

THE USED OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION METHODS IN HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON'S SHORT STORY "THUMBELINA"

Farida Repelita Waty Kembaren¹, Nabila Yun Afifah², Gilang Hizbullah³

Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara^{1,2,3}

faridarepelita@uinsu.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the translation process used in the Hans Christian Anderson short story "Thumbelina," which was translated into Indonesian by research participants, students. The researcher applied translation theory, which is based on Newmark Theory, in translation analysis procedures. The researcher saw that there were many different approaches showing up in the translation results, therefore we were interested in finding out what kinds of equivalency translation the participants were doing to improve the target language's readability. This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach that incorporates document analysis and observation. As a result, the researcher discovers that the university students employed six different techniques to translate the short story "Thumbelina" into the target language. Literal Method was employed by the five participants the most frequently (87 times). Communicative Method came in second place with a total of 72 instances. However, with just 14 translation methods utilized, Free Translation was the least popular option among the participants. In contrast, the participants employed the word-for-word technique 43 times, the adaptation method 42 times, and the faithful method 26 times. In this case, the students translated the narrative text using multiple approaches. This study is useful for teaching and learning practice as the research highlight the importance of considering target language readability when translating literary works from the source language.

Keywords: Narrative, Newmark, Translation Methods, University Students

INTRODUCTION

A translator has established engages in translation when they accurately convert a text-based source language into a target language. Accuracy is required during the translation process, rather than only produce a competent translation. According to Catford (1965, p. 20), translation entails replacing a text in one language with an equivalent text in another language. While the transfer of thoughts and reflections from one source language to the target language is not only referred to as translation in general, but also translator should pay close attention to each word they translate because the

equivalence of the meaning between the source language and target language will affect their translation. In most countries, the freelancer has to work with all due diligence whereas the translation company has an obligation to produce results (Kembaren. 2019, p. 4).

This research is important to study because there has been globally research like this before by Francisco Alonso Almeida & Ángeles Sánchez (2016) in their article 'If they have not the french': translation choices in *The Happy Deliverie of Women* (1612) in Spain. They state that "In our paper, we describe the translation techniques in *The happy deliverie of women* (1612). This research is also important to study because nationally this problem has also been researched conducted by Agustinus Amrano Angku & Ely Helydiana Selamat (2023) in their article entitled *Analyzing Students' Translation Methods in Writing Descriptive Text*. This study examined the translation procedures employed by students when writing descriptive texts using Newmark's theory (1988) at one of the universities in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. A number of studies were conducted to investigate the translation methods applied by students in translating written works (Lestiyawati et al., 2014; Nugraha et al., 2017; Fitriyani & Wennyta, 2019; Sianturi et al., 2021; Anisah, 2022).

In translating must be careful because to obtain good results, it must use the right technique or method of translation in accordance with the text to be translated. However, many students still do not know what method they actually use in translating texts from the source language to the target language. Although there have been many studies that examine the methods used in translating writing, there are still few that examine the translation methods used in short stories. Here, the researcher chooses the Hans Christian Anderson short story "Thumbelina" in order to study the translation techniques used by the translators and assess how comparable the translations are. Given the background material mentioned above, the goal of this study was to investigate the different methods used by the fifth-grade students who translated the short story "Thumbelina" by Hans Christian Anderson. This article will address the issue of what translation methods are used by fifth semester students in translating short story. This study is useful for teaching and learning practice as the research highlight the importance of considering target language readability when translating literary works from the source language.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

A qualitative descriptive case study was used in this research. A descriptive case study is judged acceptable because the purpose of this study is to determine the approaches utilized by the students during the translation process. This is because the case study serves to describe a phenomenon (the case) in its real world context (Yin. 2014, p. 238). The real-world scenarios in this investigation are the experiences of the degree students who joined the translation discussions in order to look for assistance in navigating the translation process as a requirement for their education. The use of a descriptive case study made it possible to thoroughly analyze and elaborate on the experiences and journeys that students had when translating for educational purposes.

Research Site and Participants

This study was carried out in a state university in Medan, Indonesia, at the college of education. This school offers fifteen study programs. The study's context was selected to be English education. English education offers Translation: English-Indonesia courses leading to the student degree, much like all other higher education establishments in Indonesia. Students in the English Education Department should be proficient in translation because they will eventually need to translate their own scientific works for publication abroad (Kembaren, Muchtar, & Kusumawati. 2019, p. 247). These unique features of the translation course will enable us to investigate the translating experiences of degree students while they are enrolled in the course as researchers. Five students from fifth-semester academic years—two males and three females—are chosen to participate willingly in the translating conversation. When selecting the participants, the ratio of male to female students was taken into account to guarantee an accurate representation of the real demographics.

Data Collection and Analysis

Data acquisition was done by first asking permission and confirmation from the participants so that students would participate without coercion. The information required for these investigations was obtained through document analysis and observation. The researcher thoroughly and carefully observed the research subjects in this investigation. Meanwhile, the document is the result of student's translation. Next, the data was

analyzed using Newmark's theories. Eight distinct translation approaches are listed by Newmark: Literal, Faithful, Semantic, Adaptation, Free, Idiomatic, and Communicative.

FINDING

The issue with the research is to the kind of methods used in translations of the short story "Thumbelina." The process by which a translator converts a text from the source language into the target language in order to achieve translation equivalency is known as the translation technique. Word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptive translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation are the eight translation techniques listed by Newmark (1988). As a consequence, the researcher collected six translation techniques from five individuals who each translated the short story using multiple techniques. The following table displays the results of the analysis.

Table 1. Result of Translation Methods

No	Method	Participants					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Word for Word	8	6	9	13	7	43
2.	Literal	13	23	19	18	14	87
3.	Faithfull	5	3	11	7	-	26
4.	Semantic	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Adaptation	7	3	4	11	17	42
6.	Free	2	6	3	3	-	14
7.	Idiomatic	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Communicative	11	14	25	12	10	72

DISCUSSION

The participants' six methods were displayed in the table. The table shows that among the five participants, the Literal approach was the most often used approach (87 times), with Participant 2 using it the most frequently (23 times). According to the above table, Participant 3 is the most frequent user of the Communicative Method, which came in second place with a total of 72 instances. Free Translation was the least popular translation technique among the participants, being utilized only 14 times, with participant 2 being the most frequent user. In contrast, the participants employed the word-for-word technique 43 times, the adaptation method 42 times, and the faithful method 26 times.

Here, the researcher would like to provide a sample of data regarding the many translation techniques that research participants employed, all based on the theory of Newmark (1988).

Word-For-Word Translation

"The source language word order is preserved and the words translated by their most common meanings," according to Newmark (1988, p. 45). Therefore, the translator uses common words while translating a text word for word. According to Newmark (1988, p. 46), "the main use of word-for-word translation is either to comprehend a difficult text as a pre translation process or to understand the mechanics of the source language." The following is an example of a word-for-word translation from Participant 4:

Source Language: "Don't speak so loud, or she will wake,"

Target Language: "Jangan bicara terlalu keras, atau dia akan bangun,"

Literal Translation

According to Newmark (1988, p. 46), "lexical words are again translated singly, out of context in literal translation, but the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents." This indicates that words are translated literally from the source language into the target language by the translator. In addition to translating certain sentences from the source language into the target language word for word, research participants also used literal translation in this study. Participant 2 provided the following literal translation as an example:

Source Language: "You are going to be married, Tiny,"

Target Language: "Kamu akan menikah, Tiny,"

Faithful Translation

"A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures," according to Newmark (1988, p. 46). This indicates that the translator accurately conveys the meaning of the original language in order to express the researcher's goal. A faithful translation example was extracted from Participant 3:

Source Language: "Yes, you may well say that, as a clever man!"

Target Language: "Ya, Anda boleh saja berkata seperti itu, sebagai orang yang pandai!"

Adaptation Translation

The best translation technique for literary works is adaptation translation. As Newmark (1988, p. 46) states, "this is the freest form translation," the translator was free to modify the source language into the target language. Literary works (comedies, poems, short stories, narratives, etc.) are translated using this method; the text is rewritten and the culture of the source language is changed to that of the target language. Participant 5 provided this adaptation translation example:

Source Language: You poor little creature.

Target Language: Kau makhluk kecil yang malang.

Free Translation

"Free translation is part of target language emphasis which reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original," according to Newmark (1988, p. 46). The following is an instance of free translation from Participant 2:

Source Language: "Lady-bird, lady-bird, fly away home,"

Target Language: "Kepik, Kepik, terbanglah pulang,"

Communicative Translation

Communicative translation aims to accurately capture the context of the source material in a way that the target audience will find both the language and the content acceptable and understandable. The third participant provided the following example of communicative translation:

Source Language: "No, it must never be!"

Target Language: "Tidak, itu tidak boleh terjadi!"

CONCLUSION

The present study has addressed the research problems that were posed. The short story "Thumbelina" is being translated, and there is an issue with the translation technique. Here, the researcher examined the participants' translation technique for the short narrative "Thumbelina" using Newmark Theory as a basic theory. As a result, they employ six techniques: literal, faithful, word-for-word, adaptation, free, and communicative. There are 87 things that are translated literally, 72 that are translated

communicatively, 43 that are translated word for word, 42 that are translated through adaptation, 26 that are translated faithfully, and 14 that are translated freely.

Here, the participants translated the short story using multiple approaches in order to attain translation equivalency. The literal method is the one that participants utilize the most frequently, according to the data. It occurs as a result of the participants' attempts to produce a translation that is both understandable and accurate in the source and target languages. This research has limitations on some types of translation used so that it cannot be known how the translation results when using other types of translation, it is hoped that further research can answer problems that are still broader.

REFERENCES

- Almeida, F. A., & Sánchez, Á. (2015). “If they have not the french”: translation choices in *The Happy Deliverie of Women* (1612). *The Translator*, 22(1), 40–58. doi:10.1080/13556509.2015.1032535
- Angku, A. A. & Selamat, E. H. (2023). Analyzing Students’ Translation Methods in Writing Descriptive Text. *ELEJ: English Language Education Journal*, 2(2), 135-145.
- Anisah, L. (2022). Methods used by English department students in translating report text: A content analysis. *Indonesian EFL Journal*, 8(2), 247-258. <https://doi.org/10.25134/iefj.v8i2.6475>
- Bell, R. T. (1991). *Translation and translating: Theory and practice*. London: Longman.
- Catford, J. C. (1965). *A linguistic theory of translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Fitriyani, L., & Wennyta. (2020). An Analysis of Students' Narrative Text Translation from English to Indonesian at the Tenth Grade Students of SMA N 3 Kota Jambi Academic Year 2018/2019. *JELT: Journal of English Language Teaching*, 125-138.
- Hatim, B., & Munday, J. (2004). *Translation an advanced resource book*. New York: Routledge.
- Kembaren, F. R. (2019). *A Guide for Translators: Ways to translate different types of texts*. Medan: Perdana Publishing

- Kembaren, F. R., Muchtar, M., & Kusumawati, T. I. (2019). Assessing English Education Department Students' Competence in Translating Indonesian Text into English. *KnE Social Sciences*, 247-252.
- Kembaren, F. R. (2019). *TRANSLATION STUDIES: From Theory to Practice*. Medan: Perdana Publishing
- Klarer, M. (1999). *An introduction to literature studies (2nd Edition)*. London: Routledge.
- Lestiyawati, R., Hartono, R., & Sofwan, A. (2014). Translation Techniques Used by Students in Translating English News Items. *EEJ: English Education Journal*, 4(2), 90-98.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation*. London: Prentice Hall.
- Nida, E. A. (1969). *Toward a science of translation*. Leiden: E.J.Brill.
- Nugraha, A., Nugroho, M. A. B., & Rahman, Y. (2017). English – Indonesian translation methods in the short story *A Blunder* by Anton Chekhov. *Indonesian EFL Journal*, 3(1), 79-86
- Sianturi, E. R., Marpaung, E. M., Sipahutar, S. R., Rambe, K. R. (2021). Kinds of Translation Method Used by Students' in Translating Descriptive Text from English to Indonesian. *Jurnal BASIS*, 8 (1), 95-108.
- Yin, R. K. (2014). *Case study research: Design and methods (5th ed.)*. Sage.