

PROCEDURES OF TRANSLATION IN THE ENGLISH NOVEL *THE HUNGER GAMES: MOCKINGJAY* INTO INDONESIAN

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Abstract

*Penerjemahan mengacu kepada menerjemahkan makna dari suatu unit bahasa secara keseluruhan atau sebagian, dari suatu bahasa ke bahasa yang lain. Dalam menerjemahkan suatu bahasa ke bahasa yang lain, penerjemah menggunakan beberapa tipe prosedur yang berguna dalam penerjemahan. Prosedur penerjemahan adalah sebuah langkah untuk menyelesaikan suatu terjemahan. Prosedur hanya diterapkan untuk kalimat atau bagian terkecil dari bahasa, seperti klausa, frasa, kata, dan lain sebagainya. Prosedur penerjemahan yang diterapkan dalam sebuah penerjemahan memberikan pengaruh bagi Bahasa Sasaran; oleh karena itu, tujuan dari pembelajaran ini adalah untuk mengetahui tipe prosedur penerjemahan yang diterapkan dalam sumber data dan pengaruhnya terhadap Bahasa Sasaran. Data dari pembelajaran ini diambil dari novel berjudul *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay* karya dari Suzanne Collins (2010) dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia oleh Hesti Rusli dengan judul yang sama *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay*. Data dianalisis berdasarkan prosedur-prosedur translation oleh Peter Newmark dalam bukunya yang berjudul *A Textbook of Translation* (1988). Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode dokumentasi serta teknik membaca dan mencatat. Data yang telah dikumpulkan dianalisis secara deskriptif and kualitatif. Hasil dari data yang dianalisis menunjukkan bahwa beberapa tipe prosedur diterapkan dari Bahasa Sumber ke Bahasa Sasaran. 10 dari 20 prosedur yang ditemukan telah dianalisis. Pengaruh yang diberikan oleh prosedur penerjemahan berguna untuk menyesuaikan budaya Bahasa Sumber ke dalam budaya Bahasa Sasaran yang juga berguna bagi pembaca karena cerita menjadi lebih dimengerti dan lebih menarik.*

Keywords: Penerjemahan, Prosedur Penerjemahan, Pengaruh

1. Background of Study

Translation is the process of turning an original or "source" text into a text in another language. Translation has an important role in communication and information. Without translation, the exchange between cultures could never happen. Translation is useful to adjusting SL culture to TL culture without changing the meaning or message of SL. In translation, there are some procedures that are used. Procedure means an established or official way of doing something. Meanwhile, translation procedure is a method applied by translators when they formulate equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the SL to the TL (Delisle, 1999:139). Translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language (Newmark, 1988:81). There are some different translation procedures that are commonly used, they are: Transference, Naturalization, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Synonymy, Through Translation, Shifts or Transpositions, Modulation, Recognized Translation, Translation Label, Compensation, Componential Analysis, Reduction and Expansion, Paraphrase, Couplets, Other Procedures (Equivalence, Adaptation), and Notes, Addition, Glosses. Based on the title of this study, English is used as source language (SL) and Bahasa as target language (TL). The topic was relevant to be discussed because the novel contains some different procedures. The topic was interesting to be discussed because the influences of different procedures from SL to TL are occurred in some translations.

2. Problems of the Study

Based on background above, the problems of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of procedures are used in the translation of English novel *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay* into Indonesian?
2. What influences are given by procedures used in the translation of English novel *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay* into Indonesian?

3. Aims of the Study

In relation to this study, there are two aims in conducting this study, they are:

1. To find out the types of procedures that are used in the translation of English novel *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay* into Indonesian.
2. To describe the influences that are given by the procedures used in the translation of English novel *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay* into Indonesian.

4. Research Method

The data were taken from a novel entitled *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay* written by Suzanne Collins (2010) which is translated into Indonesian by Hetih Rusli (2014) with the same title *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay*.

a. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

There were some techniques in collecting the data. First, reading the novel in both versions, then identifying and classifying the procedures used from source language to target language. Next, making a note based on the collected data.

b. Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data were analyzed by using descriptive and qualitative method. The data were analyzed based on translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988). The techniques of analyzing the data are; first, identifying the procedures used to translate the source language to target language. Next, classifying the types of procedures, then sorting the data, and the last analyzing the chosen data based on translation procedures.

5. The Analysis of Procedures in The Translation of English Novel *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay* into Indonesian

1. Transference

Transference or loan word is transferal of a word from the SL directly into the TL without translating it at all. For example:

SL : The odd **reporter**.

TL : **Reporter** yang aneh itu.

The influence of Transference is transferring SL words which is commonly used in TL. The SL word *reporter* is translated into *reporter* in TL. The word

from SL into TL is not translated at all because it is considered common word which is often used in TL.

2. Naturalization

Naturalization is a procedure where translation is done by transferring and adapting the words in the SL into the normal pronunciation in TL. For example:

SL : In my head I hear **President** Snow's words.

TL : Kata-kata **Presiden** Snow berdentam dalam kepalaku.

In the example above, SL word *president* is translated into *presiden* in TL, where the letter 't' is deleted. The pronunciation of SL word *presidents* with TL word *presiden* is not completely different, so the naturalness of the translation could be seen.

3. Cultural Equivalent

Cultural Equivalent is used in which the cultural word in SL is translated based on TL culture word. For example:

SL : **Homeless.**

TL : **Gelandangan.**

In the example above, the word *homeless* means 'a person without home or living on the streets', in TL, there's a cultural term *gelandangan* which has the same meaning as *homeless*.

4. Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive equivalent is translating a SL text or word using a description in the TL. For example:

SL : **Natural thing**

TL : **Makhluk hidup yang bukan hasil rekayasa.**

5. Through Translation

Through Translation is literal translation of collocations and combinations, where the most obvious example is the name of organizations. For example:

SL : **Justice Building.**

TL : **Gedung Pengadilan.**

The translation by using Through Translation doesn't give many changes because the translator covers the exact information from SL into TL.

6. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis means a basic process to compare a SL word with TL word, by demonstrating their common and then their differing sense components. For example:

SL : Something I have withheld from them: **credit.**

TL : Apa yang selama ini kutahan: **penghargaan.**

Semantic Features	SL	TL
	Credit	Penghargaan
Object	+	+
An arrangement made in shop or store.	+	-
A loan	+	-
A praise or an approval of something good	+	+

In example above, the words *credit* and *penghargaan* are considered an object and a praise or approval for something good given to someone who get an achievement. The word *credit* is also considered a loan or an arrangement made in shop, while *penghargaan* is never related to loan or shop arrangement.

7. Reduction and Expansion

Reduction and expansion mean adding or removing elements in translation. For example

1. Reduction

SL : Struggling to keep up with her on his **chubby toddler legs.**

TL : Berjalan tertatih-tatih dengan **kaki balitanya**.

In example above, if *chubby toddler legs* is translated literally, it means *kaki balita gemuk*. There is a deletion of the word *gemuk* in TL, so that *chubby toddler legs* is changed into *kaki balita*.

2. Expansion

SL : The children are being **educated**.

TL : Anak-anak **dididik di sekolah**.

In example above, the SL word *educated* literally only means *dididik*. There is an additional information ‘*di sekolah*’ which is placed after *dididik*. In TL, it could give new information that *dididik* is implemented at school

8. Synonymy

Synonymy is translating a SL text or word or expression with TL expression that is nearly equivalent. Here are synonymies found in the novel:

SL : She **purses** her lips.

TL : Prajurit York hanya **memonyongkan** bibirnya.

In example above, the word *purses* is translated into *memonyongkan*. Literally, *purses* means ‘mengerucutkan’ in TL. ‘mengerucutkan’ has one equivalent word in TL as *memonyongkan* where both words are often used to show ‘the condition of lips or the shape of lips’.

9. Paraphrase

Paraphrase is a translation procedure whereby the translator replaces a word in the source text by a group of words or an expression in the target text. For example:

SL : **The brains**.

TL : **Kelompok-kelompok cerdas**.

In example above, *the brains* literally means ‘otak’ in TL, but based on the context of the plot, *the brains* refers to ‘a group of smart people’, and ‘otak’ does not refer to it, therefore ‘otak’ needs to be rephrased into *kelompok-kelompok cerdas*.

10. Couplet

Couplet is procedure where translation is done by using more than one procedure. For example:

1. Synonymy – Paraphrase

SL : Gale and Beete’s **brainchild**. (Collins, 2010:360)

TL : Itu **hasil kecerdasan** Gale dan Beete. (Rusli, 2014:389)

Two procedures, Synonymy and Paraphrase are applied from SL word *brainchild* into TL phrase *hasil kecerdasan*. Literally, *brainchild* means ‘gagasan’ or ‘ide’ in TL. ‘gagasan’ or ‘ide’ has an equivalent word as *hasil kecerdasan* where these words usually refer to ‘the result of thinking’. *Brainchild* means ‘gagasan’ literally, but the literal meaning has to be rephrased into *hasil kecerdasan*.

6. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the previous chapter, it can be concluded that some procedures are applied in English-Indonesian translation of novel *The Hunger Games:Mockingjay*. There are 18 procedures based on Peter Newmark’s book entitled A Textbook of Translation (1988) and 10 of them are found as procedures applied in the novel, they are; Transference, Naturalization, Cultural Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Through Translation, Componential Analysis, Reduction and Expansion, Synonymy, Paraphrase, and Couplet. The procedures are mostly found in the translation of words or phrases from source language into target language. Translation procedures found based on the analysis cause some source language words or phrases to be clearer, understandable, and adjusted towards the

culture of target language. There is no change of the message or the meaning which given by the text, although some procedures are applied or used from source language into target language.

7. Bibliography

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