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

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Abstract


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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 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 Equivalents 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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantic Features</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>Penghargaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An arrangement made in shop or store.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A loan</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A praise or an approval of something good</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Beetee’s *brainchild*. (Collins, 2010:360)

TL : Itu *hasil kecerdasan* Gale dan Beetee. (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