dengan wanita yang menggodanya. Kelly adalah pengecualian dari aturannya. Dia mencoba menarik perhatian Kelly sementara dia benar-benar terpaku pada sandwich BLT-nya. Kelly tahu bahwa dia mengawasinya tapi dia pura-pura tidak memperhatikannya. (hlm 36)

According to <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/set%20the%20tone>, definition of **set the tone** is to establish a quality, feeling, or attitude by a manner of speaking or writing: Her lighthearted question set the tone for the rest

of the interview. Word by word definition set: 1) to cause to sit: place in or on a seat: to put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them: to put (eggs) for hatching under a fowl or into an incubator: the act or action of setting: the condition of being set: a number of things of the same kind that belong or are used together: intent, determined: intentional, premeditated: fixed by authority or appointment: prescribed, specified. Tone: 1) vocal or musical sound of a specific quality: a sound of definite pitch and vibration: whole step: to impart tone to strengthen: to soften or reduce in intensity, color, appearance, or sound: mellow: to change the normal silver image of (something, such as a photographic print) into a colored image. According to https://www.phrases.org.uk/bulletin_board/42/messages/1362.html, the meaning of **set the tone**: tone here is one of several transferred or figurative meanings derived from the original meaning of a musical tone. It means: style, attitude, spirit, character, and tenor. When we set the tone it is always the tone of something specific. If we, for instance, set the tone of the conversation, then we establish the character, the tenor, of the conversation, its spirit. The character which we set could be rude, it could be insultingly critical, it could be quiet and bland, it could be earnest and polite, and so on.

Menurut <https://kbbi.web.id/sikap>, sikap 1 tokoh atau bentuk tubuh: -- nya tegap; 2 cara berdiri (tegak, teratur, atau dipersiapkan untuk bertindak); kuda-kuda (tentang pencak dan sebagainya); hebat sekali -- nya ketika akan mengucapkan sumpah; tepat sekali -- adik ketika menangkis pukulan itu; 3 perbuatan dan sebagainya yang berdasarkan pada pendirian, keyakinan: rakyat akan selalu mengutuk -- pemimpin-pemimpinnya yang kurang adil itu; 4 perilaku; gerak-gerik: -- di panggung sangat berbeda dengan -- nya sehari-hari; membuang -- , ki bertingkah laku dengan gaya yang dibuat-buat (supaya tampak gagah dan sebagainya); bersikap v 1 berdiri tegak (bersiap): setelah sampai di hadapan komandan, mereka -; 2 mengambil sikap (pendirian): - masa bodoh, berbuat tidak peduli terhadap apa yang akan terjadi menimpa dirinya dan sebagainya. Acuh v peduli; mengindahkan: ia tidak -- akan larangan orang tuanya;-- tak -- tidak menaruh perhatian; tidak mau tahu.

I translate the quoted data into: attitude of 1 figure or body shape: - its well-built; 2 ways to stand (erect, orderly, or prepared for action); horses (about pencak and so on): great when going to swear; very precisely - sister when

deflecting the blow; 3 deeds and so on based on conviction: the people will always condemn - their unjust leaders; 4 behaviors; gestures: - on a stage very different from his everyday, throw -, behaves in a made-up style (so that looks dashing and so on); behave v 1 stand upright (ready): after arriving before the commander, they -; 2 take a stand: - ignorant, do not care about what will happen to him and so on. Acuh v care; heed: he will not - his parents' prohibition; - no - not paying attention; do not want to know).

*Menurut <http://www.organisasi.org/1970/01/>, arti-istilah-ungkapan-acuh-tak-acuh-kamus-ungkapan-bahasa-indonesia **Acuh Tak Acuh** adalah sebuah ungkapan yang artinya tak mau tahu. Tak mau tahu diistilahkan sebagai Acuh Tak Acuh. Jadi arti Acuh Tak Acuh adalah Tak mau tahu / Tidak memberi perhatian. Kata Istilah Acuh Tak Acuh merupakan ungkapan resmi dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Istilah / Ungkapan: acuh tak acuh memiliki arti tak mau tahu, tidak memberi perhatian.*

Indifferent is a phrase that means do not want to know. Do not want to know termed as Indifferent. So the meaning of indifferent is not want to know/not pay attention. The term "Indifferent" is an official expression in Bahasa Indonesia. Glossary/Expression: Indifferent to mean ignorance, not paying attention.

I translate the term **setting the tone** into **bersikap acuh tak acuh** by using communicative translation. I choose to use communicative translation in order to make the reader understand the whole context of the paragraph. Moreover, I want the reader to realize that the word tone there is a part of figurative language therefore it is not the literal meaning.

Table 3.16

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
16	Another friend named Kelly snagged a guy whom a lot of women wanted by setting the tone from the very beginning. He had that confident vibe and was used to women hitting on him. Kelly was exception to the rule. He was trying to get her attention while she remained absolutely riveted by her BLT sandwich. She knew that he was	Teman lainnya bernama Kelly mendapatkan pria yang diinginkan banyak wanita dengan menunjukan sikap sejak awal. Dia memiliki kepercayaan diri dan terbiasa dengan wanita yang bertanam tebu di bibirnya . Kelly adalah pengecualian dari aturannya. Dia mencoba menarik perhatian Kelly sementara dia benar-benar terpaku pada sandwich BLT-nya. Kelly tahu bahwa dia

	watching her but she pretended not to notice. [p. 36]	mengawasinya tapi dia pura-pura tidak memperhatikannya. [hlm. 36]
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According to <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=hitting%20on> definition of **hitting on** is trying to get someone to like you by flirting with them: dude I think she's hitting on me should I ask her out? According to <http://www.idiomeanings.com/hit-on-someone/>, the meaning of **hit on** someone is to make a sexual comment to someone. According to <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/hit+on+him>, **hit on (someone or something)**: 1 literally to strike someone or something in a particular spot; 2 to discover or realize something; 3 to flirt with someone, often when it is unwelcome; to flirt with someone; to make a pass at someone; also, hit upon. Discover, happen to find; 4. Make sexual advances to someone, especially unwanted ones. According to <http://www.satubahasa.com/2015/05/31-peribahasa-cinta-dan-artinya-paling-populer>, ***bertanam tebu di bibir** memiliki makna menggunakan kata-kata rayuan manis untuk menggoda. Menurut <http://kamusbahasaindonesia.org/bibir%20net/mirip>, **bertanam tebu di bibir** [pb] mengeluarkan perkataan yg manis-manis (memuji-muji dsb), tetapi mempunyai maksud yg kurang baik; bertanam tebu di bibir ber.ta.nam tebu di bibir [pb] mengeluarkan kata-kata manis (untuk membujuk dsb). Planting sugarcane on the lips has the meaning of using sweet seduction words to tease. Planting sugarcane on the lips [pb] issuing sweet words (praising, etc.), but having bad intentions; cultivating cane on the lip of sugar cane on the lips [pb] issuing sweet words (to coax etc). Word by word translation according to <https://kbbi.web.id/>,*

Tanam v, bertanam v melakukan pekerjaan tanam-menanam: petani daerah ini umumnya ~ ubi kayu; ~ tebu di bibir, pb mengeluarkan kata-kata manis (untuk membujuk dan sebagainya); ~ biji hampa, pb sia-sia; tidak dipedulikan; ~ berurutan penanaman tanaman segera setelah tanaman terdahulu dipanen pada sebidang tanah yang sama; ~ budi berbuat baik (jasa); ~ campuran penanaman dua jenis tanaman atau lebih secara bersamaan pada sebidang tanah tertentu tanpa aturan deretan tertentu; ~ kasih menaruh kasih (sayang); tebu n jenis rumput-rumputan berbatang tinggi dan beruas-ruas, air dalam batangnya manis, biasanya dibuat gula; --masuk di mulut gajah, pb binasa sama sekali (sudah tidak tertolong lagi); --setuntung masuk geraham gajah, pb pemberian sedikit kepada orang kaya

tidak ada harganya; bertanam -- di bibir, pb mengeluarkan perkataan yang manis-manis (memuji-muji dan sebagainya), tetapi mempunyai maksud yang kurang baik; diminta -- diberi teberau, pb diberi sesuatu yang berlainan dengan yang dijanjikan; mendapat -- rebah, pb mendapat untung tanpa bersusah payah; seliang bagai --, serumpun bagai serai, pb seia sekata; rukun; bibir n 1 tepi (pinggir) mulut (sebelah bawah dan atas); 2 tepi sesuatu atau bagian barang yang menyerupai bibir: -- sumur; -- belanga; 3 cakmulut atau lidah (dalam arti perkataan dan sebagainya): tutup -- mu, jangan banyak bicara; ancamannya itu hanya di -- saja; -- nya bergetah, ki sangat pandai memikat hati (membujuk dan sebagainya); -- nya bukan diretak panas, pb perkataannya (nasihatnya) tidak sia-sia; di -- mata, ki di depan mata; dekat sekali; mudah menggerakkan --, ki mudah berkata; kalau hanya berkata memang mudah sekali; tinggal menghapus --, ki tidak mendapat apa-apa (kecewa, tidak berhasil).

According to the quoted data, cultivating (v) means: planting v cultivating work: the farmers of this area are generally cassava; sugarcane on the lips, issuing sweet words (to persuade and so on); ~ empty seed, pb is useless; not cared for after planting harvested on the same plot of land; good mind (services); ~ a mixture of plantings of two or more crops simultaneously on a particular plot of land without certain row rules; love affection (dear); sugarcane n types of high-trunked grasses and segments, water in sweet trunks, usually made sugar; - enter the mouth of elephant, pb perish at all (no longer helped); - lucky to enter the elephant molars, pb giving little to the rich is worthless; cultivate - on the lips, pb brings out sweet words (praises and so on), but has poor intentions; asked - given blades, pb was given something different from what was promised; get-down, pb get profit without bothering, as smooth as, allied as lemongrass, *pb seia sekata; rukun*; lip n 1 edge (edge) of mouth (bottom and top); 2 edges of something or parts of lip-like item: - wells; - pots; 3 mouths or tongues (in the sense of words and so on): close you, do not talk much; the threat is only in - it is gummy, is very clever to entice (persuade and so on); - it is not hot-printed, pb words (his advice) is not in vain; in - eyes, in plain sight; very easy to move -, easy to say; if only saying it is easy; stay delete -, did not get anything (disappointed, unsuccessful)).

I translate the term **hitting on** into ***bertanam tebu di bibir*** by using idiomatic translation. I choose to translate it to another idiom because both terms have an equivalent meaning. As a translator, I like to increase the reader's

knowledge of idiom in both source and target language. That is why I choose to use another idiomatic terms as long as it has the equivalent meaning with the idiomatic terms from source language.

Table 3.17

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
17	Another friend named Kelly snagged a guy whom a lot of women wanted by setting the tone from the very beginning. He had that confident vibe and was used to women hitting on him. Kelly was exception to the rule. He was trying to get her attention while she remained absolutely riveted by her BLT sandwich . She knew that he was watching her but she pretended not to notice. [p. 36]	Teman lainnya bernama Kelly mendapatkan pria yang diinginkan banyak wanita dengan bersikap acuh tak acuh sejak awal. Dia memiliki kepercayaan diri dan terbiasa dengan wanita yang menggodanya. Kelly adalah pengecualian dari aturannya. Dia mencoba menarik perhatian Kelly sementara dia benar-benar terpaku pada burger nya. Kelly tahu bahwa dia mengawasinya tapi dia pura-pura tidak memperhatikannya. (hlm 36)

According to https://books.google.co.id/books?id=MBRBjBTEBHyc&pg=PA180&dq=BLT+club+differences&redir_esc=y&hl=id#v=onepage&q=BLT%20club%20differences&f=false, A BLT (Bacon, Lettuce, and Tomato) is a type of bread sandwich. The standard BLT is made up of four ingredients: bacon, lettuce, tomato, and bread. While there are variations on the BLT, the essential ingredients are bacon, tomatoes and lettuce, on a slice of bread. The quantity and quality of the ingredients are matters of personal preference. The BLT evolved from the tea sandwiches served at a similar time to the club sandwich, although it is unclear when the name BLT became the norm. The sandwich has a high sodium and fat content, and has been specifically targeted by UK café chains in an effort to reduce salt and fat. Due to this, low-fat mayonnaise is a common substitute along with low salt bread and less fatty bacon. Although the ingredients of the BLT have existed for many years, there is little evidence of BLT sandwich recipes prior to 1900. In the *1903 Good Housekeeping Everyday Cook Book*, a recipe by a Dr. Kevin Zinter for a club sandwich included bacon, lettuce, tomato, mayonnaise and a slice of turkey sandwiched between two slices of bread. Whilst the 1929 book *Seven Hundred Sandwiches* does include a section on bacon sandwiches, the recipes often include pickles and none contain tomato.

The BLT became popular after World War II because of the rapid expansion of supermarkets, which allowed ingredients to be available year-round. The initials, representing "bacon, lettuce, tomato", likely began in the American restaurant industry as shorthand for the sandwich, but it is unclear when this transferred to the public consciousness. For example, a 1951 edition of the *Saturday Evening Post* makes reference to the sandwich, although it does not use its initials, describing a scene in which: "On the tray, invariably, are a bowl of soup, a toasted sandwich of bacon, lettuce and tomato, and a chocolate milk shake." A 1954 issue of *Modern Hospital* contains a meal suggestion that includes: "Bean Soup, Toasted Bacon Lettuce and Tomato Sandwich, Pickles, Jellyed Banana Salad, Cream Dressing, and Pound Cake." By 1958, Hellmann's Mayonnaise advertised their product as "traditional on bacon, lettuce, and tomato sandwiches," suggesting that the combination had been around for some time. However, there are several references to a "B.L.T" in the early 1970s, including in one review of Bruce Jay Friedman's play entitled *Steambath* titled: "A B.L.T. for God – hold the mayo." The abbreviation used in title references a line of dialogue in the play in which God yells, "Send up a bacon and lettuce and tomato sandwich, hold the mayo. You burn the toast, I'll smite you down with my terrible swift sword." The coexistence of the shortened version and the full name suggests this was a period of transition as the abbreviation was popularized. According to <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/burger> burger is 1 a ground beef; a patty ground beef; 2 a sandwich consisting of a patty of hamburger in a split typically round bun. According to <https://www.thankyourbody.com/hamburger/A100%/>, beef patty that's seasoned with a pinch of salt and pepper, topped with melty cheese, tangy pickles, minced onions, and (of course) ketchup and mustard.

Picture 3.13 Sandwich



Picture 3.14 Burger



I translate **BLT-sandwich** into **Burger** by using semantic translation. I choose to translate it into another English word because it is very common for the audience design even though it is an English word. Based on the data above, the layers of the **BLT-sandwich** can be varies depend on the individual that want to eat it. The same thing goes for burger but both **BLT-sandwich** and **Burger** have the same basic ingredients that make them look similar the most visible difference is on the bread itself, when sandwich tend to use white bread or whole wheat bread burger only use bun. When searching for the data and information, I find some opinion about the translation of sandwich itself. Other options of the translation that I find are *roti isi* and *roti lapis*. I do not translate it into *roti isi* or *roti lapis* because when I go for the picture of them, it shows a very different kind of bread concept.

Picture 3.15 Roti Isi



Picture 3.16 Roti Lapis



Picture 3.17 Roti Lapis



Picture 3.18 Roti Isi



These are the pictures of *roti isi* and *roti lapis*. There is the picture of sandwich in *roti lapis*, but they are at the bottom of the row. From the data that I find, I can conclude that the audience design is more common with the concept of burger than *roti isi* or *roti lapis*. I choose not to translate it into the terms in

Indonesian language because the reader will think of the picture above which is really different from the term in source text.

Table 3. 18

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
18	<p>ATTRACTION PRINCIPLE #14</p> <p>If you smother him, he'll go into defense mode and look for an escape route to protect his freedom. Don't give him the feeling he's under a microscope. [p. 40]</p>	<p>PRINSIP ATTRAKSI # 14</p> <p>Jika anda mengekangnya, dia akan masuk ke mode pertahanan dan mencari jalan keluar untuk melindungi kebebasannya. Jangan membuatnya merasa bagai burung dalam sangkar. [hlm. 40]</p>

According to <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/under+a+microscope>, **under a microscope** is under close inspection or intense scrutiny. According to <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/put-sth-under-the-microscope>, the definition of **under a microscope** is to examine or think about the situation very carefully. According to <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/under-the-microscope>, if you say that something is **under the microscope**, you mean that it is being studied very closely, usually because it is believed that something is wrong with it.

*Menurut <http://www.kamusperibahasa.com/arti-peribahasa-indonesia/bagaikan-burung-dalam-sangkar/>, **bagaikan burung dalam sangkar** memiliki arti seseorang yang merasa hidupnya dikekang atau tidak bebas. Menurut <https://brainly.co.id/>, **bagai burung dalam sangkar** memiliki arti orang yang kehilangan kebebasan dalam hal apapun. According to <https://nasional.sindonews.com/read/1008615/163/10-peribahasa-terpopuler-indonesia-1433385980/13>, **bagaikan burung dalam sangkar** adalah bayangan seekor burung yang hidup dalam sangkar, tidak bisa terbang bebas, hanya terperangkap dalam sebuah sangkar. Peribahasa ini menggambarkan seseorang yang hidupnya penuh dengan aturan, merasa terkekang dan tidak memiliki kebebasan. Peribahasa ini menjadi sebuah penggambaran bagi sebagian orang yang merasa hidupnya tidak punya kebebasan akan dirinya sendiri.*

From the quoted data above, I can conclude that like a bird in a cage has the meaning of someone who can be used curbed or not free. A bird in a cage means a metaphore of the person who loses freedom in any case. Try to imagine a bird that lives in a cage. The bird cannot fly freely. It is caught in a cage. This proverb describes a person whose life is full of rules, feels restrained and has no

freedom. This proverb becomes a description for some people who feel like their life has no freedom.

I translate **under a microscope** into *bagai burung dalam sangkar* by using idiomatic translation. I choose to use idiomatic translation because both terms have equivalent meaning. Based on the data above, the meaning of both terms contains an expression of repression whereas feeling free to do their own thing is important for men in a relationship.

Table 3.19

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
19	Sometimes you hear men say, "I want to leave my options open" or "I don't want to get tied down." Or they use catch phrases like ball and chain . [p. 42]	Terkadang anda mendengar pria mengatakan, "Saya ingin pilihan saya bebas" atau "Saya tidak ingin terikat." Atau mereka menggunakan istilah terbelenggu [hlm. 42]

According to <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/ball+and+chain>, **ball and chain** is something, usually a responsibility of some kind, that restricts one's freedom or limits one's possibilities for personal pursuits; a jocular but disparaging term for a person's spouse or significant other who is thought to stifle the person in some way. The term is often applied to a wife or girlfriend. **Ball and chain** as a noun means 1) a wife. (mostly jocular.) I've got to get home to my ball and chain. My ball and chain is mad at me, 2) a person's special burden; a job. (Prisoners sometimes are fettered with a chain attach to a leg on one end and to a heavy metal ball on the other.) **Ball and chain** can be a burden and restraint, from the early 1800s, alludes to chaining a heavy iron ball to a prisoner's leg. Later, it is transferred to other kinds of restraining burden. **Ball and chain** is when you describe something as a ball and chain when it limits your freedom to do what you want.

According to Farlex Partner Idioms Dictionary © Farlex 2017, **a ball and chain** means 1) a problem that prevents you from doing what you would like to do, 2) (humorous) somebody's husband or wife: 3) Marriage. A jocularly rueful term for marriage or one's wife. There is time when men are supposed to regard marriage in general and their own married state in particular with a certain amount of resignation. The nights of going out drinking with the guys are over, to be

replaced by the days of cleaning the attic, painting the garage, and fixing the toilet drip. Marriage is prison (albeit with privileges), wives are wardens, and husbands wear a metaphorical ball and chain, the sort that prisoners wear to prevent from escaping. A young man asks whether he and his girlfriend have wedding plans might reply, "Naw, I'm too young to wear a ball and chain." That reply will rarely be uttered with impunity in the presence of women. According to <https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=ball%20and%20chain>, **ball and chain** is 1) someone who will not let you do or go anywhere without him/her, 2) something or someone holding your back from what you really want to do, 3) to have a girlfriend that restricts hanging out with your bros or doing anything fun, 4) girlfriend, wife, married female.

*Menurut <https://kbbi.web.id/belenggu>, **Belenggu** n 1 alat untuk mengikat kaki atau tangan; borgol 2 ikatan (sehingga tidak bebas lagi). Membelenggu v 1 menganakan belenggu pada; 2 mengikat, menyebabkan tidak bebas. Terbelenggu v 1 terikat belenggu 2 terkurung; tidak bebas lagi. Menurut <https://www.apaarti.com/terbelenggu.html>, **terbelenggu** memiliki 2 arti. **Terbelenggu** berasal dari kata dasar belenggu. **Terbelenggu** adalah sebuah homonim karena arti-artinya memiliki ejaan dan pelafalan yang sama tetapi maknanya berbeda. Arti dari **terbelenggu** bisa masuk dalam jenis kiasan sehingga penggunaan **terbelenggu** bisa bukan dalam arti kata yang sebenarnya. **Terbelenggu** memiliki arti dalam kelas verba atau kata kerja sehingga **terbelenggu** dapat menyatakan suatu tindakan, keberadaan, pengalaman, atau pengertian dinamis lainnya.*

According to the web, Shackle (n) means 1) to tie legs or hands; handcuffs, 2) ties (so it is not free anymore). Shackle (v) means 1) holds shackles on; 2 bind, cause not free. Shackled (v) means 1) bound bondage, 2) confined; not free anymore. Shackle has two meanings. Shackle is a homonym because it has the same spelling and pronunciation but different meaning. The meaning of shackle can enter in the type of the metaphor that the use of shackles cannot be in the real sense of the word. Shackle has meaning in the word class of verb so that shackle can express an action, existence, experience, or other dynamic understanding.

I translate **ball and chain** into **terbelenggu** by using communicative translation. I choose to use communicative translation in order to explain to the

readers that **ball and chain** is a metaphor. I want the readers to get new term from the source text. It will be easier for the readers to understand the meaning of the term **ball and chain** by using communicative translation. Therefore, if the readers understand what is the meaning, they may use the term in their daily life.

Table 3.20

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
20	<p>ATTRACTION PRINCIPLE #17</p> <p>If you tell him you are not interested in jumping into a relationship with both feet, he will set out to try to change your mind. [p. 44]</p>	<p>PRINSIP ATRAKSI # 17</p> <p>Jika anda mengatakan kepadanya bahwa anda tidak tertarik untuk terburu-buru menjalani hubungan dengan serius, dia akan bertekad untuk mengubah pikiran anda. [hlm. 44]</p>

According to <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/>, **jump in with both feet** in American means to enter into an activity wholeheartedly. According to <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/>, **jump in with both feet** means to become involved in a situation too quickly without thinking about it first. According to <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/jump+in+with+both+feet>, **jump in with both feet** means to begin or undertake something quickly, enthusiastically and without trepidation.

Menurut <https://kbbi.web.id/buru>, terburu-buru v tergesa-gesa. Arti dari menjalani adalah: V (1) menempuh (jalan dan sebagainya); melalui; (2) melakukan atau mengalami (hukuman dan sebagainya); (3) melalui (masa, waktu, keadaan, dan sebagainya). hubung, berhubung I v bersambung atau berangkai (yang satu dengan yang lain): 2 bertalian (dengan); berkaitan (dengan); bersangkutan (dengan): 3 oleh sebab; karena: ~ berhubungan v I bersangkutan (dengan); ada sangkut pautnya (dengan); bertalian (dengan); berkaitan (dengan): 2 bertemu (dengan); mengadakan hubungan (dengan): 3 bersambung: 4 tukar-menukar atau beri-memberi (kabar, pikiran, dan sebagainya) dengan perantaraan telepon, surat-menyurat, dan sebagainya. hubungan n I keadaan berhubungan: ~; 2 kontak: 3 sangkut-paut: 4 ikatan; pertalian (keluarga, persahabatan, dan sebagainya): ~ antarindividu Antr jaringan sosial yang terwujud karena interaksi antara individu tertentu; ~ sosial hubungan seseorang dengan orang lain dalam pergaulan hidup di tengah-tengah masyarakat. Serius a I sungguh-sungguh: 2 gawat; genting (krn menghadapi bahaya, risiko, akibat, dsb yg mungkin

terjadi): *situasi* (*penyakit, kesulitan, kesalahan, dsb*) yg --; *menyeriusi* v *membuat jadi serius*; *keseriusan* n *kesungguhan*.

The translation of the quoted data above is: according to the web hurry (v) hastily. The meaning of living is: V (1) taking (the way and so on); through; (2) doing or experiencing (punishment and so on); (3) through (time, time, circumstances, etc.). Connecting, since 1 v concatenated or sequential (one to another): 2 related (with); associated with); concerned (with): 3 by cause; because: ~related v 1 concerned (with); there is nothing to do with; related (with); related (with): 2 met (with); make contact with: 3: 4: exchange or give-give (news, thoughts, etc.) by telephone, correspondence, and so on. Relationship n 1 related state: ~; 2 contacts: 3 related: 4 bonds; ties (family, friendship, etc.): ~ interdividuals Anth social networks are manifested because of interactions between specific individuals; ~ social relationships with other people in the social life in the midst of society. Serious a 1 really: 2 bad; critical (in the face of danger, risks, consequences, etc. which may occur): situations (illness, difficulties, errors, etc.) who -; seriously making it serious; seriousness n sincerity.)

I translate **jumping into a relationship with both feet** into *terburu-buru menjalani hubungan dengan serius* by using communicative translation. Instead of translates it into another idiom I choose to explain the meaning of the idiom deliberately to make the reader easier to understand.

Table 3.21

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
21	The way to quell his fears is to say you aren't interested in anything "too serious." As long as you appear interested in him, he'll keep coming your way. By not appearing to want commitment, you throw a monkey wrench in the lock-down program . He no longer knows what to expect. [p. 44]	Cara untuk memadamkan ketakutannya adalah mengatakan bahwa Anda tidak tertarik pada sesuatu yang "terlalu serius." Selama anda menarik baginya, dia akan terus melangkah ke arah anda. Dengan tampak tidak menginginkan komitmen, anda mengalahkannya . Dia tidak lagi tahu apa yang bisa diharapkan. [hlm. 44]

According to <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/>, **throw a monkey wrench in(to) (something)** is to disrupt, foil, or cause problems to a plan, activity, or project. According to <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary>

/english/throw-a-monkey-wrench-in-the-works, **throw a (monkey) wrench in the works** (US/UK) is to put/throw a spanner in the works to do something that prevents a plan or activity from succeeding. According to <https://www.quora.com/>, it is usually used as a longer phrase -- "Throw a monkey wrench into the works" -- and it's basically the American English equivalent of the older British term "to throw a spanner in the works". ("Spanner" being the British term for "wrench".) The basic meaning is pretty straightforward, if you imagine working on industrial-age machinery with a big, heavy wrench. "The works" refers to the machine, and if you dropped or threw a massive wrench into it, you could easily jam it up pretty badly. Its history is apparently related to the Luddites, a labor movement that sprang up in Britain in the early 1800s to protest the effect that industrialization was having on living and working conditions. Protesters would "throw spanners into the works" to damage or destroy industrial machinery. According to <https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/>, lockdown program is 1 to make people stay in a locked indoor space during an emergency in order to keep them safe; 2 to limit use of a computer network to only the users who have permission to use it; 3 to make an arrangement definite so that it will not change. Menurut kbbi web online mengalahkan v 1 menjadikan kalah; mengungguli (dalam pertandingan, perlombaan, dan sebagainya); 2 menaklukkan (musuh); merebut (kekuasaan musuh); 3 menganggap (menyatakan) kalah (dalam pengadilan). According to the web beat v 1 using defeat; outperform (in matches, competitions, etc.); 2 conquer (enemy); seize (enemy force); 3 assume (contains) lose (in court).

I translate **throw a monkey wrench in the lock-down program** into **mengalahkan** by using communicative translation. Based on the context, the meaning of the term from the source text is to confuse the men. Men are so conditioned to meeting women who want commitment. Thing that has been believed by the man does not apply to the bitch. The bitch throws a disappointment to the men and breaks the thought of women long for commitment. I use communicative translation to make the reader easier to understand. Eventhough the translation on the target text is just one word, it

represents the whole term in source text. Both terms have an equivalent meaning according to the context.

Table 3.22

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
[22]	When you go on a first date, tell him you don't want to be in a serious relationship, for the time being (of course, things may change); when you work together, say, "I don't know if it's a good idea for us to mix business with pleasure" (you need a little convincing.); when it's a long-distance relationship, say, "I'm not sure long-distance relationships can work." (Tentative is good). This is how you get in the conductor's seat of the train , and this is when he wants to stay on board. When he's driving, there is no "thrill" and no "chase." But when you're driving, suddenly it's a fun ride because he can't anticipate what will happen next. (p 45)	Bila anda pergi di kencan pertama, katakanlah anda tidak ingin berada dalam hubungan yang serius, untuk saat ini (tentu saja, hal-hal dapat berubah); Saat anda bekerja sama, katakan, "Saya tidak tahu apakah ini hal yang bagus jika kita mencampurkan bisnis dengan kesenangan" (anda harus sedikit meyakinkan.); Bila itu adalah hubungan jarak jauh, katakan, "Saya tidak yakin hubungan jarak jauh bisa berjalan." (Tentatif itu bagus). Inilah cara anda memegang kendali dalam hubungan , dan inilah saat dia ingin tetap berada di dalamnya. Saat ia memegang kendali, tidak ada "sensasi" dan "pengejaran." Tapi saat anda menyetir, tiba-tiba ini adalah perjalanan yang menyenangkan karena dia tidak bisa mengetahui yang akan terjadi selanjutnya. (hlm 45)

According to <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>, **be in the driving seat** means to be in charge or in control of a situation. According to <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/>, **be in the driving seat** means to be in control of a situation; to be in a position of power. According to <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>, definition of **in the driver's seat** is in a position in which one is able to control what happens. According to <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>, definitions of **train** are 1 a connected line of railroad cars with or without a locomotive; an automotive tractor with one or more trailer units; 2 retinue, suite; a moving file of persons, vehicles, or animals; 3 an orderly succession: a train of thought; order of occurrence leading to some result —often used in the phrase in train, accompanying or resultant circumstances : aftermath consequences the discovery will bring in its train; a series of moving mechanical parts (such as gears) that transmit and modify motion: a gear train; a part of a gown that trails behind the wearer; the vehicles, personnel, and sometimes animals that

furnish supply, maintenance, and evacuation services to a combat unit; a series of parts or elements that together constitute a system for producing a result and especially for carrying on a process (as of manufacture) automatically; a line of combustible material laid to lead fire to a charge.

Menurut <https://www.kbbi.web.id/>, memegang v 1 memaut dengan tangan; menggenggam (uang dan sebagainya; 2 mempunyai (uang dan sebagainya); 3 mengemudi (menyetir; 4 menangkap (pencuri); 5 memakai (mempergunakan, mempunyai) senjata dan sebagainya; 6 menguasai; mengurus atau memimpin (perusahaan, pemerintahan, dan sebagainya); memangku (jabatan dan sebagainya); menjabat (pangkat, pekerjaan, dan sebagainya); 7 menjalankan (aturan, janji, dan sebagainya; cempurit memimpin; memegang pucuk pimpinan; ~ ekor menguasai seseorang sehingga orang itu tidak dapat bertindak bebas; ~ kas mengurus (menyimpan dan membukukan) uang perkumpulan dan sebagainya; ~ kemudi memimpin perusahaan dan sebagainya; ~ kewajiban menjalankan kewajiban; ~ peranan menjalankan peran; ~ rol memegang peranan; ~ tampuk menguasai. Kendali n kekang. Dalam 1 a jauh ke bawah (dari permukaan); jauh masuk ke tengah (dari tepi; 2 a paham benar-benar (tentang ilmu pengetahuan dan sebagainya); 3 a ki sampai ke lubuk hati; betul-betul merasakan di hati (tentang cinta, dendam, penderitaan, sakit hati; 4 a mengandung makna (maksud) yang sukar dipahami (tentang perkataan); 5 a mengandung arti (maksud tertentu); 6 n bagian yang di dalam, bukan bagian luar; 7 n lingkungan daerah (negeri, keluarga) sendiri; 8 a jeluk; 9 a batin; 10 n yang tidak tampak dari luar (tentang penyakit dan sebagainya). Hubungan n 1 keadaan berhubungan; 2 kontak; 3 sangkut-paut; 4 ikatan; pertalian (keluarga, persahabatan, dan sebagainya; analogi tersubstitusikannya satu konstituen dengan konstituen lain dalam konstruksi penyematan; ~ antarindividu jaringan sosial yang terwujud karena interaksi antara individu tertentu; ~ sosial hubungan seseorang dengan orang lain dalam pergaulan hidup di tengah-tengah masyarakat.

According to the web holding v 1 by hand; grasp (money and so on; 2 have (money and so on); 3 driving (steering; 4 catching thieves; 5 using (using, possessing) weapons etc. 6 mastering, managing or leading (corporate, government, (ranks, occupations, etc.) 7 running (rules, promises, etc., cempurit leads, holding the tops) ~ the tail controls a person so that the person can not act freely; (keep and record) the money of association and so on; steering leads the company and so on obligations to carry out the obligations; the role of the role plays the role of the reins in control of the bridles In 1 a far down (from the

surface) , far into the middle (from the edge, 2 a true understanding (about science, etc.), 3 a ki to the heart, really felt in the heart (about love, resentment, suffering, hurt, 4 a contains an elusive meaning (of words); 5 a contains a meaning (a specific purpose); 6 n inside, not the outside; 7 n regional environment (own country, family); 8 a jeluk; 9 a inner; 10 n which is not visible from the outside (about illness and so on). Relations n 1 related state; 2 contacts; 3 related; 4 ties; ties (family, friendship, etc.) substituted analogies of one constituent with another constituent in the construction of embedded social interdependent individuals due to interactions between certain individuals; social relationships of people with others in the social life of the community.

I translate **get in the conductor's seat of the train** into *memegang kendali dalam hubungan* by using communicative translation. I choose to explain the term from source text into the target text to make the reader easier to understand. Nevertheless, as a translator, I want to increase the reader's knowledge about the terms from source text.

Table 3.23

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
[23]	When you go on a first date, tell him you don't want to be in a serious relationship, for the time being (of course, things may change); when you work together, say, "I don't know if it's a good idea for us to mix business with pleasure" (you need a little convincing.); when it's a long-distance relationship, say, "I'm not sure long-distance relationships can work." (Tentative is good). This is how you get in the conductor's seat of the train, and this is when he wants to stay on board . When he's driving, there is no "thrill" and no "chase." But when you're driving, suddenly it's a fun ride because he can't anticipate what will happen next. (p 45)	Jika melakukan kencan pertama, katakan kepadanya bahwa Anda tidak ingin berada dalam hubungan yang serius, untuk saat ini (tentu saja, hal-hal dapat berubah); Saat anda bekerja bersama, katakan, "Saya tidak tahu apakah ini hal yang baik untuk menggabungkan pekerjaan dengan hubungan pribadi" (anda perlu sedikit meyakinkan.); Bila itu adalah hubungan jarak jauh, katakan, "Saya tidak yakin hubungan jarak jauh bisa berjalan." (Tentatif itu bagus). Inilah cara anda memegang kendali dalam hubungan, dan inilah saat dia ingin bertahan di dalamnya . Saat ia memegang kendali, tidak ada "sensasi" dan "pengejaran." Tapi saat anda menyetir, tiba-tiba ini adalah perjalanan yang menyenangkan karena dia tidak bisa mengetahui yang akan terjadi selanjutnya. (hlm 45)

According to <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/on-board>, **on board** means a provided, occurring, etc., on a vehicle; installed and functional within a vehicle or electronic device. The translations of board are v (used with object) to go on board of or enter (a ship, train, etc.); to allow on board; to come up alongside (a ship), as to attack or to go on board; Obsolete. to approach; accost. Idioms across the board means, racing; betting on a horse or dog to finish first, second, or third, so that any result where a selection wins, places, or shows enables the bettor to collect; applying to or affecting every person, class, group, etc. go by the board, to go over the ship's side; to be destroyed, neglected, or forgotten. On board, on or in a ship, plane, or other vehicle; Baseball. on base; present and functioning as a member of a team or organization. Origin of board, before 900; Middle English, Old English bord board, table, shield; cognate with Dutch boord board, bord plate, German Bort, Old Norse borth, Gothic –baurd. According to <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/stay%20on%20course>, **on board** means 1 Literally, riding on or in a ship, bus, train, airplane, etc; 2 In agreement with; ready or willing to participate; 3 Employed or working with; 4 Fig employed by someone; working with someone. On board means, joining in or participating, as in the department head addressed the new employees, saying "Welcome on board," or the opera company has a new vocal coach on board to help the soloists. This expression alludes to being on or in a vessel, airplane, or other vehicle. (Colloquial; second half of 1900s). Another meaning of on board is as a member of a team or group; ready to participate or be included; amenable.

Menurut <https://www.kbbi.web.id/tahan>, tahan n 1 tetap keadaannya (kedudukannya dan sebagainya) meskipun mengalami berbagai-bagai hal; tidak lekas rusak (berubah, kalah, luntur, dan sebagainya): kayu seperti ini tidak -- kena panas matahari; 2 kuat atau sanggup menderita (menanggung) sesuatu: petapa harus -- lapar dan -- menderita; 3 dapat menyabarkan (menguasai) diri; betah: ia tidak -- tinggal di asrama; 4 sanggup dan tidak lekas merasa jijik (kasihan dan sebagainya): dia tidak -- melihat mayat korban pembunuhan itu; saya tidak -- mendengar rintihan anak itu; 5 cukup (sampai atau hingga). Bertahan v 1 tetap pada tempatnya (kedudukannya dan sebagainya); tidak beranjak (mundur dan sebagainya): kita akan ~ di benteng ini sampai titik darah penghabisan; 2 mempertahankan diri (terhadap serangan, godaan, dan sebagainya): mereka ~ terhadap serangan itu; 3 tidak mau menyerah; berteguh hati; berkeras hati: ia tetap ~ pada

pendiriannya; 4 cukup untuk beberapa waktu (tentang persediaan dan sebagainya). Dalam 1 a jauh ke bawah (dari permukaan); jauh masuk ke tengah (dari tepi; 2 a paham benar-benar (tentang ilmu pengetahuan dan sebagainya); 3 a ki sampai ke lubuk hati; betul-betul merasakan di hati (tentang cinta, dendam, penderitaan, sakit hati; 4 a mengandung makna (maksud) yang sukar dipahami (tentang perkataan); 5 a mengandung arti (maksud tertentu); 6 n bagian yang di dalam, bukan bagian luar; 7 n lingkungan daerah (negeri, keluarga) sendiri; 8 a jeluk; 9 a batin; 10 n yang tidak tampak dari luar (tentang penyakit dan sebagainya).

According to the web, hold n 1 remain the state (its position and so on) despite experiencing various things; not quickly damaged (changed, defeated, faded, etc.): such timbers are not subject to the heat of the sun; 2 strong or able to suffer (to bear) something: the ascetic must - hunger and - suffer; 3 can shed (master) the self; feel at home: he does not - live in a dormitory; 4 is capable and does not quickly feel disgust (pity and so on): he does not - see the corpse of the murder victim; I do not - hear the moan of the child; 5 is enough (up or up). Hold v 1 remain in place (position and so on); do not go (back and forth): we will ~ in this fortress until the last drop; 2 defend themselves (against attacks, temptations, etc.): they ~ against the attack; 3 did not want to give up; be determined; hard-hearted: it remains ~ at its founding; 4 is enough for some time (about inventory and so on). In 1 a far down (from the surface); far into the middle (from the edge; 2 a true understanding (about science and so on); 3 a ki to the bottom of the heart, really felt in the heart (about love, resentment, suffering, hurt, 4 a containing the meaning of (meaning) which is elusive (of speech) 5 a contains a meaning (purpose), 6 n the inside part, not the outside, 7 a regional environment (the country, the family) 8 an inner; 9 n that is not visible from the outside (about illness and so on).

I translate **stay on board** into *bertahan di dalamnya* by using communicative translation. Since the sentence is parallel with the sentence before it, I choose to use the word *di dalamnya* which refers to the word *hubungan*. The context of both sentences is about how the bitch goes through her relationship and makes him always interested in the relationship. In other words, the man does not feel bored eventhough the woman is in control. I use communicative techniques in order to make the readers understand the message of the terms entirety.

Table 3.24

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
[24]	Ever wonder why you see a gorgeous guy marry the girl-next-door ? It doesn't matter if her most glamorous moment was winning the Miss Pumpkin Patch contest on a farm at age six. When he goes to bed with her, he's happier than a fat rat in a cheese factory. (p 54)	Pernah bertanya-tanya mengapa anda melihat pria keren menikahi perempuan sederhana ? Tidak masalah jika momen paling mengesankannya adalah memenangkan kontes <i>Miss Pumpkin Patch</i> di sebuah peternakan pada usia enam tahun. Ketika dia tidur dengannya, dia lebih bahagia daripada ikan di dalam air. (hlm 54)

According to <http://www.dictionary.com/e/slang/the-girl-next-door>, **the girl next door** dates to the 1920s or earlier, when it was used to describe the type of friendly, pleasant woman who would make an excellent girlfriend or wife. **The girl next door** is a term used to describe a female archetype and fashion aesthetic which can range in terms of personal definition, but usually denotes a girl or woman who appeals to traditional or "all-American" gender norms with the allure of purity, simplicity, and charm, with a natural, modest, or effortless beauty. The term girl next door as a noun refers to a type of person, but girl next door is also often used as an adjective to describe a particular female aesthetic or aura. The term the girl next door, when used in reference to actresses often connotes a certain ordinary quality that usually transforms from unremarkable to idealistic. The girl next door is a major character in the classic male fantasy. A distinct lack of flashiness is key to identifying girls next door in contemporary culture, as well as honesty and a sense of humor. An element of realness is implied in the girl next-door character, distinguishing her from other girls who might be looking as fake or trying too hard. The girl next door is generally known for her sweetness and modesty. Someone's sense of style may be described as a girl's next door if she is natural-looking makeup and dresses in clothes that make her appear wholesome or conservative. The girl next-door look is often defined as cute and not necessarily sexy. According to <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/the+girl+next+door>, **the girl/boy next door** is 1 An ordinary person from typical circumstances, as opposed to someone with an elite or exceptional life; 2 A (typically young) person with whom one is familiar, such as a neighbor (hence "next door"), or who exudes such familiarity, and who exemplifies a certain

stereotype of wholesomeness, approachability, and well-roundedness, while perhaps being a source of latent romantic attraction due to a fondness resulting from such familiarity. Interpretations vary as to what exactly makes one fit this description; If you describe someone as the boy next door or the girl next door, you mean that they are pleasant and ordinary; a person or the type of a person perceived as familiar, approachable, and dependable, typically in the context of a romantic partnership.

Menurut <https://www.kbbi.web.id/perempuan>, perempuan n 1 orang (manusia) yang mempunyai puki, dapat menstruasi, hamil, melahirkan anak, dan menyusui; wanita; 2 istri; bini; 3 betina (khusus untuk hewan); ramai (gaduh sekali). Sederhana a 1 bersahaja; tidak berlebih-lebihan; 2 sedang (dalam arti pertengahan, tidak tinggi, tidak rendah, dan sebagainya); 3 tidak banyak seluk-beluknya (kesulitan dan sebagainya); tidak banyak pernik; lugas.

According to the web, women means n 1 person (human) who have a cook, can menstruate, pregnant, childbearing, and breastfeeding; woman; 2 wives; chants; 3 females (for animals only); crowded (noisy). Simple a 1 unpretentious; not exaggeration; 2 being (in the middle sense, not high, not low, etc.); 3 not many details (difficulties and so on); not much knacks; straightforward.) According to <https://www.idntimes.com/>, *perempuan sederhana adalah perempuan yang ternyata memiliki banyak kelebihan yang membedakan dirinya dengan kebanyakan perempuan lain. Sikapnya yang sederhana menunjukkan pribadi yang jujur dan percaya diri dengan apa yang ada di dalam diri.* According to the web, the simple woman is she who turned out to have many advantages that distinguishes her self with most other women. Her simple attitude shows an honest and confident person with what she has inside.

I translate **girl-next-door** into *perempuan sederhana* by using communicative translation. Based on the data above, it shows that both terms have an equivalent meaning. I choose to use communicative translation because the concept of the **girl next-door** is well transferred by *perempuan sederhana*. As a translator, I use communicative translation in order to make the reader easier to imagine how **the girl next-door** is.

Table 3.25

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
[25]	Let him be right. You be smart. This is precisely the reason the dumb fox lets a man think he's in control. When you appeal to his feeling of power, you "charge up his batteries." Then you're giving him what he needs and he doesn't even know it. (p 77)	Biarkan dia menjadi yang benar. Kamu menjadi yang pintar. Inilah alasan mengapa bitches membiarkan pria berpikir bahwa dia memegang kendali. Bila anda memikat perasaannya, anda "membuatnya merasa bangga." Anda memberi apa yang dia butuhkan dan dia bahkan tidak mengetahuinya. (hlm 77)

According to <https://definithing.com/dumb-fox/>, **the dumb fox** means to be smart or cunning, but pretend you do not know what you're doing. When a woman pretends she can not carry a box, so someone else does it for her. The dumb fox can carry it, she just does not want to. According to http://www.qfak.com/education_reference/words_wordplay/?id=550086, **dumb fox** means 1 a smart person who plays dumb to be manipulative; 2 acting dumb but is actually sly or manipulative. According to <https://www.definitions.net/definition/Bitch>, (noun) an unpleasant difficulty; cunt, bitch (noun); a person (usually but not necessarily a woman) who is thoroughly disliked; gripe, kick, beef, bitch, squawk (noun); informal terms for objecting; female of any member of the dog family; complain; backbite, bitch (verb) say mean things; Term of contempt applied to a woman, conveying a judgment that her behaviours are despicable, disagreeable, etc; Friend; term of contempt is applied by extension to a male, implying that his behaviours are unmanly, submissive, despicable, etc. By extension, person who is seen as being in a submissive role in a relationship often precedes the difficult or confounding problem; A queen (playing card), particularly the queen of spades in the card game of hearts; To make derogatory comments (about a person); To criticize (something) spitefully, often for the sake of complaining rather than in order to have the problem corrected; an opprobrious name for a woman, especially a lewd woman.

Since the term **bitch** here is a keyword, I use semantics method to translate it. **Bitch** that the book talks about is not "bitch on wheels" or bitch that has a negative meaning like naughty girl or some kind of it. The **bitch** here is a woman that has a strength and is very subtle, she does not give up on her life. She

will not chase a man, she will not let a man think that he has a 100% “hold” on her. This **bitch** will stand up for herself when her man steps over the line. In other words, **bitch** here is same as independent woman. When it is viewed from its context, the term **dumb fox** actually refers to the word **bitches** at the title of the book. The author merely chooses to replace the term **bitches** with **dumb fox** as it adjusts the contents of the chapter of this book. I translate it into **bitches** because readers will easily understand that the term **dumb fox** is actually same as independent women or **bitches** that have been discussed since the beginning. I choose to translate it with semantic technique. I use the word **bitches** in order to preserve the aesthetic value of the term in source text and also to make the readers understand it easily.

Table 3.26

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
[26]	Whenever you give a man the impression that you want to wear the pants , you’ll almost always have a battle on your hands, in which case, congrats—you’ve become his opponent. If he competes, he plays to win at your expense, and good luck getting anything that way. (p 79)	Kapan pun anda memberi kesan kepada pria bahwa anda ingin turun tangan , anda hampir akan selalu bertengkar dalam hubungan anda, dalam hal ini, selamat--anda telah menjadi saingannya. Jika pria bersaing, dia bermain untuk menang atas anda, dan semoga sukses mendapatkan sesuatu seperti itu. (hlm 79)

According to <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/wear-the-pants>, **to wear the pants** is to be the person in a relationship who makes the decisions. According to <http://onlineslangdictionary.com/meaning-definition-of/wear-the-pants>, **wear the pants** (intransitive v) is to be in charge. According to <https://www.urbandictionary.com/>, 1 to "**wear the pants**" in a relationship is to be the person in charge of the relationship, whether that being the man or the woman, even though it is usually the man; (verb) 2 to own each situation like a farmer owns a donkey; (noun) 3 a robust and compelling call to manhood, not unlike a Viking blowing his horn from a mountain top or submarine captain ordering his men to fire torpedoes; 4 see Mansformation.

Menurut <https://www.kamusbesar.com/turun-tangan>, turun tangan memiliki arti 1 turut mencampuri (suatu urusan dsb); 2 bertindak untuk membereskan sesuatu; 3 menolong (orang miskin dsb).

According to <http://goolamedia.com/arti-ungkapan-turun-tangan/>, Arti Ungkapan Turun Tangan adalah ikut membantu atau turut campur dalam suatu urusan. Arti lain dari ungkapan turun tangan adalah bertindak untuk membereskan sesuatu atau turut menolong (orang miskin dll). Ungkapan turun tangan adalah istilah yang digunakan ketika seseorang mencampuri suatu urusan dengan harapan urusan tersebut dapat terselesaikan dengan baik. Istilah turun tangan umumnya digunakan dalam suatu peristiwa yang belum ada titik penyelesaiannya.

From that quoted data, I can conclude that to intervene has the meaning of 1 interfering (an affair etc); 2 acts to take care of something; 3 help (the poor etc). According to the web The Meaning of Downed Hands is to help or interfere in an affair. Another meaning of the phrase is to act to fix things or help (the poor, etc.). The phrase is a term used when someone interferes in an affair with the hope that the affairs can be solved well. The term interchange is commonly used in an event where there is no point of completion.

I translate **wear the pants** into *turun tangan* by using idiomatic translation. Both terms have an equivalent meaning. I choose to translate it by using idiomatic translation because the term *turun tangan* is common for the audience design. Therefore, the readers will not get confuse when they read it. On the other hand, for the readers who do not know the terms yet, I choose to use idiomatic translation because I wish to increase or to add new information about the terms from source and target language.

Table 3.27

NO.	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
[27]	Men often admit, "You always want what you can't have." The bitch never lets him feel that he has her under his thumb . (p 28)	Pria sering mengakui, "anda selalu menginginkan apa yang tidak anda miliki." Wanita mandiri tidak pernah membiarkan pria merasa bahwa dia memilikinya di dalam genggamannya . (hlm 28)

According to <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/under+his+thumb>, **under (one's) thumb** is under another's authoritarian control; continually forced to submit to another's will; under someone's control and management. (*Typically: get someone ~; have someone ~; hold someone ~; keep someone ~.) According to McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. ©

2002 by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., **under someone's thumb** is controlled or dominated by someone. The allusion in this metaphoric idiom is unclear, that is, why a thumb rather than a fist or some other anatomic part should symbolize control. According to The American Heritage® Dictionary of Idioms by Christine Ammer, **under someone's thumb** is common if someone is under another person's thumb, the second person controls them, you can also say that someone is under the thumb. According to Farlex Partner Idioms Dictionary © Farlex 2017, **under somebody's thumb** is (informal) completely controlled or influenced by another person; Under the control of someone; subordinate to. According to <https://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/under-the-thumb.html>, **under the thumb** is completely under someone's control. Being 'under one's thumb' is just a figurative expression that alludes to being completely under another's control. The allusion was to a protagonist so powerful and a victim so insignificant that even the former's thumb was strong enough to control them. None of the early references relates to falconry, or to any other specific origin. The phrase was always used to refer to a powerful person, like a king or lord, exercising control over a subject. The earliest reference I can find to the expression in print is from the 18th century English politician Arthur Maynwaring in *The Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Maynwaring*, 1715, which, as is strongly hinted at in the title, was printed after his death: The French King having them under his Thumb, compell'd them to go at his Pace. The phrase was well enough established by the 19th century for it to spawn the verb form 'thumbing'. This was defined in James Halliwell's *Dictionary Of Archaic And Provincial Words*, 1847, as: Thumbing: A Nottingham phrase, used to describe that species of intimidation practised by masters on their servants when the latter are compelled to vote as their employers please. 'Under the thumb' is still used today with much the same meaning as when it was coined in the 18th century. It's not entirely clear what meaning Mick Jagger and Keith Richards had in mind when they wrote the eponymous '*Under My Thumb*' in 1966, but it probably wasn't falconry.

*Menurut <http://peribahasamelayu.com/dalam-genggaman/>, dalam genggaman berarti dalam kuasa orang lain. According to [University of Darma Persada | 58](http://pe</i></p>
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ribahasa-spm.com/p/simpulan-bahasa.html, dalam genggaman berarti di bawah perintah; mendapatkan sesuatu yang diinginkan. According to KBBI Web Online, genggam n kepalan atau cengkraman tangan pada waktu memegang. Genggaman n 1 kepalan tangan; 2 apa-apa yang digenggam; 3 kekuasaan.

According to the web, in the grip means in the power of others; in grip means under command; get something that you want. Hand-held fist or handgrip on holding time. Grip n 1 fist; 2 what is grasped; 3 power.

I translate **under his thumb** into *di dalam genggamannya* by using cultural equivalent techniques. Both terms have an equivalent meaning. In translation the cultural context is indispensable. Therefore, I choose to use cultural equivalent technique by changing the term **thumb** with *genggaman* because in the target language there is no term that refers to the meaning of power with the embodiment of the thumb.

CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I conclude all analyses that have been showed in the previous chapters based on the objectives of the research. The Objectives of the research are to analyze types of terms that may cause translation errors in Sherry Argov's book *Why Men Love Bitches* and to produce a good and right English-Indonesia annotated translation by using translation methods, procedures, and techniques.

English-Indonesia annotated translation in Sherry Argov's book *Why Men Love Bitches* is done by applying theories about translation methods, procedures, and techniques. *Why Men Love Bitches* book by Sherry Argov contains many aspects related to English cultural background.

Based on the analyses on chapter 3, it can be concluded that there are twelve annotations by using communicative translation, six annotations by using idiomatic translation, four annotations by using semantic translation, two annotations by using borrowing techniques, one annotation by using cultural equivalent techniques, one annotation by using adaptation technique, one annotation by using phonology technique, and one annotation by using contextual conditioning technique. In short, there are 27 English-Indonesia annotated translation done in chapter 3.

From the data above, it can be seen that communicative translation (12 annotations) and idiomatic translation (6 annotations) are translation procedures that are most widely used from total number of English-Indonesia annotated translation in Sherry Argov's book *Why Men Love Bitches*.

After conducting this research, I realize that as a translator, one must have good knowledge about both of source language and target language, so the implicit meanings from source language can be equivalently transferred to target language. The knowledge includes 1) languages of both (*langue*), 2) how the countries in both languages use the language (*parole*), and 3) the culture of source and target language. The translator has to keep the meanings from the source language and transfer them to the target language. It is allowed to change the form

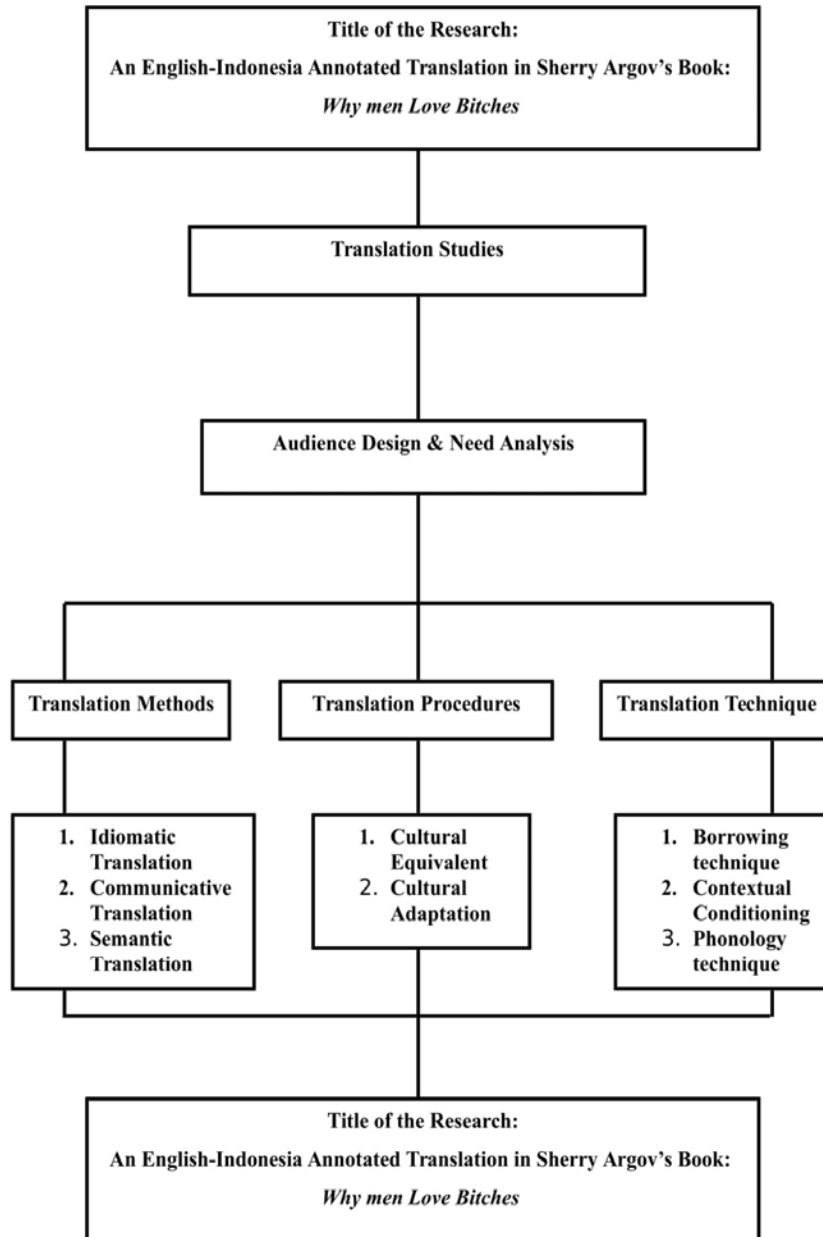
(*langue*) as long as the meaning is kept because meaning is what the translators have to focus on.

In translating on this research, I choose to use communicative translation and idiomatic technique because the terms are the basic problem of cultural background differences. The diction, the term, the proverb shall be translated perfectly to the target text. That way, the readers will understand, and they will also gain a new knowledge of the idioms from different country.

To sum up, meaning is what really matters in translation. The translator has to keep the meanings from the source language and transfer them to the target language with the logical equivalent word or phrases. The translator is expected to produce a good and right translation.

In short, I realize that this research is far from perfectness and has potential for the next research. The result of this research can be a reference of translation of *Why Men Love Bitches* book by Sherry Argov.

SCHEME OF THE RESEARCH



POSTER OF THE RESEARCH



AN ENGLISH-INDONESIA ANNOTATED TRANSLATION IN SHERRY ARGOV'S BOOK: *WHY MEN LOVE BITCHES*

BACKGROUND Translating is a way of transferring the message or meaning from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL) with the logical equivalent word. Meaning is what really matters in translation. The translator has to keep the meanings from the source language and transfer them to the target language. It is allowed to change the form (langue) as long as the meaning is kept because meaning is what the translators have to focus on.

METHOD For this research, I use qualitative method. The source of data is only from Sherry Argov's book *Why Men Love Bitches*. After collecting the data, I examine and analyze the data with related theories. Then, I present the result of the analyses of the data.

BENEFITS The writer conducts this research in order to get beneficial. This research is expected to be useful for those who want to obtain or increase their knowledge about annotated translation and translation method, procedure and technique. Furthermore, to produce a good and right translation for the readers so they can comprehend the book.

Nurul Rizky

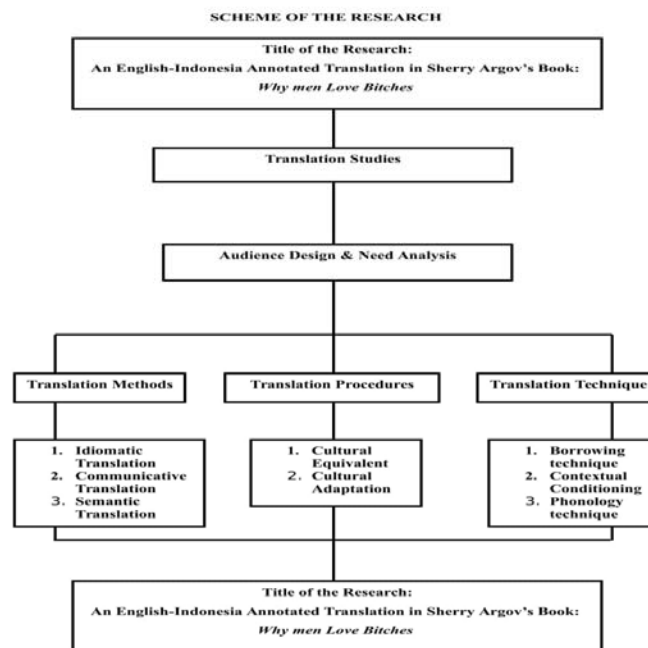
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Faculty of Letters

University of Darma Persada

RESEARCH FINDINGS Translation method, procedure, and technique used in English-Indonesia annotated translation in Sherry Argov's book *Why Men Love Bitches* are idiomatic translation, communicative translation, semantic translation cultural equivalent procedure, and contextual conditioning technique.

CONCLUSION To get a good and right translation, translator must have good knowledge about both of source language and target language, so the implicit meanings from source language can be equivalently transferred to target language. The knowledge includes language of both (langue), how the countries in both languages use the language (parole), and the culture of source and target language.



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CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Nurul Rizky
Nationality : Indonesian
Place/Date of Birth : Jakarta, 26 April 1996
Sex : Female
Phone : 085817999496
Address : JL. KEBON SAYUR GG. TIMAH rt
005 rw 007, Tanah Abang, Jakarta Pusat
E-Mail : nrl.rizky2@gmail.com



Educational Background

2002 - 2008 : SDN 01 Pagi Pisangan Timur, Jakarta
2008 - 2011 : Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri 99, Jakarta
2011 - 2014 : Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 22, Jakarta
2014-Present : Darma Persada University, Jakarta

Personal Achievements

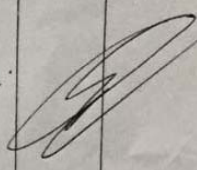
2002 : Third Winner of East Jakarta English Speech Competition
2005 : Third Winner of Jakarta Skipping Calisthenics
2008 : First Winner of Jakarta English Speech Competition
2009 : Second Winner of Jakarta Traditional Dance


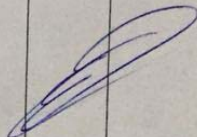
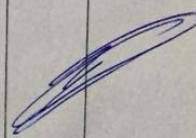
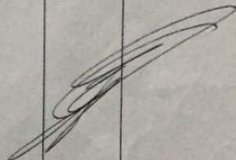
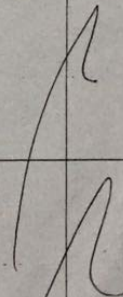
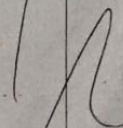
ATTACHMENTS

I. Lembar Kepembimbingan Skripsi

LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENULISAN SKRIPSI SARJANA

Nama Mahasiswa : Nurul Rizky
 Dosen Pembimbing I : Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum
 Dosen Pembimbing II : Juliansyah, M.Pd
 Judul Skripsi : Cultural Adaptation Technique in
 Sherry Argov's book "Why Men Love
 Bitches": An annotated Translation.
 Mulai Bimbingan : 18 september 2017
 Tahun Akademik : 2017 / 2018

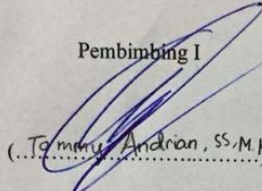
No.	Hari & Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	Kamis, 19 oktober 2017	- Ideology in translation; prosignization vs domestication - emotional specific context	
2.	Senin, 11 desember 2017	Wrong Grammar	
3.	Senin, 11 desember 2017	metaphor	

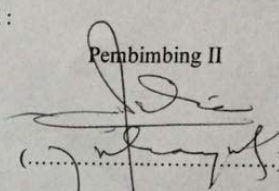
4.	9 april 2018	- outlining	
5.	24 april 2018	- Annotation technique - outlining	
6.	7 juni 2018	- Cross culture education - user-based learning	
7.	8 juni 2018	Idioms salah data	
8.	5 juli 2018	Wrong Grammar, Punctuation	
9.	9 juli 2018	Bridging, Consistency	

10.	12 juli 2018	Data of the translation Bridging Punctuation Grammar	
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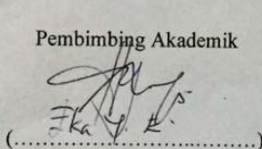
Jakarta,

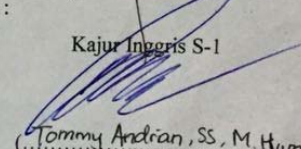
Menyetujui :

Pembimbing I

 (..Tommy Andrian, SS, M. Hum.....)

Pembimbing II

 (.....)

Mengetahui :

Pembimbing Akademik

 (Eka Y. L.)

Kajur Ingeris S-1

 (..Tommy Andrian, SS, M. Hum.....)

Nurul Rizky Name		LISTENING Your score 390 5 ————— 495	TOTAL SCORE 790
2014130029 Identification Number	1996/04/26 Date of Birth (yyyy/mm/dd)	READING Your score 400 5 ————— 495	
2018/01/19 Test Date (yyyy/mm/dd)	2020/01/19 Valid Until (yyyy/mm/dd)		
Client/Institution Name: PT. Putra Pratama Raya			

PT International Test Center-TOEIC, Center Indonesia, Plaza Sentral, 17th Floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman, Kav. 47, Jakarta, Indonesia 12930

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LISTENING		READING	
<p>Your scaled score is close to 400. Test takers who score around 400 typically have the following strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can infer the central idea, purpose, and basic context of short spoken exchanges across a broad range of vocabulary, even when conversational responses are indirect or not easy to predict. • They can infer the central idea, purpose, and basic context of extended spoken texts across a broad range of vocabulary. They can do this even when the information is not supported by repetition or paraphrase and when it is necessary to connect information across the text. • They can understand details in short spoken exchanges, even when negative constructions are present, when the language is syntactically complex, or when difficult vocabulary is used. • They can understand details in extended spoken texts, even when it is necessary to connect information across the text and when this information is not supported by repetition. They can understand details when the information is paraphrased or when negative constructions are present. <p>To see weaknesses typical of test takers who score around 400, see the "Proficiency Description Table."</p>		<p>Your scaled score is between 360 and 450. Test takers who score around 360 typically have the following strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can infer the central idea and purpose of a written text, and they can make inferences about details. • They can read for meaning. They can understand factual information, even when it is paraphrased. • They can connect information across a small area within a text, even when the vocabulary and grammar of the text are difficult. • They can understand medium-level vocabulary. They can sometimes understand difficult vocabulary in context, unusual meanings of common words, and idiomatic usage. • They can understand rule-based grammatical structures. They can also understand difficult, complex, and uncommon grammatical constructions. <p>To see weaknesses typical of test takers who score around 350, see the "Proficiency Description Table." If your performance is closer to 450, you should review the descriptors for test takers who score around 450.</p>	
ABILITIES MEASURED	PERCENT CORRECT OF ABILITIES MEASURED	ABILITIES MEASURED	PERCENT CORRECT OF ABILITIES MEASURED
Can infer gist, purpose and basic context based on information that is explicitly stated in short spoken texts	80	Can make inferences based on information in written texts	66
Can infer gist, purpose and basic context based on information that is explicitly stated in extended spoken texts	73	Can locate and understand specific information in written texts	84
Can understand details in short spoken texts	90	Can connect information across multiple sentences in a single written text and across texts	60
Can understand details in extended spoken texts	75	Can understand vocabulary in written texts	74
		Can understand grammar in written texts	100

* Proficiency Description Table can be found on our web site, www.ets.org/toeic

HOW TO READ YOUR SCORE REPORT:

Percent Correct of Abilities Measured:

Percentage of items you answered correctly on this test form for each one of the Abilities Measured. Your performance on questions testing these abilities cannot be compared to the performance of test-takers who take other forms or to your own performance on other test forms.

Note: TOEIC scores more than two years old cannot be reported or validated.



JURUSAN SASTRA INGGRIS S-1 FAKULTAS SASTRA

Jl. Radin Inten II (Terusan Casablanca) Pondok Kelapa – Jakarta 13450

Telp. 8649051, 8649053, 8649057 Fax. 8649052

E-mail: humas@unsada.ac.id Homepage: <http://www.unsada.ac.id>

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Nurul Rizky
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Jakarta, 26 april 1996
Alamat Rumah : Jl. Pendidikan II RT008 RW05 no. 1
E-mail : nrl.rizky2@gmail.com
No. Telepon/Ponsel : 0812 90 7733 80

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul:

Cultural Adaptation Technique in Sherry Argov's Book 'Why Men Love Bitches': An annotated translation

yang diajukan pada semester ganjil tahun akademik 2017/2018 bersifat orisinal dan belum pernah ditulis oleh orang lain, dan akan diselesaikan penulisannya selambat-lambatnya 1 (satu) tahun akademik dan/atau setara dengan 2 (dua) semester.

Bilamana di kemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

Jakarta, 2017

Mengetahui,

Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris S-1


Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum
NIK. 05395 / NIDN. 0320097601

Yang menyatakan,

Mahasiswa


Nama Lengkap Nurul Rizky
NIM. 1019130029