

The Used Of Translation Techniques By Donna Widjajanto In Tranlating CSI's In Dterlizzi's *The Field Guide*

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Abstract

The goal of the study is to know the implementation of translation techniques are used by the translator. This research design uses descriptive qualitative research approach. Meanwhile, the findings of this research show that 9 translation techniques were applied in the book 1 "The Field Guide" in rendering 69 words which are classified to CSI's. Translator borrowed the source language terms (pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing) majority applied by the translator which is used to translate terms in anthroponyms, belief and religion concepts, ecology. The translator expected to SL oriented in the execution of translation techniques in rendering culture-specific items in The Field Guide book. Dealing with back translation, translator intends to prevent the culture-specific items in source language. To achieve balance, the translator should decrease in taking the originality of source language words into target language words and prevent the use of strange cultural terminologies.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The challenging task of translating process is transferring of texts from SL text into TL text involving meaning and culture in process that is done by the translator considering the two different cultures. (Hatim & Munday, 2019) define that translation as the transferring process of a written text from the Source Language text into the Target Language text held by translators in a particular context of culture. It engages source language culture and target language culture. The culture gaps of both become the main issue. It is to be obstacles for the translator in rendering culture-specific items. Based on this problem, translation techniques are acquired to translate CSI terminologies. The implementation of the translation techniques in rendering culture-specific items are interesting to analyze. The objective of study is to explain translation techniques are used by the translator and the translation techniques implementation.

Several previous studies are being the background on this study. (Elnaili, 2016), (Baawaidhan, 2016), (Mujiyanto, 2015), (Ratnasari et al., 2016), and (Budiana et al., 2017) investigated to the translation strategies applied by the translator. Whereas, (Daghoughi & Hashemian, 2016) and (Fahim et al., 2013) investigated rendering CSI's in a novel.

This study brings the translation techniques theory which is proposed (Molina & Albir, 2002) as follow: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

The culture-specific items are classified based on the elaboration of (Newmark, 1988) and (Espindola & Vasconcellos, 2006) CSI’s classifications. The elaboration of those culture-specific items classifications is mentioned following: Material culture, Ecology, Social culture, Organization, Customs (include procedures, activities, and concepts), gesture and habit, anthroponyms, and fictional character.

2. METHOD

This study is descriptive qualitative research approach which is focused on analyzing the translation techniques that are used by the translator in rendering culture-specific items based on dynamic and functionalist approach translation techniques by (Molina & Albir, 2002). I analyze the application of those translation techniques. Whereas, in classifying culture-specific items, I applied the elaboration of (Newmark, 1988) and (Espindola & Vasconcellos, 2006) culture-specific items classifications based on (Setiawan & Sutopo, 2018) as follow: Ecology, Anthroponyms, Material culture, Social culture, Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts of belief, Gesture and habit, and Fictional character.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

After analyzing, I found out the total of the data were found is 69 culture-specific items in the book 1 of *The Spiderwick Chronicles* novel series entitled *The Field Guide*. The samples of analysis are presented in both source language, English and in the target language, Indonesian, type of CSI, translation technique, and back translation. The overall analysis about the occurrences of culture-specific items and the translation techniques used by the translator in the first book of five series books are shown in Table.

Table 1. of the occurrences of culture-specific items

Book 1 <i>The Field Guide</i>			
Code	CSIs Category	Items	Percentage
1	Ecology	13,0	13,0%
2	Material culture	34,8	34,8%
3	Social culture	5,8	5,8%
4	Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts	31,9	31,9%
5	Gesture and habit	-	-
6	Anthroponyms	10,1	10,1%
7	Fictional character	4,3	4,3%
Total		69	

After identifying the occurrence of culture-specific items, they are classified to 9 CSI’s are found dealt with ecology that the percentage is 13.0%. 7 culture-specific items are found related to anthroponyms that the percentage is 10.1%. 24 culture-specific items are found related to material culture that the percentage is 34.8%. 0 culture-specific word is related to gesture and habit that percentage is 0%. 4 culture-specific items are found related to social culture that the percentage is 5.8%. 22 culture-specific items are found related to organizations, customs, activities, procedures; concepts that the percentage is 31.9% and 3 culture-specific items are found related to fictional character that the percentage is 4.3%.

Table 2. of the translation techniques used by the translator

Book 1 <i>The Field Guide</i>			
Code	Translation Techniques proposed by (Molina & Albir, 2002)	Occurrences	Percentage
1	Adaptation	2	2,9%
2	Amplification	2	2,9%

3	Borrowing	35	50,7%
4	Calque	-	-
5	Compensation	-	-
6	Description	3	4,3%
7	Discursive creation	7	10,1%
8	Established equivalent	-	-
9	Generalization	2	2,9%
10	Linguistic amplification	-	-
11	Linguistic compression	-	-
12	Literal Translation	14	20,3%
13	Modulation	1	1,4%
14	Particularization	2	2,9%
15	Reduction	-	-
16	Substitution	-	-
17	Transposition	-	-
18	Variation	-	-
Uncategorized Translation Technique			-
1.	Deletion	1	1,4%
Total		69	

After analyzing the data, translation techniques are implemented by the translator and back translation are used to analyze the translation of culture-specific items in the source language into target language and determine the translation techniques. Adaptation occurred 2 times that percentage is 2,9%, Amplification occurred 2 times that percentage is 2,9%, Borrowing occurred 35 times that percentage is 50,7%, Description occurred 3 times that percentage is 4,3%, Discursive Creation occurred 7 times that percentage is 10,1%, Generalization occurred 2 times that percentage is 2,9%, Literal Translation occurred 14 times that percentage is 20,3%, Modulation occurred 1 time that percentage is 1,4%, Particularization occurred 2 times that percentage is 2,9%, and Uncategorized translation technique (deletion) is 1 time that percentage is 1,4%, For example, the results of the analysis can be seen as follow:

Borrowing

Borrowing translation technique brings words or expressions from source language culture into target language culture. This technique is divided into pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing is translation by taking the original reference from source language text because the translator get difficult to find the equal reference in the target language text.

SL: "It's a shack," Mallory said, getting out of the *station wagon*. (Book: 1, page: 2)

TL: "itu pondok," kata Mallory, saat keluar dari *station wagon*. (Book: 1, p. 18)

Back Translation: kereta stasiun

The translator borrowed the word "*station wagon*" from the original word. It means that he used borrowing as translation technique to repeat the word from the source language in rendering "*station wagon*". Here, they are categorized as the material culture in culture-specific items classification.

Naturalized borrowing is translation by naturalizing the source language words into target language words.

SL: Simon put several in the pocket of his *pajamas*. (Book: 1, p. 23)

TL: Simon memasukkan beberapa boneka prajuritnya ke kantong *piamanya*. (Book: 1, p. 39)

Back Translation: Baju tidur

The translator borrowed the word "*pajamas*" from the original word and naturalized it to the target language culture. It means that he used borrowing as translation technique to naturalize the loan

word from the source language into “*piama*” by adjusting the target language pronunciation. Here, it is categorized as the material culture in culture-specific items classification.

Adaptation

Adaptation takes culture-specific items into the inter-textual entity felt the specific terms by the target language culture. This is translation technique by replacing an cultural element of source language text with one from the Target language culture.

SL: The book was full of information about *faeries*. (book: 1, page: 57)

TL: Buku itu penuh informasi tentang makhluk-makhluk seperti *peri*. (Book: 1, p. 74)

Back Translation: peri

The translator replaced the word “*faeries*” into “*peri*” in rendering the cultural word is categorized to concepts of belief and religion in culture-specific items classification.

Modulation

The translation technique implemented by changing the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to SL. The change of point of view can be lexically or structurally.

SL: " It was Mallory in a *nightgown*." (Book: 1, p. 17)

TL: “Ternyata Mallory yang mengenakan *gaun tidur*.” (p. 33)

Back Translation: Baju malam

The translator used modulation technique in rendering the word “*nightgown*” related to the dress which is used in the night that is material culture in culture-specific items classification. He translated “*nightgown*” into “*gaun tidur*” rather than “*gaun malam*” because of changing the point of view in the source text. the word “*nightgown*” is explicative paraphrasing into “*gaun tidur*” because it is more formal rather than “*Baju malam*”.

Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique to provide details that not formulated in the source language, namely the translation with make explicit or paraphrase an information that is implicit in SL. This technique is the same as explicit, addition, excitative paraphrasing, footnote is part of the amplification. The reduction technique is the opposite of this technique.

SL: "It's not so bad," their mother said, with a smile that looked only slightly forced. "It's *Victorian*." (book: 1, page: 2)

TL: “Rumahnya tidak terlalu jelek,” kata ibu mereka sambil tersenyum sedikit terpaksa. ”*Gayanya ala era Victoria*.” (Book: 1, p. 19)

Back Translation: Era Victoria

The word “*Victorian*” is culture-specific terms related to design that is popular in Victorian era. The word is categorized to material culture in culture-specific items classification. “*Victorian*” is translated into “*Gayanya ala era Victoria*” using amplification by the translator. He translated the word “*Victorian*” into “*Gayanya ala era Victoria*” is to introduce details information that are not formulated in the ST.

Literal translation

Literal translation is the process of translation by finding the literal meaning of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. In this translation technique, the translator is demanded to translate the culture-specific words by word for word from source language to target language.

SL: He would have said that his brother, Simon, would be either be a veterinarian or a *lion tamer*. (book: 1, page: 1)

TL: Dia akan mengatakan saudara laki-lakinya, Simon, akan menjadi dokter hewan atau *penjinak singa*. (p. 17)

Back Translation: penjinak singa

The word “*lion tamer*” is culture-specific term related to work that is categorized to social culture in culture-specific items classification. “*Lion tamer*” is translated into “*penjinak singa*” using

literal translation technique by the translator. He literally translated it into “*penjinak singa*” rather than “*pawang*” because the word “*pawang*” would be unfamiliar term for the children reader.

Description

Description is the translator technique which applied by changing a term or expression with description of form and use. the process of translation by giving additional information of the term in the target language.

SL: "This Arthur guy says it's a ***boggart***. See, brownies are these helpful guys, but then if you make them mad, they go crazy. They start doing all these bad things and you can't stop them. Then they become boggarts. That's what I think we have." (Book:1, p. 66)

TL: “Sir Arthur ini bilang ini ***boggart – kurcaci yang jahat***. Lihat, brownie sangat suka menolong, tapi kalau kau membuat mereka marah, mereka bisa gila. Mereka mulai melakukan berbagai kejahatan dan kau tidak bisa menghentikan mereka. Mereka menjadi boggart kurasa itulah yang ada dirumah ini sekarang. (p. 84)”.

Back Translation: Hantu pelayan rumah

“*boggart*” is categorized to fictional character in culture-specific items classification. This term is translated into “*boggart-kurcaci jahat*” using description translation technique. The translator uses this technique by translating and describing the characteristic of “*boggart*”. He borrowed the word “*boggart*” from the original word and described the term in the target language.

Discursive Creation

Discursive creation translation technique uses the equivalent words in target language which come out context to translate the source text. This is done to attract the attention of potential readers. The translator takes another part of sentence if he or she cannot find definition or meaning of source language words or terminology in the target language.

SL: There had been a ***robin's egg***, but it was crushed. (Book: 1, p. 83)

TL: Ada ***telur burung Robin***, tapi sudah pecah. (p. 103)

Back Translation: burung Murai

The word “*Robin*” is culture-specific terms related to material culture in culture-specific items classification. “*Robin*” is translated into “*burung Robin*” using discursive creation technique by the translator. He rendered the word “*Robin*” into “*burung Robin*” considering the equal meaning in the target language. The term isn’t existed to TL word because it is the same type of endemic animal in Europe.

Generalization

This technique uses the more general term in target language for source language more specific. This is done because target language does not have an equivalent specific one. This technique is similar to the acceptance technique.

SL: "It's a ***shack***," Mallory said, getting out of the station wagon. (Book:2, p. 2)

TL: “itu ***pondok***,” kata Mallory, saat keluar dari station wagon. (p. 18)

Back Translation: gubuk

The word “*shack*” is culture-specific terms related to building that is categorized to material culture in culture-specific items classification. The word “*shack*” is translated into “*pondok*” by generalizing the term in target language. The translator rendered the word “*shack*” into “*pondok*” rather than “*gubuk*” because “*pondok*” is more general or neutral term to target language readers.

Particularization

Particularization is a translation technique in which the translator uses terms that are more concrete, precise or specific, from superordinate to subordinate. This technique is the opposite of the generalization technique.

SL: "Dianna Beckley had ***ferrets***, and they used to steal her Barbie dolls," Simon replied. (Book:1, p. 22)

TL: Dianna Beckley punya *musang jinak* dan mereka suka mencuri boneka Barbienya,” Jawab Simon. (p. 38)

Back Translation: musang

The word “*ferrets*” is kind of animal that is categorized to ecology. This word is translated by using particularization technique in the translation. The translator specifies the characteristic of the animal after the word “*musang*”. He gave the additional information to the target text in the process of translation in order to specify for the target reader.

Deletion

Deletion is a translation strategy when the translator considers the CSI unacceptable ideologically or stylistically, or it is so irrelevant that the reader have difficulty to comprehend it or when it is too obscure and the translator do not want to use other procedures, he then decides to omit it in the target text.

ST: "A book in the attic. It's about faeries, real *faeries*. Look, they're ugly." (p. 61)

TT: “Buku di loteng. Tentang makhluk-makhluk seperti peri, yang sungguhan. Lihat mereka jelek.” (p. 79)

The word “*faeries*” is culture-specific terms related to concept of religion and belief that is categorized to organization, customs, activities, procedures, concepts in culture-specific items classification. The translator did not translate the underlined, bold, and italic word “*faeries*”. He omitted the word “*faeries*” to avoid the repeated word in one sentence.

4. CONCLUSION

I concluded that 9 translation techniques which are proposed by Molina and albir and 1 uncategorized translation technique used by the translator. I found that borrowing applied 35 times (50.7%). Translation by borrowing (pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing) mostly used the translator as translation technique which is used to render ecology, concepts of belief and religion, and anthroponyms. Dealing with equivalence of translation, this study found out 69 culture-specific items data were adopted formal by the translator in rendering culture-specific items into Indonesian.

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