



Faithful translation in novel ‘City of Fallen Angels’

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ABSTRACT

Background: Many young people now are starting to like reading novels. On this occasion, this research will discuss the translation of novels from English to Indonesian. Novel is a long prose narrative that deals with human life. In this research, the authors focus on faithful translation found in English novels and translated into Indonesian. Focused on analyzing how faithful translation is applied by translators in translating novels using Newmark's theory.

Purpose: This research aims to determine faithful translation in the novel *City of Fallen Angels* In the English-Indonesia Version.

Design and methods: The method of this research was a descriptive method, using a quantitative approach. The researcher read the novel in both English and Indonesian as part of the data collection process, and then examined the faithful translation.

Results: The results obtained from this research indicate that there are thirty data which are of the faithful translation type. Faithful translation based on these findings it can be concluded that translators maintain grammatical and lexical degrees when translating cultural terms. The translator tries to communicate in the target language according to the story events that occur. The faithful translation method emphasizes the source language, it means trying to produce the contextual meaning of the source language but still with the grammatical structure of the target text.

Keywords: Faithful translation, translation, novel

Introduction

Novel, an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting (Rizahra, 2019). The novel uses lots of conflicts for their complexity. The conflicts are coming from various ways that is from the other characters. Normally, the conflicts from other characters leads to different of sequence of events.

A novel is a piece of long narrative in literary prose (Voulis, 2019). Narrative prose is meant to entertain and tell a story. It is a description of a chain of events which includes a cast of characters, a setting, and an ending. Most publishers prefer novels that are in the 80,000- to 120,000-word range, depending on the genre. The novel is a long conflict of prose. Conflict in the prose aims to entertain the readers. Not only that, conflict usually include characters, settings, and endings. Basically, a conflict that becomes a novel will publish around 80,000 to 120,000 words.

Novels open us to the nuances of being human (Niknafs, 2020). "Fiction is the lie through which we tell the truth," wrote Albert Camus. It remains an important social and political tool. Reading fiction has been shown to increase empathy and understanding. Novels focus

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on humans. Albert Camus once said that fiction is a lie that is used to tell the truth. It is proven from these sentences can increase empathy after reading fiction.

The translation is the transmission of written text from one language (the source) to another language (the target) (Utami, 2017). Although translation and interpretation mostly used interchangeably, by actual definition, translation refers to the written language, and interpretation refers to the spoken language. Translation refers to text from source language to target language. The application to change the text used translation and interpretation. The real purpose of translation is the language used for writing, and the interpretation itself aims for spoken language.

Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another (Guzula et al., 2016). It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. Translation uses the meaning of linguistic discourse to translate a language. This activity can also be called transferring the linguistic entities from one language to another language equivalent.

The basic function of translation is to transmit appropriate meaning of a word or a sentence linguistically semantically and pragmatically (Al-Musawi, 2014). If this complex process is carried out on a professional level, then, it is possible to say that translation has reached its ultimate goal. The basic of translation usually shows sentences linguistically, semantically, and pragmatically. If a professional level is used for this process then the translation will reach its ultimate goal.

The three main kinds of translation are Human Translation, Machine Translation and Post-Edited Machine Translation (Daems et al., 2017). Translation is not only one type but there are three types. First, human translation that uses the intelligence of the translation brain to translate text or manually. Second, machine translation that uses artificial intelligence or sophisticated technology to translate text. Third, post-edited machine translation the process of which first uses machine translation and the final result after being edited by a human translator. The more sophisticated the technology, the more ways to translate a text and for the last method there are many types it because it uses two types of translation it will get a balance between humans and machines.

Some of the methods mentioned by Peter Newmark, in his 'A Textbook of Translation' and other scholars are: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, communicative translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, idiomatic translation, and free translation (Swarniti, 2021).

According to Newmark there are eight methods of translation. First, word-for-word translation uses the word method in translating the source language into the target language. Second, literal translation uses the method of following the rules of the target language structure. Third, faithful translation using the method faithfully follows the structure of the text and its terminology. Fourth, communicative translation with the aim of conveying messages communicatively to the reader. Fifth, semantic translation of the translator pays attention to the aesthetic value of the text and in the context of the text it is conveyed without causing any awkwardness. Sixth, adaptation translation aims for the translator to pay attention to the culture in the target language. Seventh, idiomatic translation using the method idiom related translation. Eighth, free translation gives the translator the freedom to express what that will interpret the text.

Faithful translation simply means the translator aims to convey the author's intention of the text (what the author was intending to communicate) as faithfully as possible into another language (Santos et al., 2015). A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original. Faithful translation means translating to convey the

intended message as precisely as possible in another language. This translation produces the original contextual meaning. Faithfulness in translation defines how a translated document follows the source and how much it keeps the original message (Gulyás, 2019). However, this doesn't mean the original text must remain as close to the original as it can be.

How the translator keeps the message conveyed from the translation can determine the faithfulness of the translation. So, for a faithful translation, it must be as close as possible to the original. Faithful translation focuses on the intention of the author and seeks to convey the precise meaning of the original text (Sumiati & Romel Noverino, 2021). It uses correct target language structures, but structure is less important than meaning. The focus of a translator for a faithful translation is conveying the exact meaning of the original text. Not only that, the structure of the target language used must be correct. But what is more important is the meaning of the text.

The study in this paper aims to show that a good translation of poetry provides the reader with a similar effect to that gained by reading the original text. The method used in this paper is descriptive qualitative analysis. Accuracy-rating instrument, Readability-rating instrument, and Instruments for measuring the acceptability of a text that used by the writer to measure the quality of translation from data analysis (Mutmaina, 2020). The aim of translation is to transfer meaning from the source language to the target language. The method applied in this study is qualitative descriptive method and the data were taken from the 1st to 10th episode of webtoon "I Love Yoo" (Fitriani et al., 2021). This research is aimed to identify and describe the translation methods used in translating novel *A Walk to Remember* into *Kan Kukenang Selalu* Chapter I and Chapter II. Descriptive qualitative method was implemented in this research (Syafrizal & Rohmawati, 2018).

Based on previous research that no one has ever conducted research on faithful translation in a novel entitled City of Fallen Angels. Therefore, this research aims to determine faithful translation in the novel City of Fallen Angels In the English and Indonesian Language Version.

Methods

The method of this research was a descriptive method, using a quantitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2013) descriptive research is a research that describes a phenomenon, events either using quantitative and qualitative data. It aimed to give the description about the percentage usage of faithful translation and how the influence/effect of faithful translation to the audience/ reader.

Findings & Discussion

Findings

This study reveals 10% of the total number of pages in the novel City Of Fallen Angels, the writer found that there is a faithful translation in the novel. The writer analyzes the faithful translation of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) which is from English to Indonesian. The analyses can be seen as follows:

Table 1. The Faithful Translation in Novel City Of Fallen Angels

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1.	The waitress raised her penciled eyebrows.	Si pramusaji mengangkat alisnya yang ditebalkan.
2.	Sometimes, in restaurants, he ordered food anyway, just to preserve the appearance of normalcy, but late	Kadang-kadang, di restoran, Simon tetap memesan makanan, hanya untuk mempertahankan kesan normal, tetapi

- Tuesday night, when Veselka was almost empty of other customers, it didn't seem worth the bother.
3. It was mid-October, and they'd just put their Halloween decorations up-a wobbly sign that said TRICK-OR-BORSCHT! and a fake cardboard cutout vampire nicknamed Count Blintzula.
4. It was a brisk night, and the wind was blowing leaves across Second Avenue like handfuls of thrown confetti.
5. Not guys like him, he knew that much.
6. Beautiful Isabelle Lightwood.
7. When Simon had met her, he'd assumed she'd have no time for a guy like him.
8. Clary made fun of him about his new look; but, then, Clary found everything about Simon's love life borderline hilarious.
9. Isabelle was nothing if not unsubtle.
10. Of course every once in a while the vampire will decide it wants more than a snack, it wants a subjugate and then it will start feeding its bitten human small amounts of vampire blood, just to keep it docile, to keep it connected to its master.
11. It's only the subjugates who worship their sires and can't disobey them.
12. Don't you see? When you went back to the Dumont, Raphael's clan drained you, and you died, and then you became a vampire.
13. "They're staring at you. Maybe their master died and they're looking for another vampire to own them. You could have pets." She grinned.
- Selasa larut malam ini, ketika Veselka hampir kosong dari pelanggan-pelanggan lain, sepertinya masalah itu tidak perlu dipusingkan.
- Saat itu pertengahan Oktober, dan staf restoran baru saja memasang dekorasi Halloween-papan oleng yang bertuliskan TIPUAN-ATAU-BORSCHT! dan patung vampir dari sehelai kardus yang diberi nama Count Blintzula.
- Malam itu dingin, dan angin menerbangkan dedaunan sepanjang Second Avenue seperti taburan konfeti.
- Bukan pemuda seperti dirinya, soal itu dia tahu.
- Isabelle Lightwood yang jelita.
- Ketika berkenalan dengan gadis itu, Simon berasumsi Isabelle tidak akan punya waktu untuk pemuda seperti dirinya.
- Clary meledek penampilan barunya, tetapi Clary memang menganggap semua hal tentang kehidupan cinta Simon lucu sekali.
- Isabelle selalu blak-blakan.
- Tentu saja ada kalanya si vampir memutuskan dia menginginkan lebih dari sekadar kudapan, dia menginginkan abdi-maka dia akan mulai memberikan darah vampir sedikit-sedikit kepada manusia yang dia gigit, hanya untuk menjaga agar mereka tetap jinak, tetap terhubung dengan si tuan.
- Hanya abdi yang memuja tuan mereka dan tidak bisa membangkang.
- Kau ingat? Waktu kau kembali ke Dumont, klan Raphael mengisap habis darahmu, dan kau mati, lalu kau menjadi vampir.
- "Mereka memandangi mu. Barangkali tuan mereka mati dan mereka sedang mencari vampir lain untuk menjadi

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| 14. | In that case you must know that Simon isn't a part of any clan. He's a free agent. | tuan mereka. Kau bisa punyaeliharaan." Dia tersenyum lebar. Kalau begitu kalian pasti tahu bahwa Simon bukan bagian dari klan mana pun. Dia berdiri sendiri. |
| 15. | Don't be stupid. There's no reason for you to go with them. And Raphael's a jerk. | Jangan tolol. Tidak ada alasan untukmu untuk ikut dengan mereka. Dan Raphael itu bajingan. |
| 16. | "Sire, maker, begetter-there are a million names for what he did," Isabelle said distractedly. | "Bapak, pembuat, pejantan-ada jutaan nama untuk perbuatan yang dia lakukan," kata Isabelle tanpa terlalu memperhatikan. |
| 17. | You don't have to do what he says. | Kau tidak perlu menuruti perintah Raphael. |
| 18. | Tell me all about it when you get back. Call me first. | Ceritakan kepadaku kalau kau sudah kembali. Telepon aku sebelum menelepon siapa pun. |
| 19. | The interior of the restaurant was dark, with a marble topped bar running along one wall. | Bagian dalam restoran itu gelap, dengan bar berlapis pualam yang berdiri di sepanjang salah satu dinding. |
| 20. | I am Camille Belcourt. Enchanted to meet you. | Aku Camille Belcourt. Senang berkenalan denganmu. |
| 21. | You will. And when you do, you will not forget it. | Nanti pasti. Dan saat itu kaulakukan, kau tidak akan melupakan rasanya. |
| 22. | "I'm sorry," he said finally. | "Aku ikut prihatin," katanya akhirnya. |
| 23. | While I remain in this city, I am in danger from Raphael and his cohorts. | Selama aku tetap di kota ini, aku menghadapi bahaya dari Raphael dan antek-anteknya. |
| 24. | He glanced toward the couch, and his surprise faded. | Simon melirik ke arah sofa, dan rasa herannya menyurut. |
| 25. | He felt a pang. | Dia merasa bersalah. |
| 26. | Stricken, Simon let go of the blanket and stood up. | Dengan hati tersiksa, Simon melepaskan selimut dan menegakkan badan. |
| 27. | Well, there was always complain- ing to her about his love life; that seemed to amuse her no end. | Yah, memang selalu ada yang dia keluhkan tentang kehidupan cintanya, yang sepertinya membuat gadis itu geli sekali. |
| 28. | He sounded tired, that sort of bone- deep tired she knew meant that his light tone didn't reflect his mood. | Simon terdengar lelah, jenis lelah yang amat sangat, yang Clary tahu berarti bahwa nada ringan itu tidak mencerminkan suasana hati Simon. |
| 29. | "I don't know. Do you really think it's such a big deal?" Simon sounded plaintive. | "Entah, ya. Apa menurutmu masalahnya sebesar itu?" Simon terdengar murung. |

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| 30. | She had thought maybe her physical reaction to him their reactions to each other-would fade with familiarity, but that happened. | Tadinya dia mengira mungkin reaksi fisiknya terhadap Jace reaksi mereka terhadap satu sama lain-akan memudar setelah sering bersama, tetapi itu tidak terjadi. |
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Discussion

In this section the discussion will be more focused on analyzing how faithful translation is applied by translators in translating novels using Newmark's theory (1988). There are eight translation methods which are divided into two perspectives. The first perspective serves word-for-word translation, semantic translation, literal translation, and faithful translation. The second perspective presents communicative translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and adaptation.

However, as faithful translation is the most common translation technique, this research only analyzes how faithful translation is employed when translating novels. Of the 10% analysis data, 30 faithful translation data were found. According to Newmark, faithful translation is reproducing the exact contextual meaning of the original within the limits of the grammatical form of the target language. It transfers cultural terms and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical faithfulness to the intentions of the source language writer. There are 30 analyzes of the application of the faithful translation method in the novel below:

Datum 1 :

SL : The waitress raised her penciled eyebrows

TL : Si pramusaji mengangkat alisnya yang ditebalkan.

In datum 1, the translator tries to translate the word penciled eyebrows into "alisnya yang ditebalkan". From "pencil alis". In this case the translator tries to explain the expression that occurs in the current situation.

Datum 2 :

SL : Sometimes, in restaurants, he ordered food anyway, just to preserve the appearance of normalcy, but late Tuesday night, when Veselka was almost empty of other customers, it didn't seem worth the bother.

TL : Kadang-kadang, di restoran, Simon tetap memesan makanan, hanya untuk mempertahankan kesan normal, tetapi Selasa larut malam ini, ketika Veselka hampir kosong dari pelanggan-pelanggan lain, sepertinya masalah itu tidak perlu dipusingkan.

Datum 2 shows the translator trying to translate the contextual meaning of the utterance "it didn't seem worth the bother" here the interpreter is trying to emphasize the source language. The expression "the bother" is translated as "dipusingkan" because in the source language it means that the bother is annoying or something annoying. So, the translator tries to be faithful in translating the data above.

Datum 3 :

SL : It was mid-October, and they'd just put their Halloween decorations up-a wobbly sign that said TRICK-OR-BORSCHT! and a fake cardboard cutout vampire nicknamed Count Blintzula.

TL : Saat itu pertengahan Oktober, dan staf restoran baru saja memasang dekorasi Halloween-papan oleng yang bertuliskan TIPUAN-ATAU-BORSCHT! dan patung vampir dari sehelai kardus yang diberi nama Count Blintzula.

The words "wobbly sign" and "a fake cardboard cutout vampire" in Data 3 are translated into "papan oleng" and "patung vampir dari sehelai kardus", the translator applies language that is easy for readers to understand. In this case the translator tries absorb common words from the target language.

Datum 4 :

SL : It was a brisk night, and the wind was blowing leaves across Second Avenue like handfuls of thrown confetti.

TL : Malam itu dingin, dan angin menerbangkan dedaunan sepanjang Second Avenue seperti taburan konfeti.

Data 4 in the word "like handfuls of thrown confetti" the translator does the translation to "seperti taburan konfeti". In this case the translator uses contextual meaning according to the events that occurred.

Datum 5 :

SL : Not guys like him, he knew that much.

TL : Bukan pemuda seperti dirinya, soal itu dia tahu.

The word "guys" in Data 1 is translated as "pemuda", the pronoun "guys" describes the characters being told. In this case the translator tries to absorb the usual words from the target language.

Datum 6 :

SL : Beautiful Isabelle Lightwood.

TL : Isabelle Lightwood yang jelita

In data 6 the word "Beautiful Isabelle Lightwood" translates to "Isabelle Lightwood yang jelita". The translator uses words that express the facial features of the character being told.

Datum 7 :

SL : When Simon had met her, he'd assumed she'd have no time for a guy like him.

TL : Ketika berkenalan dengan gadis itu, Simon berasumsi Isabelle tidak akan punya waktu untuk pemuda seperti dirinya.

Datum 7 sentences "When Simon had met her" translated by the translator to "Ketika berkenalan dengan gadis itu" The translator translates the word "met" into "berkenalan". the word met means to meet, the translator uses the language that is often used.

Datum 8 :

SL : Clary made fun of him about his new look; but, then, Clary found everything about Simon's love life borderline hilarious.

TL : Clary meledek penampilan barunya, tetapi Clary memang menganggap semua hal tentang kehidupan cinta Simon lucu sekali.

The word "made fun" in data 8 is translated as "meledak". In this case the translator uses language appropriate to the circumstances in the story.

Datum 9 :

SL : Isabelle was nothing if not unsubtle.

TL : Isabelle selalu blak-blakan.

In data 9 the translator tries to translate the sentence "Isabelle was nothing if not unsubtle" to "Isabelle selalu blak-blakan". From these words the translator reveals the situation that occurred and uses language that is appropriate to the story.

Datum 10 :

SL : Of course every once in a while the vampire will decide it wants more than a snack, it wants a subjugate and then it will start feeding its bitten human small amounts of vampire blood, just to keep it docile, to keep it connected to its master.

TL : Tentu saja ada kalanya si vampir memutuskan dia menginginkan lebih dari sekadar kudapan, dia menginginkan abdi-maka dia akan mulai memberikan darah vampir sedikit-sedikit kepada manusia yang dia gigit, hanya untuk menjaga agar mereka tetap jinak, tetap terhubung dengan si tuan.

The word "subjugate" is translated into "abdi", the translator reveals the results of his translation according to the background of the story. the meaning of the word "subjugate" is to subdue or conquer.

Datum 11 :

SL : It's only the subjugates who worship their sires and can't disobey them.

TL : Hanya abdi yang memuja tuan mereka dan tidak bisa membangkang.

In datum 11 there is the sentence "It's only the subjugates who worship their sires and can't disobey them" which translates to "Hanya abdi yang memuja tuan mereka dan tidak bisa membangkang". The translator uses the word "tuan" from the word "sires" which is related to the previous story. The word sires means father or king.

Datum 12 :

SL : Don't you see? When you went back to the Dumont, Raphael's clan drained you, and you died, and then you became a vampire.

TL : Kau ingat? Waktu kau kembali ke Dumont, klan Raphael mengisap habis darahmu, dan kau mati, lalu kau menjadi vampir.

Datum 12 shows the translator trying to translate the contextual meaning of the utterance "Don't you see?", here the translator tries to emphasize the source language. The phrase "don't you see" translates to "kau ingat?" because in the source language the meaning of don't you see is asking about the vision of events. So, the translator tries to be faithful in translating the data above.

Datum 13 :

SL : "They're staring at you. Maybe their master died and they're looking for another vampire to own them. You could have pets." She grinned.

TL : "Mereka memandangi mu. Barangkali tuan mereka mati dan mereka sedang mencari vampir lain untuk menjadi tuan mereka. Kau bisa punya peliharaan." Dia tersenyum lebar.

In the datum 13 the translator expresses the words of his translation according to the expressions that occur. The translator revealed the word "She grinned" to "dia tersenyum lebar". the word grinned itself means a grinning smile.

Datum 14 :

SL : In that case you must know that Simon isn't a part of any clan. He's a free agent.

TL : Kalau begitu kalian pasti tahu bahwa Simon bukan bagian dari klan mana pun. Dia berdiri sendiri.

The sentence "He's a free agent" in data 14 becomes the sentence " Dia berdiri sendiri ". The word free agent has the meaning of an agent who stands by rules that are not bound.

Datum 15 :

SL : Don't be stupid. There's no reason for you to go with them. And Raphael's a jerk.

TL : Jangan tolol. Tidak ada alasan untukmu untuk ikut dengan mereka. Dan Raphael itu bajingan.

Datum 15 there is the sentence "Don't be stupid" which translates to "jangan tolol". The translator uses the word because it adjusts the language of the story.

Datum 16 :

SL : "Sire, maker, begetter-there are a million names for what he did," Isabelle said distractedly.

TL : "Bapak, pembuat, pejantan-ada jutaan nama untuk perbuatan yang dia lakukan," kata Isabelle tanpa terlalu memperhatikan.

Datum 16 contains the word "begetter" which translates to "pejantan". The translator uses the word because it relates to the situation being told. the real meaning of begetter is "pengemis".

Datum 17 :

SL : You don't have to do what he says.

TL : Kau tidak perlu menuruti perintah Raphael.

The sentence "You don't have to do what he says" in data 17 is translated as "Kau tidak perlu menuruti perintah Raphael". in this case the translator expresses the emotions that actually occur in the story.

Datum 18 :

SL : Tell me all about it when you get back. Call me first.

TL : Ceritakan kepadaku kalau kau sudah kembali. Telepon aku sebelum menelepon siapa pun.

Datum from 18 translators resulted in the translation of the sentence "Call me first" to "Telepon aku sebelum menelepon siapa pun". The translator explains the contextual meaning that occurs for the situation.

Datum 19 :

SL : The interior of the restaurant was dark, with a marble topped bar running along one wall

TL : Bagian dalam restoran itu gelap, dengan bar berlapis pualam yang berdiri di sepanjang salah satu dinding.

Datum 19 contains the word "a marble topped bar" which is translated as "bar berlapis pualam". The translator uses the word from the type of rock.

Datum 20 :

SL : I am Camille Belcourt. Enchanted to meet you

TL : Aku Camille Belcourt. Senang berkenalan denganmu

The sentence "Enchanted to meet you" in data 20 is translated as "Senang berkenalan denganmu". The translator produces a translation of the sentence in accordance with the situation that occurs so that the existing meaning will be appropriate.

Datum 21 :

SL : You will. And when you do, you will not forget it

TL : Nanti pasti. Dan saat itu kaulakukan, kau tidak akan melupakan rasanya

The sentence "You will" in data 21 is translated as "nanti pasti". The word has a contextual meaning that fits the circumstances of the story.

Datum 22 :

SL : "I'm sorry," he said finally.

TL : "Aku ikut prihatin," katanya akhirnya

In the datum 22 shows the faithful translation. The utterance "I'm sorry" is translated into "Aku ikut prihatin". The utterance "I'm sorry" actually means "aku minta maaf" if it translated literally, but because the translator translated faithfully, the translator added some words to make the utterance make sense with the context.

Datum 23 :

SL : While I remain in this city, I am in danger from Raphael and his cohorts

TL : Selama aku tetap di kota ini, aku menghadapi bahaya dari Raphael dan antek-anteknya

In the datum 23 shows the faithful translation. The utterance "his cohorts" is translated into "antek-anteknya". The utterance "cohorts" actually means "kelompok" if it translated literally, but because the translator translated faithfully, the translator added some words to make the utterance make sense with the context.

Datum 24 :

SL : He glanced toward the couch, and his surprise faded

TL : Simon melirik ke arah sofa, dan rasa herannya menyurut

In the datum 24 shows the faithful translation. The utterance "his surprise faded" is translated into "rasa herannya menyurut". The utterance "his surprise faded" actually means "keterkejutannya memudar" if it translated literally, but because the translator translated faithfully, the translator added some words to make the utterance make sense with the context.

Datum 25 :

SL : He felt a pang

TL : Dia merasa bersalah

Datum 25 shows faithful translation. The phrase "He felt a pang" translates to "Dia merasa bersalah". The saying "He felt a pang" actually means "dia merasakan sakit". The translator expresses the appropriate meaning to make the utterance make sense with the context.

Datum 26 :

SL : Stricken, Simon let go of the blanket and stood up

TL : Dengan hati tersiksa, Simon melepaskan selimut dan menegakkan badan

Datum 26 shows faithful translation. The phrase "Stricken, Simon let go of the blanket and stood up" is translated into "Dengan hati tersiksa, Simon melepaskan selimut dan menegakkan badan". The expression "Stricken" actually means "luka atau yang dilanda", the translator expresses the appropriate meaning to make the utterance make sense in context.

Datum 27 :

SL : Well, there was always complaining to her about his love life; that seemed to amuse her no end

TL : Yah, memang selalu ada yang dia keluhkan tentang kehidupan cintanya, yang sepertinya membuat gadis itu geli sekali

Datum 27 shows faithful translation. The phrase "Well, there was always complaining to her about his love life; that seemed to amuse her no end" is translated into "Yah, memang selalu ada yang dia keluhkan tentang kehidupan cintanya, yang sepertinya membuat gadis itu geli sekali". The expression "amuse" actually means "menghibur", the translator expresses the appropriate meaning to make the utterance make sense in context.

Datum 28 :

SL : He sounded tired, that sort of bone-deep tired she knew meant that his light tone didn't reflect his mood

TL : Simon terdengar lelah, jenis lelah yang amat sangat, yang Clary tahu berarti bahwa nada ringan itu tidak mencerminkan suasana hati Simon

Datum 28 shows faithful translation. The phrase "He sounded tired, that sort of bone-deep tired she knew meant that his light tone didn't reflect his mood" is translated into "Simon terdengar lelah, jenis lelah yang amat sangat, yang Clary tahu berarti bahwa nada ringan itu tidak mencerminkan suasana hati Simon". The expression "that sort of bone-deep

tired” actually means “dia tahu dia sangat lelah”, translators use appropriate expressions to make sense of the words in context

Datum 29 :

SL : "I don't know. Do you really think it's such a big deal?" Simon sounded plaintive

TL : "Entah, ya. Apa menurutmu masalahnya sebesar itu?" Simon terdengar murung

Datum 29 shows faithful translation. The phrase ““I don't know. Do you really think it's such a big deal?" Simon sounded plaintive” is translated into “ "Entah, ya. Apa menurutmu masalahnya sebesar itu?" Simon terdengar murung”. The expression “Simon sounded plaintive” actually means “simon terdengar sedih”, translators use appropriate expressions to make sense of the words in context

Datum 30 :

SL : She had thought maybe her physical reaction to him their reactions to each other-would fade with familiarity, but that happened

TL : Tadinya dia mengira mungkin reaksi fisiknya terhadap Jace reaksi mereka terhadap satu sama lain-akan memudar setelah sering bersama, tetapi itu tidak terjadi

Datum 30 shows faithful translation. The phrase “She had thought maybe her physical reaction to him their reactions to each other-would fade with familiarity, but that happened” is translated into “Tadinya dia mengira mungkin reaksi fisiknya terhadap Jace reaksi mereka terhadap satu sama lain-akan memudar setelah sering bersama, tetapi itu tidak terjadi”. The expression “would fade with familiarity” actually means “akan memudar dengan keakraban”, translators use appropriate expressions to make sense of the words in context.

Conclusion

Based on 30 data sets from the research were found in the novel City of Fallen Angels. The data that has been analyzed using the translation method's theory is a faithful translation. The translator used this method to translate the English edition of the novel City of Fallen Angels into its Indonesian version. According to the writer's intention and realization for the text in the source language, the translator maintains grammatical and lexical degrees while translating cultural terms. The translator makes an attempt to communicate in the target language in accordance with the story's events happening.

Additionally, based on the context of the source language and by adding commonly used terms in the source language into the target language, the translator aims to make the translation easier for readers of the target language. It can be concluded that faithful translation is translating the text in the context of the source language. Because the faithful translation method emphasizes the source language, it means trying to produce the contextual meaning of the source language but still with the grammatical structure of the target text.

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