TRANSLATION METHODS IN THE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH "LUTUNG KASARUNG" STORY

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to analyze the types of translation methods in the bilingual story. The data source of this research is Lutung Kasarung published in 2019 which was retold by Lilis Hu and translated to English by M. J. L. Jordon. Qualitative research is used as a research method which describes the data descriptively. In classifying the data, this study used Newmark's theory (1988) to analyze the data. This study found that word-for-word translation has 4% data, literal translation has 10% data, faithful translation has 50% data, semantic translation has 8% data, adaptation translation has 4% data, free translation has 14% data, and idiomatic translation and also communicative translation have 5% data. It found that faithful translation method is the most dominant applied method which indicates that the translation emphasizes the SL and keeps the meaning of the SL.

INTRODUCTION

English language becomes the unified language to convey about many things. The way to learn a language, for example, English, that can improve speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills is first by knowing vocabulary (Hidayati, 2020). In teaching foreign languages, especially for children, there are methods to teach such as songs, traditional game modifications, flashcards, and reading bilingual books (Hidayati, 2020). This book has an entertainment function which the plot is sending by an expression such as joy, dramatic, and action that has a chance to need foreign languages as media for learning and entertaining (Hidayat and

Hamoko, 2018). Generally, being able to use two different languages is defined as bilingual (Cambridge, 2021). Thus, a book consists of two different languages called bilingual books (Noerjanah & Cirebon, 2017). In using the bilingual book, vocabulary can become the target in improving the other language (Hidayati, 2020). It is provided two different languages that can face many vocabularies, thus it will find the new or unfamiliar vocabulary (Noerjanah & Cirebon, 2017). This children's story has a significant part in learning the language is a bilingual book (Noerjanah & Cirebon, 2017). According to Newmark (1998), translation becomes the crucial part in delivering the message from SL to TL, and this book introduced the first language to the foreign language and vice versa. Thus, translation becomes the main aspect to have it.

Translation defined as how the word or the sentence is translated from one language to another language. In translation, there are the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The SL is where the translated text comes from, while the TL is the translation of the text. Many experts explain about translation. Larson (1998) stated that the process of transferring the original message to the target language is defined as translation. Larson also stated that in the effective way of translating the text, the translator uses the form of receptor language, then discovers the meaning of the target language and reproduces the SL. The other definition is from Nida and Taber (1982) also pronounced that in reproducing the translation to gain the closest natural equivalence, the translation must consist of the meaning and the style. In this explanation, the terms of meaning and style must be included in the translation. Another definition by Newmark (1988) stated that how the writer deliberated the text into the other language is rendering the meaning of the translation. Newmark (1988) also stated that reaching the readers' culture and form translated text is the instrument of translation and also the educational level of them needs to be considered. Thus, he continued, it will be different to see how they think about the structure and the expression in every other individual since every foreign has their own language.

This research tried to analyze the translation methods in a bilingual book entitled *Lutung Kasarung*. This is a folktale story that provided the unique plot, the images in illustrating the story and the message. Thus, it was interesting to analyze the bilingual book as the focus of this research.

According to Molina and Albir (2002), the translation method refers to the translator's objective, which is the whole text that affects the public option in carrying out the particular process of translating. Translation method is the way to get the concept of the source language well. However, the idea and concept of the source language is still focused and needs to pay attention to the summarization of the whole text of the SL at macro level (Anggraeni, 2018; Jayantini, et al, 2019). To entertain and to educate the

reader as the objective of a translator in influencing the overall translation result, it needs to decide the right method to translate during the process of translation (Nafisah, et al, 2018; Shabitah and Hartono, 2020). The right method affected the translation that was used by the translator which suits to who or whom the translation to reach the text (Dhabitah and Hartono, 2020; Sianturi, et al, 2021). Thus, the method will help any translator to determine the right choice to choose the text for the target language (Anggraeni, 2018).

According to Newmark (1988), translation methods divide into two groups: the first is emphasized on source language (SL), and the second is emphasized on target language (TL). In SL emphasis, there are: (1) word-for-word translation translates by common meaning singly and the structure construction is similar to SL; (2) literal translation means the nearest equivalent of TL is used and the word only translates singly, out of context; (3) faithful translation means the SL's intention is used to reproduce the contextual meaning and constrains the grammatical structure; and (4) semantic translation translates the meaning appropriately and beautifully with aesthetic value and fewer cultural words. Meanwhile in TL emphasis, there are: (1) adaptation translation means the translator rewrites the text from the freest form in the SL; (2) free translation reproduces the translation text that does not use the SL's content, which usually paraphrases longer and does not translate at all; (3) idiomatic translation reproduces to distort the meaning that did not exist in the original and prefers idioms or colloquialisms; and (4) communicative translation means the translator translated comprehensively that has the exact contextual meaning to the reader.

METHODS

The data source of this study was taken from the bilingual story entitled *Lutung Kasarung* from 25 pages of 50 pages. This data was used in the version published in 2019 by BIP/Bhuana Ilmu Populer (Kelompok Gramedia) Publisher. This story was retold by Lilis Hu and translated to English language by M. J. L. Jordan who is the English translator. This study used a qualitative research method with describing the data descriptively. The theory used in this research was stated by Newmark (1988). The observation method was used to collect the data. In collecting the data, it has done by several steps: (1) reading the whole story, (2) re-reading the story again to classifying the data of the translation methods, (3) finding the data by using a table and calculated it by percentage, (4) analyzing the data based on the theory, (5) cross-checking the translation by using a dictionary, and the last (6) concluding the final result.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

According to table 1, it found eight types of translation methods. The highest number was placed by the faithful translation, which has 50 data (50%). Then, it is followed by free translation, which has 14 data (14%). The literal translation has 10 data (10%), the semantic translation has 8 data (8%), and the same total of the data with the idiomatic translation and also the communicative translation that has 5 data (5%) and the other are the adaptation translation and word-for-word translation with 4 data (4%).

Table 1. The Occurrence of Translation Methods in Bilingual Story *Lutung Kasarung*

No.	Translation Methods	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Word-for-Word Translation	4	4%
2.	Literal Translation	10	10%
3.	Faithful Translation	50	50%
4.	Semantic Translation	8	8%
5.	Adaptation Translation	4	4%
6.	Free Translation	14	14%
7.	Idiomatic Translation	5	5%
8.	Communicative Translation	5	5%
	Total	100	100%

DISCUSSION

This part is found out in more detail about the types of translation methods in the bilingual story. After found out the types of translation methods, here is the analysis of each types of translation methods:

1. **Word-for-Word Translation**

   SL: Purbalarang meminta maaf atas semua kesalahannya

   TL: Purbalarang seeks absolution towards all deceit

   (Hu and Jordon, 2019:44)

The datum above is categorized as word-for-word translation. The word *maaf* is not translated into sorry. It translated into **absolution** means the act of forgiving someone (Cambridge, 2021). It has a similar word about sorry. The choice of the words in the target language is similar to the source language.

2. Literal Translation

SL: Purbalarang pun mengakui kekalahannya

TL: Purbalarang, in the end, admits to defeat

(Hu and Jordon, 2019:44)

The datum above is applied as a literal translation. The word *pun* is translated into the **end**. The word *pun* means to declare the sentence (KBBI, 2016). The nearest equivalent word from the source language is used to translate by the translator.

3. Faithful Translation

SL: Dia pun memberi tahu tunangannya, Raden Indrajaya

TL: To her fiancé, Raden Wijaya, she relayed the news

(Hu and Jordon, 2019:10)

The datum above applied as a faithful translation method. In SL of *memberi tahu* is translated into **related news** in the TL. The translator used SL's intention to get the contextual meaning of the SL text. **Relay** means telling something that has been heard (Cambridge, 2021) which is similar to *memberi tau*. It has faith translation because in the context she wants to give the news about something.

4. Semantic Translation

SL: Purbalarang yang melihat sesosok Lutung hitam

TL: Purbalarang thus did notice Lungs spooky look

(Hu and Jordon, 2019:40)

The method of the translation above is a semantic translation method. The phrase *Lutung hitam* is translated into **Lutungs spooky look**. The translator did not translate it into black lutung which means something similar to *lutung hitam*. Spooky means look scary (Cambridge, 2021). It is about how scary the appearance of lutung is. Thus, it has appropriate meaning about *lutung hitam* in the SL.

5. **Adaptation Translation**

SL: Janganlah memendam dengki dan iri hati

TL: Never be one to live spiteful and or jealous

(Hu and Jordon, 2019:50)

The datum above shows an adaptation translation method. The word *janganlah* is translated into **never be one**. The translator added one to make it more acceptable in the target language because the word *janganlah* in the source language is used to press the word in front of it (KBBI, 2016). The utterance presses about not to do those things. Thus this translation can be acceptable.

6. **Free Translation**

SL: Keduanya memiliki wajah yang cantik jelita

TL: Both with stunning faces, their beauty was it sang

(Hu and Jordon, 2019:2)

The translation above is considered a free translation method. The TL of **their beauty as it sang** is implied by the word *memiliki* in the SL. The translation is to paraphrase the word memiliki in order to get the meaning of it carefully.

7. **Idiomatic Translation**

SL: Akhirnya Prabu Tapa Agung dengan berat hati

TL: King Agung was broken hearted and sorry to reveal

(Hu and Jordon, 2019:16)

The translation above is classified as an idiomatic translation method. The phrase of *berat hati* is translated into **broken hearted and sorry to reveal**. The idiom of *berat hati* means that it is hard to do something which is related to the heart (KBBI, 2016). The translator translates into broken heart and adds `` sorry to reveal which means about the context of the story that the king is hard to reveal something.

8. **Communicative Translation**

SL: Dia merasa lebih berhak menjadi ratu

TL: Her rights to be queen should not be in question

(Hu and Jordon, 2019:10)

In this datum, the translator has translated the translation by using communicative language. The sentence above has comprehended translation to understand, and the TL is related to the contextual meaning of the SL.

CONCLUSION

By using the theory stated by Newmark (1988), this research found that the most applied method in this research is a faithful translation. It indicates that the emphasis of the SL becomes the point to translate the translation which is done by the translator. In addition, the contextual meaning in the SL and derived it by using the SL's intention has resulted in reproducing the data. Thus, in order to get the understanding of the reader, the translator used SL and also maintained the proper translation in keeping the meaning of SL in the story that can be readable.

Based on this research study, there are some suggestions: (1) to the translator to keep attention to translate some book especially if the books would be read by children, (2) to the other researchers to find out other translation fields in bilingual story and can uses this research as reference about translation especially translation method.

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