

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHODS USED IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF “THE REAL PRINCESS” BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

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Abstract: This research was the analysis of translation methods in the short story “The Real Princess” by Hans Christian Andersen translated from English to Indonesian by the participants of the research. The participants were selected from the translation II class of the 6th semester of the English Education Department of UNISMA using typical sampling of purposive sampling by questionnaire and interview. The data were collected from 4 participants' translation documentation with the A score from the translation I class and having some experience in translating. There were 22 sentences from the short story and a total of 88 data to be analyzed by the researcher. The analysis process was based on Newmark's translation methods theory with qualitative descriptive methods that includes document analysis. As the results of the research, the researcher discovered 6 translation methods used by the participants to translate the short story. These translation methods were faithful, literal, communicative, semantic, free, adaptation. Faithful translation was the most used translation method among the 6 discovered translation methods.

Keywords: Translation, Translation methods, Short story, Newmark

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a common activity for human to transfer ideas and thoughts breaking the language barrier. Translators are the person in charge to transfer the idea or thought between languages (Pulido, 2016). It renders a certain language into another language and vice versa. Translation plays an essential purpose to break language barriers which includes a minimum of two languages: Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). Translation is actually a demanding work that has not yet been limited into several definite rules. According to Abdellah (2002), translation is a science, since the languages' translated structure knowledge is necessary, an art, since artistic knowledge is necessary to convert the culture, and a skill, since the ability to produce a smooth transition in a translation is necessary. Newmark (1981) also stated that translation is a type of work which contains a conversion of message and statement with the craft that attempts to replace a written message and statement with the free will of the translator.

However, translation is complicated for an English student or teacher without the understanding of translation methods. Texts are composed for a particular reason, which extraordinarily influences and figures out what the best way to deal with the translation

should be (Kesic, 2015). Translation methods are the approach of translator in delivering the message of two languages (Newmark, 1988). English short story is one of English subject material at school. Sometimes, the teacher may need to translate the short story into Indonesian. Instead, the translated short story cannot be understood by the students. Moreover, there may be mistakes in translation method used so that the message of the source language could not be transferred into the target language properly. If the teacher has learned translation methods properly, the translation result may be better.

The translation is one of the elective courses that must be taken from the 5th to 7th-semester students. Translation has become part of the specialization that students can choose from the other two specialization courses. There are so many researches about Newmark's (1988) Translation Methods in a short story, yet none of them were conducted at University of Islam Malang. The researchers were interested to discover about the translation methods used by translation II courses students of the English Education Department of the University of Islam Malang. This research only analyzed the translation method in the short story entitled "The Real Princess" by Hans Christian Andersen that has not been analyzed in a research. For the research, the researcher discovered that the short story has a proper structure and language feature, and it is interesting to find out whether the participants can render the meaning and the culture of the short story into the target language.

The researcher found three relevant previous studies related to this research. The first research was conducted by Aditya Nugraha, Muhammad Aprianto Budie Nugroho, and Yudi Rahman in 2017. This research explained *English – Indonesian Translation Methods in The Short Story "A Blunder" By Anton Chekhov*. This research is the analysis of the translation method in the short story "A Blunder" by Anton Chekhov from English to Indonesian. The subjects were the sixth semester students of English Education Department at University of Kuningan. The researcher used Newmark's (1988) Translation Methods Theory in the translation analysis processes. A qualitative descriptive method with observation and document analysis was utilized in the research. Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher discovered six translation methods used by the participants to translate the short story "A Blunder" from English to Indonesian.

The second research was conducted by Wulan Shabitah and Rudi Hartono in 2020. This research tried to discover about *The Use Of Newmark's Translation Methods in Translating Forman's Novel "I Was Here" From English into Indonesian*. This study used qualitative descriptive methods with the Gayle Forman's novel "I Was Here" and its Indonesian translation by Poppy D. Chusfani as the data of the research. The 1629 dialogue sentences

data taken from the novel was collected by through examining the documents by marking the dialogue sentences in both novel into an observation table. The researcher compared the translation methods based on Newmark translation methods classification. Based on the findings the researcher discovered seven from eight translation methods, word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, free, idiomatic, and communicative. The most used translation method was free translation methods, and it concluded that the translator's purpose was to convert the novel that was acceptable and understandable for the TL readers.

The third research was conducted by Nanda Rizki Ramadhan, Baharuddin, and Lalu Ali Wardana in 2021, examining *An Analysis of Translation Method Used in the Novel Earth Translated By Gill Westaway*. The main concern of this research was the translation methods that are used in the novel "Earth" translated by Gill Westaway. The research methods used was qualitative descriptive. The data for this research were collected from the translated version of the novel "Earth" translated by Gill Westaway. By analyzing the data based on the Newmark translation methods theory, the researcher found out seven out of eight translation methods, word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, free, idiomatic, and communicative. The translated version had no weird translation from the translator because the translator chose the translation methods that were effective and appropriate.

METHOD

The researcher used the descriptive qualitative research method for this research. Biglan and Ary (1985) explained, "Descriptive qualitative research method is used to obtain information about existing conditions and has been widely used in educational research." The researcher determines the subject based on the subjects' knowledge, which can provide answers to the research problem.

Purposive sampling was conducted in this research. The researcher picked the subjects by applying sampling based on the criterion that would lead into understanding the detailed information of the research (Creswell, 2012). Before the data collection, the researcher done a typical sampling to discover the participants that would be helpful, such as A score achievers and experienced in translation. This research was conducted in the English Education Department of the University of Islam Malang, especially among sixth-semester students. It used two classes consisting of Translation II A and II B students. The researcher asked the translation II A and B representative students to share the questionnaire instrument to be filled by the translation II A and B students.

The instruments are the researcher itself and the observation analysis table. Lincoln and Guba in Ary et al. (2010) stated that the researcher was also an instrument of the research because qualitative research studied the human experience and situation. The procedure of data collection the participants were asked to translate the short story provided by the researcher. The participants were allowed to use translation machines with some restrictions from the researcher such as limited to translate only on words or phrases using translation machines. The participants were requested to translate the instrument in a day duration the moment the researcher requested them. The next day, the participants were expected to submit the translation results to the researcher.

To analyze the data the researcher, identify, and classify the important data for the research. After the data collection, the researcher should consider the valuable information from the subjects. Based on this concept, the researcher identified and classified the data into eight translation method types of Newmark's Theory. Then, the researcher displaying the data the researcher defined the data with the form of sentences. Moreover, the researcher displayed the data with a finding table and proper description to ease the reader to understand the data.

FINDINGS

The first research problem focused on the translation methods of participants in the translation of "The Real Princess" short story by Hans Christian Andersen. As a result, this research discovered 6 translation methods from 4 participants to translate the short story. The research findings were shown in the following table.

Table 4.1 Findings of Translation Methods

No	Method	Participant 1	Participant 2	Participant 3	Participant 4	Total	Percentage
1.	Word for word	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.	Literal	3	5	15	4	27	31%
3.	Faithful	8	9	6	9	32	36%
4.	Semantic	1	2	0	3	6	7%
5.	Adaptation	0	1	0	0	1	1%
6.	Free	1	3	0	1	5	6%
7.	Idiomatic	0	0	0	0	0	0%
8.	Communicative	9	2	1	5	17	19%
	Total	22	22	22	22	88	100%

Table 4.1 presented the 6 methods used by the participants. Table 4.1 revealed 32 items (36%) of faithful translation, 27 items (31%) of literal translation, 17 items (19%) of communicative translation, 6 items (7%) of semantic translation, 5 items (6%) of free translation, and 1 item (1%) of adaptation translation. According to Tabel 4.1, it was also

discovered that the most used translation method by the four participants was the faithful translation method with 38% which the Participants 2 and 4 were the ones who frequently used the faithful translation method with 9 samples each.

DISCUSSION

As a result, this research discovered 6 methods of translation taken from 4 participants to translate the short story “The Real Princess” by Hans Christian Andersen. In line with Nugraha et al. (2017), the participants as the translator in this research would use various translation methods based on the purpose and goal in translating the short story. The most translation methods used by participants as the translators in this research was faithful translation methods as the same reason from previous studies (Nugraha et al., 2017; Shabitah & Hartono, 2020; and Ramadhan et al., 2021) that the participants as the translator wanted to make a proper and understandable translation for the readers. This section presented the sample data about the kinds of translation methods used by the participants based on Newmark’s Theory (1988).

- **Faithful Translation**

Faithful translation is the most used translation methods because the translator focused on translating the precise contextual meaning of the source language and converting the grammatical structure to the target language. As Newmark (1988) stated that a faithful translation was reproduction of the contextual meaning of the source language restricted by the target language grammatical structure. The example of faithful translation was taken from participant 3.

‘I have scarcely closed my eyes the whole night through.’
Saya hampir tidak menutup mata sepanjang malam.

The words that were reproduced by participant 3 from the example was “have scarcely” that were translated into “*hampir tidak*”. In target language’s grammatical structure, there was no compulsion to fully translate the tense types of the sentence, so it was categorized as a faithful translation method.

- **Literal Translation**

This translation only attempted to convert the source language with the target language’s grammatical structure. As Newmark (1988) stated that the words were translated word for word with the grammatical structure conversion of source language to the nearest target language equivalent. The example of literal translation was taken from participant 1.

‘It was a Princess who was standing outside the door.’

Itu adalah seorang putri yang sedang berdiri di luar pintu.

In this example, the words were translated word for word, and there was only a little conversion of word order at “outside the door” that translated into “*di luar pintu*”, so the grammatical structure conversion was the nearest target language equivalent.

- **Communicative Translation**

This translation purposed a clear message of the source language into the target language with as much as possible the same meaning with a communicative purpose. As Newmark (1988) stated that communicative translation extracts the contextual meaning with the proper word choice and grammatical structure of respectively source and target language. The example of communicative translation was taken from participant 1.

‘The next morning, she was asked how she had slept.’

Di pagi harinya, Ratu bertanya kepada Putri bagaimana tidurnya.

From the translation, it was shown that the source language using passive sentence in the grammatical structure, and it was translated into active sentence with the common nouns “*Ratu*” and “*Putri*” of who talked to who to avoid confusion in target language.

- **Semantic Translation**

This translation targeted the contextual meaning of the source language for the closest diversion into the syntactic and semantic structure of the target language. As Newmark (1988) stated that semantic translation pursues to divert the contextual meaning of source language as closely as possible into the syntactic and semantic structure of target language. The example of semantic translation was taken from participant 2.

‘Wasn’t this a lady of real delicacy?’

Bukankah ini wanita yang benar-benar sejati?

In this translation, the words “real delicacy” was translated into “*benar-benar sejati*” to divert the nearest syntactic and semantic based on the contextual of the short story.

- **Free Translation**

This translation gave the translator free words and grammatical choices in translating the short story. As Newmark (1988) stated that free translation reproduced the translation without considering the form of word and grammatical choices. The example of free translation was taken from participant 4.

‘Princesses he found in plenty, but whether they were real Princesses, it was impossible for him to decide, for now, one thing, now another seemed to him not quite right about the ladies.’

Putri-putri yang telah ia temukan, namun apakah mereka adalah Putri sejati. Hal yang mustahil baginya untuk memilih, untuk saat ini hanya satu hal, sekarang menurutnya ada yang tidak benar dengan wanita-wanita.

From the translation, it was showed that the target language translation was split into two sentences fully different from the source language. This move by the translator made the translation become free translation.

- **Adaptation Translation**

This translation emphasized the words from the source language into the target language with the closest usage and familiarity of the reader. As Newmark (1988) stated that adaptation translation transferred the source language culture into target language culture. The only participant that could discover this translation method was the participant 2 as follows.

*'The three peas were, however, put into **the cabinet of curiosities**, where they are still to be seen, provided they are not lost.'*
*Namun, ketiga kacang polong itu dimasukkan ke dalam **lemari kaca**, di mana mereka masih dilihat, agar mereka tidak hilang.*

As from the translation, the words “the cabinet of curiosities” translated into “*lemari kaca*” which was way more familiar than the literal/word for word translation “*lemari keingintahuan*” which was the translation transferred the proper cultural word for the familiarity of reader or target language.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The research problem aimed at discovering the translation methods used in English-Indonesian translation of “The Real Princess” by Hans Christian Andersen. The translation methods were based on Newmark’s translation methods (1988): word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative.

Based on the finding and discussion in the previous chapter, it was discovered that six translation methods from Newmark (1988) were used in the translation of the short story “The Real Princess” by Hans Christian Andersen, faithful, literal, communicative, semantic, free, and adaptation translation method. The participants as the translator in this research used various translation methods in translating the short story. It can be concluded that the translation methods used based on purpose and goal in translating a particular text.

From the discussion can be concluded that the faithful translation was mostly used by the participants because the participants wanted to keep the contextual meaning of the source language with the restriction of the target language grammatical structure in the short story “The Real Princess” by Hans Christian Andersen. The participants also desired to provide a proper and understandable translation for the readers in the target language.

From the conclusion, the suggestions were targeted to the students of English Education Department of University of Islam Malang, the reader and the translators who are going to translate a short story from English to Indonesian. The translation method is the basic theory of translation that have to be comprehend and mastered. However, translation methods are not limited only on Newmark's (1988) translation methods, and there are more translation methods that may be used and researched.

Direct observation during translation process of the participants should be implemented in the next researches of translation methods to make sure the limitation in using translation tools that may affect the translation results. The further researches are suggested to pay more attention on analyzing how and why the translation methods are used by discussing with the participants with interview after translation process.

Moreover, there are some suggestions from the researcher to be paid attention. Translation methods should be used carefully in order to make a proper and effective translation. The proper and effective translation should be used to make the reader easily understood the result of translation. The researcher hoped that the research findings will be able to be a good and valuable reference in translation, especially translation methods.

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