

**TRANSLATING HOPKINS' YOUNG ADULT NOVEL "MATES, DATES, AND CHOCOLATE  
CHEATS INTO INDONESIAN  
(A DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT APPROACH)**

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Novel is well-known as one of the narrative structure literature works. A novel is an invented prose narrative of significant length and complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting. Teen novels or young adult literature is initially defined as written for readers from 12 to 18 years of age. The genres available in young adult fiction are expansive and include most of those found in adult fiction. Common themes related to young adult fiction include friendship, first love, relationships, and identity. In this research, the researcher chose one of the famous young adult novels series the *Mates, Dates* series by famous young adult or teen novels author Cathy Hopkins. The current research was aimed to translate Hopkins' *Mates, Dates, and Chocolate Cheats* into Indonesian. Following the procedure (a) analysis, (b) design, (c) development, (4) expert validation, and (e) evaluation, the writer translates the novel into an interesting and easy to understand Indonesia novel for the teenagers. The instrument used for expert validation and evaluation was online questionnaires. The result of the expert validation and evaluation shows that this translation is a good translation in Indonesian.

*Keywords: Novel, Young Adult Literature, Translation*

**BACKGROUND**

One of the genres of novel is young adult novel. Teen novels or young adult literature is initially defined as written for readers from 12 to 18 years of age. The genres available in young adult fiction are expansive and include most of those found in adult fiction. Common themes related to young adult fiction include friendship, first love, relationships, and identity. Stories that focus

on the specific challenges of youth are sometimes referred to as problem novels or coming-of-age novels.

In this research, the researcher chose one of the famous young adult novels series the *Mates, Dates* series by famous young adult novelist Cathy Hopkins. *Mates, Dates, and Chocolate Cheats* are talking about a teenage girl named Izzie who has a constant worry about her weight gain, which causes her to

lose her confidence, and she stops appreciating things that are special in her life, like her friends, her career, and her love life. This novel has not been translated into Indonesian. Therefore, the researcher creates an Indonesian translation of the novel.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Novel is an invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events (Merriam-Webster dictionary). Teen Novels or in literature it is called as young adult fiction (YA) is a category of fiction initially defined as written for readers from 12 to 18 years of age (for international age). While the genre is targeted to teenagers, approximately half of YA readers are adults.

Novel translation is one type of translation popular in the world. Translation itself can be interpreted as a process of translating words or text from source language into target language. However, there were many definitions or models of translation according to some experts. Catford (1965: 20) stated that translation can be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language or target language. Another expert, according to Peter Newmark (1981:39) can briefly presented as semantic translation and communicative translation. This means that Newmark concludes that translation needs to focus on target language and give the effect on target language.

Newmark (1981) states that communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original. Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structure of the second language allow the exact contextual meaning of the original.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) as cited from Hariyanto (2018) see translating as a process of reproducing in the receptor language (Target Language) the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

In this research, the researcher chose to use the theory of translation by Peter Newmark. The researcher used Peter Newmark theory of translation because the purpose of this research was to create an easy-to-understand language of translated target language. As the translated Indonesian novel should be easily understood and the story or the message delivered in the novel should be also delivered the same effect to the reader, the researcher chose to SL emphasis to translate the novel into Indonesian. According to Newmark (1988), the methods of translation relate to the whole text. Below is the translation method according to Newmark (1988). Newmark draws these methods as a continuum from one end that emphasizes the Source language and the Target language.

Those theories and methods explained above were about the explanations and definitions from the experts especially from Peter Newmark that used for this research. However, there are also some specific terms that the translator for literal works needs to have. As cited in Zuchridin and Hariyanto (2016), Nida (1975) and Savory (1968) stated that literal work translator needs to have this term as:

1. The translator can understand the Source Language very well.
2. The translator can master the Target Language very well, accurately, and effectively.

The translator can have a sense of literal works. According to Newmark (1988), problems that translator faced from translating literal translation like novel or poems was because of the culture of the original text or source text and the moral values that the writer wants to deliver in their

literal works. In terms of the influence of Target Language culture, this difficulty can be in the form of Source Language rules, language style, setting, and themes. When it comes to moral messages, translators could find difficulties in terms of idiolects and characteristics of the writer. According to Peter Newmark (1988) as cited in Zuchridin and Hariyanto (2016), problems that might be faced by translator in translating literal works or novels were (1) the cultural influence of Source Language in original text. This influence could be shown in the language style, background of the story, and the theme. (2) the moral purpose or moral values that the writer wants to be delivered to the readers.

In operation, this problem is in the process of translating proper names, either character names or place names, which may not be known in the target language. In addition, the translation of Source Language rules also has the potential to become a problem.

### Previous Studies

Some previous studies are reviewed to get insight on novel translation. The first was a study done by Karolina Buitkuviené (2012) entitled "Strategies for translating lexical repetition in contemporary novels for teenagers". The research showed that same-unit repetition and repetition with variation are the most common types of repetition in novels and their translations. Furthermore, there are cases when repetition takes the form of a synonym, antonym, hyponym, and paraphrases. In addition, the other translation strategies for repetition are preservation, synonymy, substitution, paraphrase, nominalization, pronominalization, announcing the repetition, addition, and omission. The study results have demonstrated that both the strategy of preservation and synonymy have been used most often. It is also important to highlight that the choice of the translation strategy in a particular case is a

controversial issue. Sometimes it is important to use a combination of different translation strategies to create an aesthetic target text and to achieve a similar effect on the target readership.

Another previous study was a study entitled *Analisis Penerjemahan Istilah Budaya pada Novel Negeri 5 Menara ke dalam Bahasa Inggris: Kajian Deskriptif Berorientasi Teori Newmark* by P. A. Prabawati (2014). This study was aimed to determine the categories of cultural terms found in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* which was translated into English in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* and also to know the translation procedure used by the translators in translating these terms.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design used in this research entitled *Developing Indonesian Translation of Young Adult Novel Mates, Dates, and Chocolate Cheats* by Cathy Hopkins was Design and Development Research. The procedures or the steps of design and development research according to Richey and Klein (2014) that used in this research there were analysis, design, development, expert validation, and evaluation.

The main data of this research was the original English text of the novel *Mates, Dates, and Chocolate Cheats*. The soft file or PDF file of the novel was gotten from Google Play Book. The researcher had to pay for the PDF file (for the novel) that cost about IDR 57.000. The instruments of data collection used for the qualitative are presented below:

Online observation collected the data that was posted but not personally identifiable information in such posts on websites, blogs, or social media sites (Salmons, 2015). The first data collections for this research were collected from the book online review of the original English novel of "Mates, Dates, and Chocolate Cheats" by Cathy Hopkins. The instruments used in this data collection was the review on websites of the book online review such as 'Amazon.com', 'Goodreads', 'Amazon United Kingdom', 'Barnes&Noble',

and 'Abebooks.com'. This instrument was used at the analysis stage. This is to know better about the novel characteristics.

The second data collection for this research was by expert validation form. The instrument used in this data collection was an expert validation form to ease the assessment or the evaluation of the product before the final product tested on the field. The expert validation form was presented in Chapter 4 on the expert validation stage.

A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a set or a series of questions with choices of answers for the purpose of gathering information or evaluation from respondents. The third data collection for this research was done through distribution of online questionnaires. The researcher made a questionnaire for the valuation on the final product given to respondents who were prospective readers of the novel, young people aged 19 to 22 years old. This instrument was used at the evaluation stage.

The specifications of the final product were presented below:

1. Printed on HVS paper 70 gr with the total of the page was 329 pages.
2. The font used on the translated novel was Cambria size 20. However, the translated novel was also in the form of PDF file.
3. Translated into Indonesian language.

### **Translation Product Development Process**

There were five stages implemented in this research to develop the Indonesian translation of young adult novel "Mates, Dates, and Chocolate Cheats" by Cathy Hopkins. The stages included analysis, design, development, expert validation, and evaluation.

#### **Analysis**

In this analysis stage, the researcher did a preliminary study which was aimed to identify the need to develop the young adult novel 'Mates, Dates, and Chocolate Cheats'

by Cathy Hopkins. As the researcher explained in the background of the study, the series of Mates, Dates by Cathy Hopkins were one of the famous and best-selling young adult series in the United Kingdom in 2005. This Mates, Dates series consists of 17 books with different stories and titles in each series. The Mates, Dates, and Chocolate Cheats is the 10<sup>th</sup> book of the series. The researcher found some websites proving and reviewing that the novel was also well-recognized or famous in another country besides United Kingdom; those websites were published in the USA and Singapore. However, the researcher still could not find the website from Indonesia that gives the review.

The readers of this novel were originally the age of young adult or the teenagers at the age 12 – 18 years old for the international age or based the teenager in United Kingdom. However, young adult novels also had so much interest from not teenager age or adults, so the novel also could be enjoyed for all ages besides teenagers.

Indonesian novel that this research produced was targeted to the young adult teenagers at the age 19 – 22 years old. Therefore, the researcher created the translated novel that already taken a consideration to translated in Indonesian language that suitable for the teenager age in Indonesia.

#### **Development**

In the development stage, the researcher did the product development for the novel, i.e., translating the novel. The writer used a translation tool named SDL Trados Studio to translate the novel. The screenshot of SDL Trados Studio interface can be seen in Figure 1 on the next page.

#### **Design**

In this stage, the researcher did an adjustment on the original English novel of Mates, Dates, and Chocolate Cheats by Cathy Hopkins. The researcher found there were quite a lot of differences or cross-cultural

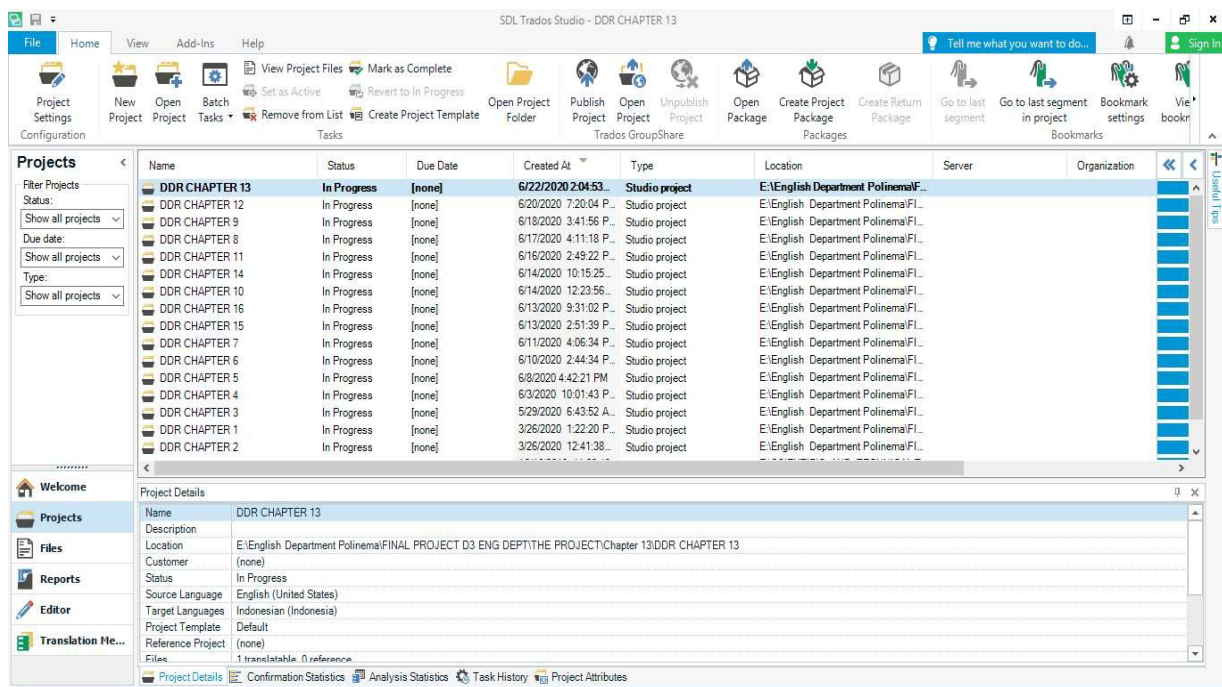


Figure 1 SDL Trados Studio Interface

problems. As the researcher explained in chapter 2, the researcher used Newmark theory of translation to translate this novel. The point of Newmark translation theory was the translation focused on target language and the effect on target language. This theory also affects the researcher to translate or adapt the different cultural terms but also still could maintain the same effect that delivered in the original English novel.

The readers of this novel were originally targeted to the teenagers at the age 12 – 18 years old for the international age or based the teenager in United Kingdom. However, the difference of the culture made this translated whole chapters because the paragraph or the structure of the sentences were disorganized. The researcher separated the chapter one by one so it could be translated and organized well.

Another tool that helped the researcher translated the novel were *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia online* of the Language Center. The researcher used this tool to helped find the right word in Indonesian

terms and also helped to find the synonyms of the words. Other dictionaries include online English dictionaries like Longman dictionary, Oxford dictionary, Merriam-Webster dictionary, and Google. These tools helped the researcher to find some difficult English word in the original novel, idioms, and some slang words that used in the novel.

For the process of translating the novel, the researcher used the Newmark model of translation. The Newmark theory of translation said that translation is focused on target language and the effect on target language. The researcher focused translating on how to make the translated Indonesian novel was easy to understand language by chose the simple or language that used in daily file and when the readers read the translated Indonesian novel can feel the same effect that delivered by the original English novel. The researcher also did some localization on some words because the different culture between English and Indonesian. The table presented below is the examples of the translation that mostly taken from the Chapter 1.

**Table 1 Translation from SL to TL**

Source Language	Target Language
Back in my room, I took a long look at myself in the mirror. Back, front, sideways. Yuck. It's too horrible. Flab, flab, flabby. Mum and Dad used to call me a skinny Minnie. Hah! That's a laugh. I might have been once but not any longer, I thought as I pulled in my tummy.	<i>Aku kembali ke kamar dan menatap bayanganku di cermin cukup lama. Belakang, depan, samping. llluuuhh! Sangat mengerikan. Gelambir, gelambir, bergelambir! Mama dan Papa padahal dulu menjulukiku si kerempeng. Hah! Lucu sekali. Mungkin aku pernah kerempeng tapi sekarang nggak lagi, pikirkan sambil menahan perutku sekuat mungkin.</i>
The only celebrity I resemble now is Miss Piggy. Oh, rat rot. I have definitely put on weight, and I can't blame the mirror.	<i>Satu-satunya selebriti yang mirip denganku saat ini adalah Miss Piggy dari kartun Sesame Street. Oh, menyebalkan! Aku benar-benar menggemuk dan nggak bisa menyalahkan cermin.</i>
Tony and Lucy have been on off, on off for well over a year. The trouble usually starts when Tony starts pushing Lucy further that she wants to go in the bedroom department. That's why they split up last time because she said, no way and he said he couldn't take it.	<i>Hubungan Tony dan Lucy putus-nyambung selama lebih dari satu tahun. Biasanya masalah mereka dimulai ketika Tony memaksa Lucy melakukan lebih daripada sekadar berciuman. Itulah penyebab mereka putus terakhir kalinya, karena Lucy bilang "No way!!" dan Tony nggak bisa terima.</i>

Part of the problem is that he's eighteen and she's not even fifteen yet and she felt she wasn't ready to sleep with him.	<i>Sebagian masalahnya adalah Tony sudah berumur delapan belas sedangkan Lucy bahkan belum lima belas. Lucy merasa belum siap untuk melakukan lebih dari itu.</i>
Anyway, by bedtime, the breaking news on the Tony and Lucy situation was they were still in 'conference'.	<i>Lalu ketika sudah waktunya jam tidur, kabar terakhir situasi Tony dan Lucy hanyalah: mereka masih berunding.</i>
Probably a snog conference if you asked me. But talk about suspense. It was killing me.	<i>Mungkin berunding sambil berciuman, kalau menurutku. Dan aku sangat penasaran. Setengah mati.</i>
Snogged my face off. (I met this fab boy called Jay on the plane going out. He was on a school trip too and his party was staying at the same hotel as us. At the first I thought it was fate bringing us together then we found out that all the schools in North London always book into the same hotel because they get a cheap package deal. Flight and room for ze'orrible	<i>Berciuman. (Aku kenalan dengan cowok keren bernama Jay di pesawat saat berangkat. Dia juga pergi dalam rangka studi wisata sekolah dan rombongannya menginap di hotel yang sama dengan kami. Awalnya kupikir takdir yang mempertemukan kami. Tapi kemudian aku tahu bahwa semua sekolah di North London selalu memesan hotel yang sama karena mendapat tawaran paket murah. Semacam paket penerbangan dan kamar untuk para remaja Inggris yang</i>

Engleesh teenagers sort of thing.	<i>mengerikan.</i>
Anyway, his school isn't too far from ours so . . . watch this space. I really hope to see him again.	<i>Omong-omong, sekolahnya tidak jauh dari sekolah kamu karena itu . . . aku berharap bisa bertemu dengannya lagi.</i>

As presented at the table of examples of the translated novel, there were quite a lot of topics that mentioned about the different cultures in the original country of the novel. It was clearly different between Indonesian cultures that a teenager age below 15 years old would not did kissing with their boyfriend or girlfriend. In the last table, it said "Snogged" and that means kissing with your boyfriend or girlfriend. Therefore, the researcher had already done the adaption to the Indonesian culture by targeting to the young adult age readers at the age of 19 – 22 years old.

Through the process of translation, the writer faced some problems that were regarding about the tools and the difficulty of adjusting the right word or the right culture related translation into Indonesian language and culture. For the tools, the researcher had a problem with the SDL Trados because the tool was quite an old version and when the researcher translates the first chapter of the novel, the whole file was lost, and the researcher had to do it again from the first. However, this problem could be handled by the researcher. The researcher decided to do a separation translation per chapter so, the capacity of translation in the tool was not overloaded and the researcher could finish the novel well. After the researcher finished the separated translation of per chapters, the researcher combined each chapter into one book of translated novel. For the difficulty of adjusting the right word and the right culture related translation, the researcher did some

localization on some culture related terms from the original novel to the Indonesian related culture terms. The researcher also did this problem solution of translating the curse word that mostly mentioned in the original novel. The researcher mostly translated it into "Sial" or "Gila or tidak waras" or maybe some another more polite or softer language or more easily to understand curse word in Indonesian. The researcher also omits few words that might be inappropriate for the teenagers aged 19 – 22 years old in Indonesian culture.

### **Expert Validation**

In the expert validation stage, the writer chose one of the English lecturers in English department State Polytechnic of Malang as the writer's product validator. There were ten questions asked to the expert validator through a validation online form whether:

- (a) The word selection of Indonesian vocabularies in the novel is already suitable for target readers,
- (b) The Indonesian sentences in the novel are easy to understand,
- (c) The punctuations on novel are correct and help readers to understand the story,
- (d) The language that used in the novel is easy to understand language,
- (e) The structure and grammars of translated Indonesian sentences were already correct,
- (f) The translation or adaption of the original culture words into Indonesian has been adjusted,
- (g) The equivalent of the imagination produced was already same,
- (h) There was no lost message that delivered in the translated novel,
- (i) There was no meaning friction in translation, and
- (j) Many moral messages that can be interpreted from this novel.

The result score of the expert validation was 90% that indicates the final product of translated novel was good and ready to be tested in evaluation stage to the

respondents.

### **Evaluation**

In evaluation stage, the researcher did a field testing by using an online questionnaire that especially targeted for female young adult age. The researcher made 7 questions on the field-testing questionnaire and got 10 respondents.

The questions asks whether:

- a) Understandable language,
- b) The translated novel is interesting to read,
- c) The story line is easy to follow and understandable,
- d) The delivered story is already suitable for young adult aged 19 to 22 years old,
- e) The message or story presented on the novel is conveyed to the readers,
- f) Interested to read the novel until the end of the story, and
- g) There were many moral values that we could take from the novel.

The respondents were all female. The result of the field testing on the point about the language used shows that it was understandable (40% strongly agree, 50% agree). The rest 10% of the respondents slightly agree that the language used in the translated novel was understandable.

On questions 2, the respondents show that the novel is interesting or very interesting. And the rest of the responses show that the story line, message, etc., are received positively. It means the translation is successful.

### **CLOSING**

In this research, Newmark translation theory and method were used to translate a young adult novel *Mates, Dates, and Chocolate Cheats* into Indonesian successfully. The translated Indonesian novel was translated or developed by using an easy-to-understand Indonesian language and also some different cultural terms that the researcher already adapted and in accordance with the cultural terms in

Indonesia.

Based on the result of the data analysis presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the final product of this research already fulfills the purpose of the study. The product development on this research was using the theory from Richey and Klein (2014) that were analysis, design, development, expert validation, and evaluation.

The translated Indonesian novel of *Mates, Dates, and Chocolate cheats* would help the readers to enjoy the novel as the novel is translated into an interesting and easy to understand novel for teenagers or young adult aged 19 to 22 years old.

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## Appendix 1. Sample of the Translation

### BAB 1: RATU BERGELAMBIR

"Ma," aku berseru ke lantai bawah.  
"Celana Jins hitamku mengerut karena dicuci."  
Mama muncul dari dapur. "Kamu yakin?  
Sebelumnya nggak pernah gitu."

"Mungkin Mama merendamnya di dalam air yang terlalu panas," kataku sewaktu kembali masuk kamar. Masalah seperti ini sangat mungkin dilakukan Mama kalau pembantu rumah tangga kami, Bibi Dawson, yang selalu mengerjakan segala sesuatu dengan benar, tidak ada di rumah. Mama mungkin saja terlihat seperti tipe Ibu yang jangan-ada-sehelai-rambut-satu-pun-yang-tercecer dan dia menyukai rumahnya dalam keadaan bersih tak bernoda, tapi sebenarnya untuk urusan rumah tangga, dia payah. Mama terkenal suka mengubah warna cucian putih menjadi biru atau pink tanpa sengaja dan Kemarin—sepulang aku dari studi wisata dari Italia— dengan buru-buru ia memasukkan setumpuk pakaianku ke mesin cuci, supaya aku punya pakaian untuk dipakai hari ini. Untungnya kami tidak punya binatang peliharaan, karena kalau ada mungkin saja mereka juga bakal masuk ke dalam mesin cuci tanpa sengaja.

Aku merebahkan diri di tempat tidur, sekali lagi berusaha menaikkan risleting celana jinsku. Aku menahan napas dan menarik kait risleting . . . dan menahan napas, menarik lagi . . . tapi tidak berhasil. Risletingnya sama sekali tidak bergerak.

Celana jinsku benar-benar mengerut. Duh, pikirku. Ini adalah celana jins favoritku. Celana jins terbaik untuk membuatku tampak lebih langsing.

Saat aku mengobrak-abrik lemari mencari celana lain untuk dipakai, Mama muncul di pintu kamarku.

"Nggak berhasil?" tanya Mama ketika

melihat celana jins yang kulempar ke lantai.

Aku menggeleng. “Nggak. Benar-benar mengerut.”

Mama terlihat berdiri dengan canggung untuk beberapa saat. “Hmm, kamu apa nggak terpikir mungkin saja berat badanmu naik sedikit selama kamu di Italia kemarin?” tanyanya.

“Nggak mungkin,” kataku. “Kami sangat sering berjalan kaki di Florence, jadi aku rasa seharusnya malah berat badanku turun. Maksudku, kami nggak makan terlalu banyak juga.” Kecuali makan es krim, pizza, pasta, dan . .

. ya ampun, sepertinya aku harus timbang berat badan, pikirku saat menuju kamar mandi.

Aku menyilangkan jari dan naik ke atas timbangan.

“Nggak mungkin,” napasku tertahan ketika melihat angkanya.

“Nggak mungkin. Ini pasti salah.”

Mama melintas di luar kamar mandi. “Bagaimana?” tanyanya.