

ENGLISH-INDONESIAN DEVIATION ON TRANSLATION OF ECLIPSE NOVEL

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Abstract

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach using content analysis methods on novels translated from English into Indonesian. This study was conducted to investigate the type of translation deviation at the syntactic level in the question sentences used in dialogue of Stephenie Meyer's Eclipse novel. The source data on the study was taken from Eclipse novel as the source text and *Gerhana* novel as the target text. The novel has a good translation result, but there are some grammatical deviations when translated into the target text. The analysis of translation deviations is based on Newmark's theory. The results of the study showed that (1) translation deviations found in question sentences include syntactic, lexical, and word arrangement deviations; (2) the causes of such deviations are (1) the presence of untranslated words, grammatical errors, and the use of individual languages; (3) the impact of these deviations is that the sentence becomes ungrammatical, the sentence is not commensurate, there is interference in Indonesian, the text is impolite, the text is ambiguous, and the text is unclear. In general, it can be concluded that the occurrence of deviations at this syntactic level has more influence on the grammatical aspect due to the difference in sentence structure in two different languages. Translators strive to translate the text so that it is easily understood by the reader and adapted to the target reader so that many grammatical aspects are not translated.

Keywords: Translation Deviation, Interrogative Sentence, Eclipse Novel

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INTRODUCTION

Accurate translation is essential in many contexts, especially in today's era of globalization. Accuracy in translation ensures that the meaning and message of the original text are accurately transferred into the target language, without losing any important information. Avoiding Misunderstandings: Inappropriate translation can lead to serious misunderstandings, which can result in conflict, financial loss, or even legal problems. One of the interesting phenomena in this research is the form deviation in the translation of interrogative sentences from English into Indonesian (Fahmi & Arjulayana, 2024). English and Indonesian interrogative sentences have a different structure, so there is a possibility of form deviations in the interrogative sentences.

Moreover, when speaking or using interrogative sentences, the culture of the source language and target language is very different, so when transferring a message from the source text to the target text, a translator needs a deep understanding of mastery of the concepts of the two languages. A translator needs to adapt the translation of question sentences from English into Indonesian to the habits or culture commonly used by the people who use that language (Hoed, 2016).

Interrogative sentences in Indonesian are formally characterized by the presence of question words such as what, who, how much, when, and how with or without the “-kah” particle as an emphasis. Interrogative sentences end with a question mark (?) in written language and in spoken language with a rising voice, especially if there is no question word or a falling voice. The form of an interrogative sentence is usually used to ask for (1) “ya” or “tidak” answer, or (2) information about something or someone and the interlocutor or reader (Alwi, 2003). Interrogative sentence as a sentence that functions to ask something (Ramlan, 2005). Interrogative sentences is a sentence characterized by interrogative word classes (what, who, how much, where, which, which, why, and when) which function to ask about something you want (Widjono, 2007). Interrogative sentences in Indonesian as sentences that are formed to provoke a response in the form of an answer (Cook in Tarigan, 2009). Interrogative sentences as sentences that expect a verbal answer (Chaer, 2009).

In English sentences, interrogative sentences in English are sentences that begin with auxiliary or WH questions and end with a question mark in written language (Frank, 1972). Referring to the theoretical concept expressed by Frank, interrogative sentences in English usually begin with an auxiliary (auxiliary verb) for interrogative sentences that require a “yes” or “no” answer or a question word which is usually called a WH question. Interrogative sentences in written language are often marked with a question mark (?). Interrogative sentences are divided into two, yes-no questions and WH-questions (Todd, 1987). In line with Todd and Frank, Dixon also divides interrogative sentences into yes-no questions and WH questions (Dixon, 2005). Interrogative sentences in English are divided into four types, namely (1) yes-no questions, (2) wh-questions, (3) declarative questions, (4) tag question (Lock, 1996).

Deviations in translation of interrogative sentences from English into Indonesian are interesting to be studied in more depth and comprehensively through novel dialogue. Translated works are human works that are not free from errors and shortcomings. As a reader of translated texts, readers sometimes feel difficult due to the use of language that is unfamiliar or even stiff and foreign to the reader. In translation terms, errors that often appear in translation are called *translationese* or translation deviations. Newmark calls translation deviations which cause problems in the literal translation of the source text due to ambiguity of meaning and language violations (Newmark, 1991). Newmark groups problems that often arise in translation, namely syntactic, lexical, metaphor, word order, cultural and third language problems. Newmark mentions several causes of deviations in translation, (1) sentence shifts in translation often cause semantic oddities due to lexical translation which is caused by changes in word order, (2) generally there are words or phrases or sentences that are not translated, (3) the translator uses individual language rather than the social language commonly used in society, (4) there are changes in points of view that are different from the source language, (5) there are many grammatical and lexical equivalence errors (Newmark, 1991). Deviations also occur due to ignoring words and grammar, and translators tend to prioritize taste (Hatim & Munday, 2004). (Hatim & Mason, 1990) provide an overview of the causes of translation deviations, (1) there is a

misunderstanding of the context which has an impact on the textual aspect, (2) there is a registration error caused by the contextual domain being too extended to other domains, (3) pragmatic deviation due to poor understanding of assumptions, relevance of contextual variables, and interactions in the text, (4) semiotic deviations caused by differences in cultural background. (Nord, 1991) mentions four categories of causes of problems in translation. (1) Problems caused by specific things in the source text, such as words, complexity of content, length of text, number of propositions, level of consistency and clarity, syntax and naturalness of non-verbal elements, (2) Problems arise due to pragmatic problems, such as orientation text recipients, (3) Problems that arise due to differences in norms and conventions between the source culture and the target culture, such as text type conventions, (4) Problems caused by structural differences between SL and TL. (Newmark, 1991) provides an overview of the impact of translation deviations, they are (1) syntactic problems cause sentences to be ungrammatical, (2) lexical problems cause errors in meaning in the target text, (3) problems in the use of language styles (metaphors) can cause the text to be more explicit than the original, (4) problems with wording cause the emphasis on the target text to be less precise.

Through speaking language in the form of conversation in the novel's dialogue, the author allows the reader to see and hear for themselves the words of a character, the conversations between characters, and how realistic the impression (Nurgiyantoro, 2012). In novel conversations, the characters communicate using language that cannot be separated from the speech act of asking questions and certainly cannot be separated from pragmatic functions. This is related to the theory of relevance which is triggered by a verbal stimulus or vice versa which allows the listener to understand the conversation properly and correctly (Hatim & Munday, 2004).

This study will focus on the translation study. So, we tried to investigate some previous studies related to this study. Previous studies related to translation about subtitles were carried out by Chuang (2006) who discussed subtitle translation from a multimodal approach. Shidiq, 2015) conducted research about the techniques and methods of interrogative sentences in film subtitles. (Venturini, *et.al*, 2020) examined translation shifts in film subtitles. (Jane & Rini, 2022) examined translation strategies for film subtitles. Rojak, *et.al* (2023) discussed shifts in subtitle film. A study on translation shift has been conducted by previous researchers. Masitoh (2024) discussed shifting in the subtitles of cartoon video. (Haryanti, 2014) examines translation shifts. Nurmala & Purba (2017) discussed shifting form in magazine translation. Choironi & Mumtazah (2018) discussed translation shifts on novels. Anis & Istiqomah (2021) discussed shifting in Hadits text. Hapsah (2023) discussed translation shift in Webtoon. Moreover, a study about cultural translation has been conducted by previous researchers. Pujiati (2017) discussed cultural indexes on translation. (Pujiati, 2018) researched the translation of cultural terms. Mulya, *et.al* (2023) discussed shifting form and translation meaning in a short story. Moreover, a study about the quality of novel translation was conducted by (Pujiati, 2016). (Pujiati & Alfisuma, 2023) examined the equivalence of translations on posters. A study of translation by using google translate was conducted by (Pujiati, 2017). A study on the difficulty of translation on Obama' speech text was conducted by Hasan, *et.al* (2020). A study on student translation skills for students at Muhammadiyah University Tangerang was conducted by Az Zahro, *et.al* (2021).

Some studies about translation of interrogative sentences have been conducted before. (Pujiati, 2017) examined the translation of question sentences in novels.

Cahyanti (2023) discussed technique and quality of interrogative sentences. (Cahyati & Malik, 2023) who researched the techniques and quality of translation in interrogative sentences. A research about translation deviation was conducted by Astari, et.al, (2022) who conducted a research on deviation translation of Arabic Quran. Based on the previous explanation, it can be seen that there is so many research discussed about translation. This research tries to investigate the deviation of translation of question sentences in dialogue of novel *Eclipse* from English into Indonesian. The focus of this research is on translation deviations, the causes of translation deviations and their impact on the translation of question sentences from English into Indonesian. By conducting this research, we wish that the readers will understand the use of translation deviation used in novels.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative research using content analysis methods. The researchers used a qualitative approach because this study produced descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people or observable behavior (Moleong, 2011). The researcher chose content analysis because this study will prioritize the analysis of the text contained in the novel dialogue. Krippendorff defines an content analysis as *a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter to the context of their (Krippendorff, 2006).*

This research is focused on deviations in the translation of interrogative sentences from English into Indonesian in the dialogue of the novel *Eclipse*. This novel was chosen as the source text in English and the translated novel *Gerhana* as the target text in Indonesian. This research uses a content analysis research method with a qualitative approach. We use a qualitative approach because this research produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people or observable behavior.

This research focuses on deviation in translation of interrogative sentences from English into Indonesian in dialogue of novel *Eclipse* and its translation. Data used based on the focus of the research are question sentences in dialogue of novel *Eclipse* as the source text and the translation of *Eclipse* as the target text. In selecting data, researchers used a random sampling method (Sugiyono, 2017). We used random techniques to take samples from the population in the form of speech in the form of interrogative sentences found in the dialogue of the novel *Eclipse* and its translation. To get data, we used note-taking techniques (Sudaryono, 2016).

The data that has been grouped will be classified based on the research sub focus as follows:

- (1) The interrogative sentence data is based on deviations from the translation of interrogative sentences from English into Indonesian.
- (2) Question sentence data is based on the causes of deviations in the translation of question sentences from English into Indonesian.
- (3) Question sentence data is based on the impact of deviations in the translation of question sentences from English into Indonesian.

In analyzing data, the researcher used a short essay and explained by using Newmark's theory about *translationese*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Types of Deviations on English-Indonesian Translation of Interrogative Sentences

Based on data obtained from novel dialogue, not all data experiences deviation. There are some data that experiences translation deviations. The following is a description of data findings that experienced translation deviations:

Table 1. Types of translation deviations of interrogative sentences

No.	Types of Translation Deviations	YN	WH	DC	TQ	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Syntax	33	4	1	3	41	67.21%
2.	Lexical	5	4	5	0	14	22.95%
3.	Word order	1	4	1	0	6	9.84%
Total		39	12	7	3	61	100%

Note :

- YN : *Yes-no question*
 WH : *Interrogative sentence WH question*
 DC : *Declarative interrogative sentence*
 TQ : *Interrogative sentence question tag*

Based on data obtained from novel dialogue, not all data experiences deviation. Newmark calls translation deviations *translationese* which causes problems in translation. Newmark groups problems that often arise in translation, syntactic, lexical, metaphor, word order, cultural and third language problems.

Syntactic Deviations

Errors at the syntactic level often occur if the translator ignores the form of the text contained in the language itself. We see that the meaning of this question sentence can be understood by the target reader because the translator is able to transfer the message according to the target language even though the form is different from the source text. This study is in line with research conducted by Farkhan (2014) who found that the syntactic deviation in translating text happened because the meaning of a sentence is very difficult to be understood by a translator in target language.

The following is an example:

YN-Q-003

SL : "Do I have specific times quotas to fill, though?" (P.13)

TL : "*Apa aku juga diwajibkan memenuhi kuota waktu tertentu?*" (P.25).

The question sentence used in the quote above is a *yes-no question sentence*. This question was uttered by Bella who felt annoyed with her father who always gave her rules that made her depressed. In terms of meaning, the message to be conveyed in the source text can be easily understood by readers. As clearly as possible the translator transfers the source text message into the target text. However, if we look at the

syntactic form, the sentence experiences syntactic translation deviations. In English sentences, interrogative sentences are spoken using active sentences, but in Indonesian the translator uses passive interrogative sentences. The translator diverts this message to make it easier for readers to understand the question sentence according to the language often used in the target text.

Syntactic deviations in interrogative sentences can also be observed in the following quotation:

WH-Q-007

SL : "What does that mean?" (P.11)

TL : "*Maksudnya?*" (P.23)

WH question on data WH-Q-007 was uttered by Bella to show Bella's frustration because there were many conditions that she had to fulfill to be free. If seen from the context of the previous discussion, the translator has correctly transferred the meaning of the source text into the target text. However, syntactic deviations occur. Sentences in English are spoken using complete syntactic structures. This also indicates that the novel writer uses a complete sentence structure that shows the use of language in formal situations, starting from the question word, subject, and the essence of the question being asked. However, in Indonesian it goes straight to the point of the sentence. This means that the translator deliberately makes deviations in form when transferring the message from the source text to the target text. In terms of meaning, it is easier for readers to understand the target text because in conversational language, these interrogative sentences are often used.

Lexical Deviations

This problem occurs if the translator uses words that are commonly used, without looking at other appropriate words. The following is a discussion of data findings that experience lexical irregularities:

YN-Q-005

SL : "...Do you want us to start a war?" (P.28)

TL : "*..Memangnya kau mau terjadi perang?*" (P.41).

On data YN-Q-005 is a question sentence using a *yes-no question*. The question was uttered by Edward, who was worried because Bella was in a dangerous area. In other words, there is no such big problem. However, the choice of words to translate the word *start* is not appropriate. *Start* in the sentence above functions as a transitive verb, in the dictionary it has the following meaning:

Start (kkt) : 1) memulai, 2) menyebabkan, 3) menyalakan, 4) memutar, 5) memberikan kesempatan.

In English sentences, there is the word *start* which has the meaning of "*memulai*" which indicates that the war is about to happen. In the Indonesian dictionary, "*memulai*" is formed from the basic word "*mulai*" which has the meaning of starting to act or do something. However, the translator uses another word "*terjadi*", which is not in accordance with the meaning of *start*. "*terjadi*" in Indonesian language has the meaning sudah dijadikan, 2) sudah berlaku, dan 3) terdiri atas.

Deviations in Word Order

The following is a discussion of data findings that experience deviations in wording as in the following data:

YN-Q-054

SL : "Were you looking for something in my room?" (P.198)

TL : "*Kemarin Dad masuk ke kamarku untuk mencari sesuatu?*" (P.222)

The question sentence in the data above was uttered by Bella who was annoyed because her father had entered her room without permission. At a glance, the meaning of the target text can be understood. However, if you look at the wording, it appears that there is a shift in position when transferring the source text to the target text. The position of my *room* in the source text is at the end of the sentence, but in the translation, the position of the place description is after the verb. The position of the information that shows what he is looking for in an English interrogative sentence is translated by shifting the position at the end of the sentence so that the emphasis in the sentence is less.

The Cause of Deviations on English-Indonesian Translation of Interrogative Sentences

Based on data on the types of translation deviations, various causes of translation deviations can be seen. The following table illustrates the causes of translation deviations:

Table 2. The causes of translation deviations of interrogative sentences

No.	Causes of Translation Deviations	YN	WH	DC	TQ	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Words that are not translated	34	7	6	3	50	81.96%
2.	Grammatical Equivalence Errors	3	3	0	0	6	9.84%
3.	Individual Language Use	2	2	1	0	5	8.20%
Total		39	12	7	3	61	100%

Based on the table above, you can see a description of the findings regarding the causes of deviations in the translation of question sentences. The causes of these deviations can be grouped into the presence of untranslated words, grammatical equivalence errors, and individual language use. There were 50 data (81.97%) translation deviations due to the presence of untranslated words, 6 data (9.84%) translation deviations due to grammatical equivalence errors, and 5 data (8.20%) were caused by usage of individual language. The following is an example of research findings:

Based on Newmark's theory, researchers group the causes of translation deviations as follows, grammatical equivalence errors, untranslated words, and individual language use.

The following is an explanation of the findings of this research:

There are words that are not translate

Translation deviations often occur due to untranslated words. Below we will discuss the causes of translation deviations caused by untranslated words. The following is a discussion of the data findings:

YN-Q-005

SL : "...Do you want us to start a war?" (P.28)

TL : "...*Memangnya kau mau terjadi perang?*" (P.41)

This question was uttered by Edward who was worried because Bella was in a dangerous area. In this utterance, there are deletions of several words from the English sentence, object *us*, and article *a*. The initial meaning that the translator wants to convey is acceptable even though the choice of words when translating the word *start* into "terjadi" is not quite right. There is an error when removing the object *us* in the target language because the sentence becomes less clear, to see who will fight.

There are Grammatical Equivalence Errors

Translation deviations can be caused by grammatical errors. Based on research findings, this error was deliberately made by the translator to make it easier for readers to understand the target text.

The following is a discussion of translation deviations caused by grammatical errors:

YN-Q-010

SL : "Did the plane make you sick?" (P.65)

TL : "*Apakah terbang membuatmu mual?*" (P.81)

The question sentence above was expressed by Edward who asked whether Bella felt nauseous when boarding the plane. The main purpose that Edward wants to ask can be conveyed well in the target text. This means that the translator can transfer the message well even though deviations occur due to errors in grammatical alignment with the source text (Alam, 2014). In the sentence above, the translator diverts the message to the noun phrase "*the plane*" which has the meaning of plane translated into Indonesian into the verb form (*terbang*). This transfer of grammatical function to the target text causes translation deviations. The translator deliberately made this deviation to make it easier for readers to understand the message. If the translator diverts the message according to the form, the text will become strange and the reader will become confused about the message.

Individual Language Use

Translation deviations are also often caused by the use of individual words chosen by the translator. Translators prioritize existing taste values without looking at the appropriate language in the target text.

A discussion of research findings regarding translation deviations caused by individual language use can be seen in the following example:

YN-Q-001

SL : "Did I get the noodles right?" (P.5)

TL : "*Apa aku memasak spagethinya dengan benar?*" (P.17)

The question sentence above was said by Charlie to Bella to ask if she was cooking properly or not. In the *yes-no question* sentence with data YN-Q-001, there are deviations caused using individual language. In the translation of *noodles*, which means "*mie*", it is translated with the word "*spaghetti*" in Indonesian. The choice of the word spaghetti is due to the translator's ideology which prefers the source language. I saw that the translator prioritized the taste value in changing the word "*mie*" to *spaghetti*, even though the word *noodle* has the meaning of *noodles* in the target text.

The Impact of Deviations on English-Indonesian Translation of Interrogative Sentences

English and Indonesian interrogative sentences have different form of structures; this of course often causes translators to make translation deviations that have an impact on the target text. Referring to the theory that was presented in a previous theoretical study using Peter Newmark's theory, 61 data were found to have deviations. In terms of meaning, this question sentence does not experience any deviation from the translation, in the sense that the question sentence can be understood by readers easily (Arjulayana & Srikandi, 2018). However, in terms of form, this question sentence has many deviations which have an impact on the source text as well as the target text. I see that the impact that occurs in this translation is not too fatal for the target text because the translator tries as much as possible to be understood by the target reader.

Based on research findings, it can be seen that the most dominant impact of this translation deviation is the impact on translation deviations of question sentences in the target text to be ungrammatical by 55.74%, question sentences in the target text are not commensurate with the source text by 21.31%, The occurrence of interference in Indonesian was 16.39%, sentences in the target text became ambiguous as much as 1.64%, and sentences in the target text became unclear as much as 1.64%.

The following table shows research findings on the impact of deviations in translation of interrogative sentences:

Table 3. The impact of translation deviations of interrogative sentences

No.	Types of Translation Deviations	YN	WH	DC	TQ	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Sentences in the Target Text Become Ungrammatical	31	3	0	0	34	55.74%
2.	Sentences in the Target Text Become Incommensurate with the Source Text	3	4	3	3	13	21.31%
3.	Occurrence of Interference into Indonesian	2	4	4	0	10	16.39%
4.	Sentences in the Target Text Become Less Polite	1	1	0	0	2	3.28%
5.	Sentences in the Target Text Become Ambiguous	1	0	0	0	1	1.64%
6.	Sentences in Target Text Become Unclear	1	0	0	0	1	1.64%
Total		39	12	7	3	61	100%

The translation of interrogative sentences carried out by translators is certainly inseparable from the purpose of the translation itself, which is to divert the message from the source text into a target text that is adapted to the target reader. The researcher saw that many interrogative sentences were translated in a distorted form into the target text so that it had an impact on the target text as well as the source text. The following is the impact of deviations in the translation of interrogative sentences found in the novel dialogue.

Sentences in the Target Text Become Ungrammatical

Translation of interrogative sentences from English into Indonesian is often translated in a different form so that it has an impact on the target text. Based on the research findings, the translator made deviations by not translating the question sentence completely, which resulted in the target text becoming ungrammatical.

The following is a discussion of research findings related to the impact of translation deviations, namely the text becoming ungrammatical in the target text. Note the following example:

YN-Q-011

SL : "Are you sad to leave?" (P. 65)

TL : "*Kau sedih karena harus pulang?*" (P.81)

The question sentences contained in the YN-Q-011 data above are data that show the impact of translation deviations, the question sentences in the target text become ungrammatical. Edward said this question to Bella to find out whether Bella was sad because she had to go home again. The interrogative sentence in the source text is spoken using a complete interrogative sentence from its syntactic structure, starting from the question word *are*, followed by the subject *you*, and the main sentence (*sad to leave*). When transferring a question sentence into the target text, the translator removes the question word so that the target text becomes ungrammatical. I see that translators do this because these interrogative sentences are often used in conversational language.

Sentences in the Target Text Become Incommensurate with the Source Text

When transferring the message from the source text to the target text, sometimes the translator diverts the message by making grammatical deviations so that the sentence in the target text becomes disproportionate to the source text. The following is a discussion of data findings on the impact of translation deviations found in the translation of interrogative sentences, namely that interrogative sentences in the target text are not commensurate with the source text.

YN-Q-010

SL : "Did the plane make you sick?" (P. 65)

TL : "*Apakah terbang membuatmu mual?*" (P.81)

In the question sentence YN-Q-010, the translator transfers the message from the source text "*Did the plane make you sick?*" which translates to "*Apakah terbang membuatmu mual?*". The question sentence above was expressed by Edward who asked whether Bella felt nauseous when boarding the plane. The main purpose that Edward wants to ask can be conveyed well in the target text. This means that the translator is

able to transfer the message well even if there are deviations in the target text that are not commensurate with the source text. In the sentence above, the translator diverts the message to the noun phrase *the plane* which has the meaning of plane translated into Indonesian into the verb form (*terbang*). As a result of this translation, the question sentences in the target text are not commensurate with the source text.

Occurrence of Interference into Indonesian

When translating interrogative sentences, translators often do not translate the words in English, causing interference with the Indonesian language.

The following is a discussion of data on the impact of translation deviations found in the translation of interrogative sentences, namely the occurrence of interference into Indonesian:

YN-Q-024

- SL : "Is there any action?" (P. 103)
 TL : "*Ada action-nya tidak?*" (P.121)

In the question sentence YN-Q-024, the translator transfers the message from the source text "*Is there any action?*" which translates to "*Ada action-nya tidak?*". In this translation, translation deviations occurred which resulted in interference with the target text, namely the word *action*. This question was uttered by Jacob who felt interested in Alice's story. In terms of message delivery, it is clear that the meaning conveyed in the source text can be accepted in the target text. However, if we look at the choice of *action translation* without translating it into Indonesian, it causes interference in the target language.

Sentences in the Target Text Become Less Polite

When transferring the message from the source text to the target text, sometimes translators use inappropriate word choices, which results in the choice of impolite words in the target text.

The following is a discussion of data findings on the impact of translation deviations found in the translation of interrogative sentences, namely that interrogative sentences in the target text become impolite. Let see the example:

DC-Q-016

- SL : "And all this isn't enough to get you to move back in with your silly mom?" (P.69)
 TL : "*Dan semua ini tidak cukup untuk membuatmu pindah lagi kerumah ibumu yang konyol?*" (P.85).

The interrogative sentence contained in the quote above is a declarative interrogative sentence. In the question sentence DC-Q-016, the translator diverts the message from the source text "*And all this isn't enough to get you to move back in with your silly mom?*" which translated to "*Dan semua ini tidak cukup untuk membuatmu pindah lagi ke rumah ibumu yang konyol?*". In this translation, translation deviations occurred which resulted in sentences that became less polite, namely the translation of *silly mom* into *your silly mother*. In my opinion, translating the word *silly* for a mother is inappropriate and not in accordance with the culture in the target language.

Sentences in the Target Text Become Ambiguous

When translating interrogative sentences from English into Indonesian, there are translation irregularities which result in sentences in the target text being ambiguous. The following is a discussion of data findings on the impact of translation deviations found in the translation of interrogative sentences, namely that interrogative sentences in the target text become ambiguous. Let see the example:

YN-Q-001

SL : "Did I get the noodles right?" (P.5)

TL : "*Apa aku memasak spagethinya dengan benar?*" (P.17)

In the question sentence YN-Q-011, the translator transfers the message from the source text "*Did I get the noodles right?*" which translates to "*Apa aku memasak spagethinya dengan benar?*". The question sentence above was said by Charlie to Bella to ask if she was cooking properly or not. In this translation, translation deviations occurred which resulted in ambiguous sentences in the target text. The translation of *spaghetti* from the source text "*mie*". Translating *noodles* into *spaghetti* will result in an ambiguous sentence because *noodles* are understood by Indonesian people as "*mie*". We see that the translator deliberately diverted this message by adapting to the previous text.

Sentences in Target Text Become Unclear

In the translation of interrogative sentences from the following language, the following is an example of data findings on the impact of translation deviations found in the translation of interrogative sentences, namely that the interrogative sentence in the target text becomes unclear. The following is an example of research data findings:

YN-Q-005

SL : "...Do you want us to start a war?" (P.28)

TL : "*..Memangnya kau mau terjadi perang?*"(P.41)

In the question sentence YN-Q-005, the translator diverts the message from the source text "...Do you want us to start a war?" which translates to "*..Memangnya kau mau terjadi perang?*". Based on the findings above, it can be seen that many words were omitted by the translator when transferring the message from the source text to the target text. If we look closely, " *Do you want us to start a war ?*", which is translated as "*..Memangnya kau mau terjadi perang?*" This question was uttered by Edward who was worried because Bella was in a dangerous area. In this utterance, there are deletions of several words from the English sentence, the object *us* and article *a*. The initial meaning that the translator wants to convey is acceptable, but the removal of the *us object* in the target text has the effect of making the sentences in the target text unclear about the information that will be conveyed because the reader does not know who will be fighting.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, it can be seen that not all data includes translation deviations. Researchers saw that the deviations that occurred were mostly deviations in structure or form because translators often ignored the form of the original text. The researcher sees that the form deviations that occur in the target text are very natural considering that the forms of the source text and target text have different structures. The causes of

translation deviations are the presence of untranslated words, grammatical equivalence errors, and individual language use. The presence of untranslated words causes the structure of the question sentence in the source text to change form when it is transferred to the target text. Not only that, sometimes translators make deviations because they divert the message without paying attention to the grammatical correspondence between the target text and the source text. Furthermore, translators often use individual languages rather than the language commonly used in society, causing deviations. The impact of translation deviations is very influential on the target text. The most dominant impact of translation is that sentences become ungrammatical in the target text. The omission of question words in the source text when they are transferred into the target text causes the question sentences in the target text to become informal and also ungrammatical. The choice of certain words also causes sentences to be grammatically disproportionate to the source text. Individual choice of words or language use often interferes with the target text and clashes with the culture found in the target text. Not only that, changes in the wording of the source text to the target text cause question sentences in Indonesian to have less clear emphasis and the information conveyed is also different.

Based on this research, it gives the implication that the translator should pay attention in translating the text from source text to target text to avoid the translation deviation. The translators should pay attention to the difference of structure between two languages. This research is only limited on the use of English-Indonesian translation deviation on novels; future research can be conducted by using different objects, such as subtitle film, drama, and etc. Moreover, research with different languages can be conducted related to translation deviation.

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