

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE ON *CHARLOTTE'S WEB* BY *E.B. WHITE* TRANSLATED BY DINA BEGUM

THESIS



By

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ABSTRACT

WARDANI, ARMELI K. 2022. *An Analysis of Translation Technique on Charlotte's Web By E.B. White Translated by Dina Begum.* Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo. Advisor Winantu Kurnianingtyas Sri Agung, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords: *Translation, Translation Techniques, Charlotte's Web*

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning, ideas, or messages of the text from one language to another. The processes are primarily related to the meaning, ideas, or message accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the translation. There are many techniques used in translation. The translation technique is the result of choices made by translators or the embodiment of strategies in overcoming problems at the micro level which can be seen by comparing the translated text with the original text. In translation there are three aspects that are used in assessing a translation result, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability aspects.

The purposes of this study are to analysis the translation techniques used by translators in translating Charlotte's Web books by E.B White from English to Indonesian version translated by Dina Begum used theory from Molina and Albir. In addition the accuracy level of the Charlotte's Web books by E.B White from English to Indonesian version translated by Dina Begum is also analyzed used theory from Mangatur Nababan.

This research applied descriptive qualitative. The primary data in this research was Charlotte's Web books translated by Dina Begum with a total of 166 data. In this study, researchers used documentation. Meanwhile, content analysis method was used to analyze the data using several step namely formulating research problems, conducting literature studies, determining units of observation and units of analysis, determining samples, determining variables, making categorizations and coding guidelines, collecting data, coding data (data coding), processing data, presenting data, and finally compiling reports on results study.

The results showed that they are 13 types translation techniques used in translating Charlotte Web books translated by Dina Begum namely, 1 sentence was used adaptation technique, amplification technique was use to translate 16 sentences, meanwhile 5 sentences translated used pure borrowing, and 5 sentences used naturalized borrowing, establish equivalent was used to translate 15 sentences, 5 sentences translated used the generalization, literal translation is used to translate 47 sentences, 13 sentences are translated using the modulation, then particularization was used to translate 1 sentence, furthermore 12 sentences are translate used reduction technique, then substitution technique are used to translate 5 sentences, 35 sentences translated using transposition technique, and 4 sentences are translated using variation translation. Mostly the data were translated (86,14%) accurately. According the findings above, it can be summed up that Charlotte's Web is appropriate text to be an English teaching material especially for English university who are concern on translation subject.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, discuss the introduction which contains the background of the study, statements of the problem, research focus, objectives of the study, significances of the study, definitions of key terms, previous research findings, research method, and organization of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Translation is something that is very important at this time, translation is not a simple thing. Because in a language there are differences in the structure and system of the source language and the target language and the culture that exists in the target language often makes it difficult for translators. Therefore, translators are required to be able to overcome the problems contained in the process of transferring messages from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).¹

In general, translation is the process of transferring the meaning, ideas, or messages of text from one language to another. The processes are primarily related to the meaning, ideas, or message accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the translation. Translation is an effort to replace the source language text with an equivalent text into the target language and what is translated is the meaning that the author expects². In addition, translation is an activity that can clearly prove a language in social life.

In translation, selection of the right technique in translation is very important because it can produce quality translations (having accuracy, acceptability, and having a very high level of readability).³ This can be done with the existence of previous research conducted by Reinata

¹ Astari Hendrawati, I Wayan Budiarta, "The Translation Idiomatic Expression in Bloosline Into "Garis Darah"," *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 2 (October, 2017), 228.

² Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah* (Bandung: Kaifa, 2009)

³ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

Andriyanie and Hendro Firmawan with entitled *Analysis of Translation Techniques in Translating Cultural Words Into Indonesian in the Novel "Eat, Pray, and Love" by Elizabeth Gilbert* argued that translation techniques are useful to identify cultural equivalents both text to be translated and translated text *Novel "Eat, Pray, and Love" by Elizabeth Gilbert*.⁴

In translation has many works such as film, novel, and children book. With the translation, it can be used as teaching material in learning English, especially for university students who are concerned on translation subject. In addition, research on translation techniques is also important because by conducting research on technical translation, would help readers regarding techniques in translation so as to produce products that can be accepted by readers. The techniques used in producing a good translation with the value conveyed and also have a high level of readability. Quality translation is a must meet three aspects, namely aspects of accuracy, acceptability and readability aspects.⁵ Aspect of accuracy is the aspect used in evaluating the translation that refers to the source language text and the target language text is commensurate or not. In this aspect it leads to the similarity of content or messages between the two languages.⁶ While the acceptability aspect is the aspect that refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the applicable rules, norms, and culture in the target language, both on a micro and macro level.⁷ While the last one is the readability aspect. The aspect of readability is a term that is only associated with reading activities. In translating legibility, basically it is not only about the readability of the source language text but also the readability of the target language text.⁸ With these three aspects, the researcher decided to conduct research on the accuracy level in Charlotte's Web Book which was translated by Dina Begum analyzed using theory from Mangatur Nababan.

⁴ Andriyanie, "Firmawan, Analysis of Translation Techniques in Translating Cultural Words Into Indonesian in the Novel 'Eat, Pray, Love' By Elizabeth Gilbert," *Jurnal Ilmiah Sastra*, 1 (Juni, 2016), 35.

⁵ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid

Besides that, the reason why the researcher chose Charlotte's Web by E.B. White's story begins with Fern the son of a kind farmer who saves a pygmy piglet that his father wants to slaughter. Fern loved the piglet so much that he named him Wilbur. but over time the pig grew bigger and the father suggested that the pig be sold to his uncle. there the pig initially felt lonely but over time wibur befriended a spider named charlotte and other animals. they are good friends, charlotte also protects wilbur when he is about to be smoked he makes a net over Wilbur's cage that says "Some Pig."⁹ Mr. Zucker's uncle Fern saw his work and considered it a miracle. The result attracts a lot of people and Charlotte's plan to save Wilbur's life pays off. However, at the fair weekend, Charlotte bids farewell to Wilbur. He's dying. But he entrusted his friend with the sack of eggs he had spun. Heartbroken, Wilbur brought the eggs back to the farm and saw that they had hatched. Three of Charlotte's "children" live with Wilbur, who lives happily with Charlotte's descendants.¹⁰ With this friendship story, it is hoped that it will be able to give a message to children to make friends sincerely and also protect their friends from danger.¹¹ Besides that this story also has language that is easy to understand for children and a regular flow that makes it easier for children to understand this story.

The following example of several translation techniques used in translating Charlotte's web such as the sentence *out to the hog house* which is translated into *ke kandang babi*. In the translating that sentence of *out to the hog house* using reduction techniques or compressing the information conveyed in the translation dialogue source language to target language. In this sentence, there is compaction of information carried out by the translator, namely by eliminating the meaning of "out". Another examples is *just because it's smaller than the others* which is translated into *hanya karena ia lebih kecil daripada yang lainnya* in this

⁹ E.B. White, *Laba-laba dan Jaring Kesayangannya* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Klasik, 2021), 4-7.

¹⁰ Dina Begum, *Charlotte's Web*, <https://dinabegum.com/2011/10/21/jaring-laba-laba-charlotte/>, (Accessed on February 27th 2022).

¹¹ Rezky Juan Massie, "Persahabatan Dalam Novel *Charlotte's Web* Karya E.B. White" (Thesis, Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Manado, 2020), 10-12.

sentence using literal translation techniques in translating it.¹² In this sentence, each word is translated according to the order of each word and is in the sentence in English into Indonesian without changing the fifth arrangement.

From the explanation above and also the examples taken from Charlotte's Web book translation, the researcher assumes that is needed conducting a research that focused on translation technique analyzed using the techniques from Molina and Albir. Hence, the researcher decided to conduct the research entitled *An Analysis Translation Techniques On Charlotte's Web By E.B. White Translated By Dina Begum*.

B. Statements of the Problem

Based on the existing background, the formulations of the problem are explained :

1. What are translation techniques in translating to Charlotte's Web books by E.B. White translated by Dina Begum?
2. How does the accuracy level in Charlotte's Web books by E.B. White translated by Dina Begum?

C. Research Focus

This research focuses on the analysis of English and Indonesian translation techniques on Charlotte's Web Books by E. B White translated by Dina Begum using Molina and Albir as theory and the accuracy level was analyzed using the theory of Mangatur Nababan.

¹² Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

D. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are follows:

1. To analysis the translation techniques used by translators in translating Charlotte's Web books by E.B White from English to Indonesian version translated by Dina Begum.
2. Indicates the accuracy level of the Charlotte's Web books by E.B White from English to Indonesian version translated by Dina Begum.

E. Significances of the Study

The significances of the study are follows:

1. Theoretically

This research will improve the quality of translation in children's story books so that children are also able to understand the contents of the story. In addition, the techniques used in this study are expected to be able to provide an overview of how to translate a work.

2. For the teacher

The study helps the teachers to add learning material to students in translation class

3. For students

The study helps the student to understand and identify what is the techniques used in translation charlotte web's books English and Indonesian version.

4. For the readers

The study helps readers who are interest in translation to understand the translation techniques used in charlotte web's books English and Indonesian version.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The definition of key terms are follows: translation is "the system of moving a written textual content from a source language (SL) to target language (TL)".¹³ Whereas the definition of translation techniques according to Molina and Albir state that translation

¹³ Nugroho Andy Bayu, "Meaning and Translation," *English and Education*, 2, (Desember 2007), 67.

techniques are the result of choices made by translators or the embodiment of strategies in overcoming problems at the micro level which can be seen by comparing the translated text with the original text.¹⁴ Meanwhile accuracy is a term used in the evaluation translation to refer to whether the text source language and target language text are equivalent or not. The equivalence leads to the similarity of content or messages between both of them.¹⁵

Next is the meaning of Children's story books are one of children's literary works. Children's literature itself is a literary work written as reading for children, the contents of which are according to the level of intellectual and emotional development of children.¹⁶

G. Previous Research Findings

Some findings are useful for researcher for guiding in depth study related to translation technique. The first previous research finding is taken from journal entitled Translation Techniques Used to Translate Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow Novel written by Nesya Nathania and Andrew Thren. The aims of the journal were to investigate the techniques used in translating Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows from English to Indonesian and also to analyze the quality of the meaning of the translation by comparing the English version of the novel and the Indonesian version. In conducting those aim the researcher applied qualitative method, and the analysis techniques presented by Baaker and Vinay and Dalbernet's to analyze the translation techniques used in the translation of the novel.¹⁷ They find analysis of the data present that the translation techniques used by translators appear to convey many idioms. They are often tricky and require real expertise or translation skills on the part of the translator. Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows translation product. In fact, there are some

¹⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

¹⁵ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44.

¹⁶ Nadya Aprilia, "Pengembangan Buku Cerita Bergambar Berbasis Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup Untuk Membaca di Kelas II SD," (Thesis Jambi University, Jambi, 2018), 5.

¹⁷ Nesya Nathania, Andrew Thren, "Translation Techniques Used to Translate Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow Novel," *Education*, 1 (January, 2012), 122-145.

inaccurate translations in Chapters 1 and 2. Some idioms are only translated literally, creating ambiguity. However, the error rate is still small compared to the overall good translation.¹⁸ According to the explanation above the similarities and also the differences between the researcher and this previous research. The equation is about the research aim, namely are to investigate the techniques used in translating books from English to Indonesian and also to analyze the quality of the meaning of the translation by comparing the English version of the novel and the Indonesian version. Besides that, there are other similarities, namely the use of qualitative methods for conducting those aims. In addition to these similarities, there are several differences in previous research and also in the research conducted by researchers. The difference lies in the analysis techniques used in both studies. Previous research used the techniques presented by Baaker and Vinay and Dalbarnet's to analyze the translation techniques used in the translation of the novel, while the research conducted by researchers used the technique presented by Molina and Albir to analyze translation techniques and using the technique presented by Magatur Nababan to determine the level of accuracy in translation.¹⁹

The second previous research finding is taken from thesis entitled *An Analysis on Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtitle by The Joker in The Dark Knight* written by Ovtavianus Bin Rojak. The aims of this thesis were to identify and describe which translation techniques are used to translate the specific typer of illuccionary acts and the effect on those techniques to the translation qualities which include accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In conducting those aims the researcher applied qualitative and quantitative method. In addition, the findings of this study were to analyze these translation techniques using the techniques presented by Molina and Albir, for fill the score in the quality

¹⁸ Nesya Nathania, Andrew Thren, "Translation Techniques Used to Translate Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow Novel," *Education*, 1 (January, 2012), 122-145.

¹⁹ Nesya Nathania, Andrew Thren, "Translation Techniques Used to Translate Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow Novel," *Education*, 1 (January, 2012), 122-145.

of translation using design from Mangatur Nababan and for findings of types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's categorization in Vanderkeken and Kubo. The data analysis of 295 data found that are 5 types of illocutionary acts : assertive 160 data, directive 30 data, expressive 8 data, and declaratory 1 data. And there are 13 types of translation techniques used in illocutionary acts. Based on the frequency of the translation the literal translation 119 times, modulation 108 times, linguistic compression 38 times, borrowing 36 times, established equivalent 32 times, reduction 27 times, linguistic amplification 18 times, compensation 15 times, transposition 12 times, generalization 10 times, particularization 10 times, amplification 9 times, and calque 6 times. The effect of these techniques to the translation quality based on average score 2.90 of 3.00 with accuracy, acceptability, and readability score is 2.93, 2.94, and 2.79, from that score can be concluded that translation techniques has positive contribute effect to the translation quality.²⁰

In previous studies as well as research conducted by this researcher, there are similarities, namely previous research aimed at identifying and describing what translation techniques are used to translate certain types of illusory acts and their effect on these techniques on translation quality. which includes accuracy, acceptability, and readability. While this study aims to analyze the translation techniques used by translators to translate Charlotte's Web books by EB White from the English version to Indonesian translated by Dina Begum and show the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy in translating Charlotte's Web books by EB White from the English version. English to Indonesian translated by Dina Begum. Besides that, another equation is to analyze the translation technique using the technique proposed by Molina and Albir and also there are similarities in the use of the theory of accuracy in translation using the theory proposed by Mangatur Nababan. In addition, there are also differences by researchers. In addition, there are also differences in generating these goals,

²⁰ Octavianus Bin Rojak, "An Analysis on Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtitle by The Joker in The Dark Knight," (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 53-91.

previous studies used qualitative and quantitative methods, while the research conducted by researchers used qualitative methods, and further differences found in previous studies were for finding types of illusionary actions based on Searle's categorization in Vanderkeen and Kubo.

The third previous research finding is taken from journal entitled *The Analysis of Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Directives Speech Act in The Little Prince Novel*. The aims of the journal were to describe the translation technique of the directive speech acts and to evaluate the quality of the translation based on accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This research used descriptive qualitative method. To analyze the data researchers used the theory of Molina & Albir and for rate instrument of translation quality using design based on Mangatur Nababan. The result shows that are 14 techniques which are applied in directives speech act translating, those are established equivalence, variation, modulation, implication, explication, discursive creation, transposition, paraphrase, compensation, addition, reduction, borrowing, literal, and generalization. The research result concluded that the deployment of appropriate translation techniques produces a good transition. The translation techniques affect the translation quality. The established equivalence is due to the exact quality of the translation. Discourse creation reduces the accuracy of the translation. In addition, translation quality imperfections are affected by the use of reduction techniques.²¹

From previous research and also research conducted by these researchers, there are some similarities and differences. The first equation is found in the research aim. which aims are to describe the translation technique of the directive speech acts and to evaluate the quality of the translation based on accuracy, acceptability, and readability, while the research conducted by the researcher is to analyze the translation techniques used by translators to translate Charlotte's Web books by EB White from the English version to Indonesian translated by Dina

²¹ Siirikanda Sakulpimolrat, "The Analysis of Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Directives Speech Act in The Little Prince Novel." *Linguistics*, 2 (November, 2019), 168-178.

Begum and show the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy in translating Charlotte's Web books by EB White from the English version. English to Indonesian translated by Dina Begum. In addition, these two studies use the theory of Molina & Albir and for rate instrument of translation quality using design based on Mangatur Nababan.

The fourth previous research finding is taken from journal entitled Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books. The aims of the journal are to describe the techniques, methods and ideology used by the author of children's bilingual books. This research used descriptive qualitative method. To analyze the data researchers used the theory of Molina and Albir and Newmark for the basic theory. They find that the bilingual books' author mostly used literal translation as the technique. Then, for the methods, the most frequent was a word-for-word and literal translation. It meant that the author's ideology was foreignization because the bilingual books' author tended to maintain the word of the source language.²²

In this study, there are several similarities and differences, namely the similarity of the method used in this study, namely using a qualitative descriptive method. In addition, there are also some differences in the objectives of previous studies, namely to describe the techniques, methods and ideologies used by the authors of bilingual children's books. In addition, the research conducted by researchers aims to analyze the translation techniques used by translators to translate Charlotte's Web books by EB White from the English version to Indonesian translated by Dina Begum and show the quality of the translation in terms of terms. accuracy in translating the Charlotte Web book by EB White from the English version. English to Indonesian translated by Dina Begum. apart from that, there are also other differences that they use in analyzing the translation techniques studied. in previous studies using the theory of Molina and Albir and Newmark for the basic theory. while in the research

²² Niswatun Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 111.

conducted, the researcher uses the theory proposed by Molina and Albir and uses the theory from Mangatur Nababan to determine the level of accuracy in translation.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

To conduct this research, the researcher use qualitative approach. Qualitative research is a research process to understand human or social phenomena by creating a comprehensive and complex picture that can be presented in words, reporting detailed views obtained from informants, and carried out in a natural setting. According to other opinion qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem.²³ Besides that, there are other opinions qualitative research is research conducted with certain settings that exist in real life (natural) with the aim of investigating and understanding phenomena: what happened, why it happened, and how it happened.²⁴

Qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands the meaning in a number of individuals or groups of people originating from social problems. In general, qualitative research can be used for research on people's lives, history, behavior, concepts or phenomena, social problems, and others.²⁵ So it can be concluded that using a qualitative approach is the experience of researchers where this method can find and understand what is hidden behind phenomena that are sometimes difficult to understand.

The design of this study used a descriptive design. Descriptive methods include the description, recording, analysis, and interpretation of the current nature, composition, or process of a phenomenon.²⁶ The focus is on the general condition of how a person, group,

²³ John W.Creswell, *Educational Research* (US : Boylston Street, 2012),11-15.

²⁴ Warul Walidin, Saifullah, and Tabrani, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory* (Banda Aceh: FTK Ar-Raniry Press, 2015), 75.

²⁵ Sharique Ahmad, "Qualitative v/s. Quantitative Research, " *Evidence Based Medicine and Healthcare*, 43(October,2019), 2898.

²⁶Gingerroot,*DescriptiveBook*, (February 2021), <https://www.scribd.com/document/495579147/DESCRIPTIVE-BOOK> , (Accessed on February 27th 2022).

or object behaves or functions during a survey. In descriptive qualitative research aims to describe, explain and answer in more detail the problems to be studied.²⁷ Based on the explanation above Descriptive research is the right design for compiling this research because in this research it is presented in descriptive form. Based on the explanation above Descriptive research is the right design for compiling this research because in this research it is presented in descriptive form.

So that in this study, all the results and discussion of the subject were presented in the form of a description. In this study, the researcher described the translation techniques used in translating Charlotte's web translated by Dina Begum using the theory proposed by Molina and Albir and also to show the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy using the theory proposed by Mangatur Nababan.

2. Data and Data Source

Research data are all facts and figures that are used to store information. In the process of writing a research, data can be divided into several types, namely quantitative data and qualitative data. The notion of qualitative data is narrative or descriptive data that aims to explain the quality of a phenomenon.²⁸ The quality of a phenomenon is usually not easy or can not be measured numerically. Based on the source, data collection techniques are divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data.

a. Primary Data Source

Primary data is the main data or basic data used in research. Primary data is data that is used to answer the problem statement presented in a study.²⁹ The basic data can be described as the type of data obtained directly from the first hand of the research

²⁸ Tobing et al., "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif," (Bali: Udayana University, 2016), 8.

²⁹ Oluwatosin Victor Ajayi, " Primary Sources of Data and Secondary Sources of Data," (Nigeria: Benue State University, 2017), 3.

subject or respondents or informants. In this research, the primary data source comes from Charlotte's Web books translated by Dina Begum.

In addition, in determining the sample in this study, the researcher used a purposive sampling technique. According to Sugiyono, purposive sampling is taking data sources with certain considerations.³⁰ The consideration in question that is Charlotte's Web book there are 22 chapters with a total of 131 pages and with some limitations from the researcher so that the researcher chooses 2 chapters consisting of 7 pages. The sample taken is 7 pages at the beginning of Charlotte's web books. This is because Charlotte Web Books has 131 pages in English and 167 pages in Indonesian.

b. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data is complementary data obtained not through the first hand, but through the second, third or so on. Secondary data from this study were obtained from the documentation carried out during the research, the theory used in the research, and also journals etc.³¹ In this research the secondary data using theory presented by Molina and Albir for analysis translation techniques used on this books and and also to show the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy using the theory proposed by Mangatur Nababan.

3. Data Collection Technique

In collecting data in this study, researchers used documentation. Data collection techniques with documentation are data collection techniques taken from documents or records of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works.³² Documents in the form of writing include diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, and policies. While the document in the form of an image

³⁰ Silva Raudhotul Alia, "Analisis Teknik Penerjemahan Transposisi Dalam Novel *La Fille De Papierr* Karya Guillaume Musso," (Thesis, UPI, Bandung, 2009), 29.

³¹ Syed Muhammad Sajjad Kabir, "Method of Data Collection," (Australia: Curtin University, 2016), 205.

³² Warul Walidin, Saifullah, and Tabrani, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory* (Banda Aceh: FTK Ar-Raniry Press, 2015), 138.

can be in the form of photos, live images, sketches, and others.³³ In this research, documentation is in the form of a book.

4. Data Analysis Technique

The pioneer in content analysis is Harold D. Lasswell, a pioneer in symbol encoding technology where symbols or messages are systematically recorded and interpreted.³⁴ Content analysis is a study which is a detailed discussion of the content of information written or printed in the mass media.³⁵ Content analysis is generally defined as a way to cover all content analysis of a text, whereas content analysis is also used to describe a specific analytical approach. Content analysis method is a technique that draws conclusions by identifying different specific features of a message in an objective, systematic, and general way.³⁶ Objective means following a rule or procedure that can lead to the same conclusion if done by other people (researchers). Systematic means that content or categories are defined according to consistently applied rules, such as ensuring that the selection and coding of data is unbiased.

General means that an invention must have a theoretical reference. Information obtained from content analysis can be linked to other attributes of the document, making it more theoretically relevant. Content analysis allows you to analyze all forms of communication, including newspapers, radio news, television commercials, and all other documentary material.³⁷

The use of data analysis is carried out because the research conducted in examining the techniques used in the translation of Charlotte's Web books is to categorize each

³³ Ahmad Rijali, "Analisis Data Kualitatif", *Alhadharah*, 33 (January – June, 2018), 86.

³⁴ Syadza Nadhira A.P, "Content Analysis of Personal Branding on @rachelvennya's Instagram Account," *VoxPop*, 1, (September, 2020), 93.

³⁵ Jim Macmara, "Media content analysis: Its uses; benefits and best practice methodology," *Asia Pacific Public Relations Journal*, 1 (December, 2015), 1.

³⁶ Irfan Taufan Asfar, "Analisis Naratif, Analisis Konten, Analisis Semiotik (Penelitian Kualitatif)," (Bone: January, 2019), 4.

³⁷ Jim Macmara, "Media content analysis: Its uses; benefits and best practice methodology," *Asia Pacific Public Relations Journal*, 1 (December, 2015), 1.

translation result into the various techniques presented by Molina and Albir and the result of accessing accuracy rubric that scoring by the rater.

In analyzing research using content analysis there are several steps taken, namely by formulating research problems, conducting literature studies, determining units of observation and units of analysis, determining samples, determining variables, making categorizations and coding guidelines, collecting data, coding data (data coding), processing data, presenting data, and finally compiling reports on results study.³⁸

a. Formulating research problems

Research problems is a general issue contained in research related to the topic under study.³⁹ Formulating research problems is a short writing in the form of questions about the problem or event. The formulation of the problem questions several things related to the issues brought up in a study.⁴⁰ Later, the answers to these questions would be the focus of research. In research conducted by researchers, the formulation of the problem was done after observing the subject to be studied. In this study, researchers observed various kinds of existing translations and also the phenomena found around many English children's story books which have very interesting stories when translated.

The problem formulation contains several questions related to the focus in a study. Later, the answers to these questions would be the focus of research. In research conducted by researchers, the formulation of the problem was carried out after observing various kinds of existing translation results and also the phenomena found around the many English children's story books which have very interesting stories when translated. In the research conducted by the researcher, the formulation of the

³⁸ Gusti Yasser Arafat, "Membongkar Isi Pesan dan Media dengan Content Analysis", *Alhadharah*, 33, (January-June, 2018), 39.

³⁹ John W.Creswell, *Educational Research* (US : Boylston Street, 2012),60.

⁴⁰ John W.Creswell, *Educational Research* (US : Boylston Street, 2012),60.

problem was carried out after observing various kinds of existing translations and also the phenomena found around the many English children's story books that had very interesting stories when translated. By looking at the existing phenomena, the researcher observed Charlotte's web book in English and Indonesian which was translated by Dina Begum and found some differences in sentences from the source language and target language, but did not reduce the value to be conveyed. That way, the researcher makes a problem statement regarding what techniques are used in the translation used in the book and after that the researcher did the accuracy level in Charlotte's Web books by E.B. White translated by Dina Begum.

b. Conducting literature studies

Literature study also means data collection techniques by reviewing books, literature, notes, and various reports related to the problem to be solved.⁴¹ Literature study also means data collection techniques by reviewing books, literature, notes, and various reports related to the problem to be solved. By reviewing the existing literature, the researcher have more references in making this research.⁴² At this stage the researchers reviewed the English and Indonesian versions of Charlotte's Web which were translated by Dina Begum, as well as observed and studied several books, journals, theses and articles related to technical translation and translation quality in terms of accuracy. In addition, also made observations on several previous studies in the form of theses, journals, and articles.

c. Determining units of observation and units of analysis

The unit of observation is the unit where information is obtained either directly or through certain respondents.⁴³ Which means that the information obtained by the

⁴¹ Mirzaqon T. and Purwoko, "Studi Kepustakaan Mengenai Landasan Teori Dan Praktik Konseling Expressive Writing Library Research of the Basic Theory and Practice of Expressive Writing Counseling."

⁴² Fink, Arlene, *Conducting Research Literature Reviews: From the Internet to Paper*, Sage, 4 (Thousand Oaks, CA, 2014).

⁴³ Philip Sedgwick, "Unit of observation versus unit of analysis," *BMJ Clinical Research* (United Kingdom: University of London, 2014), 1.

researcher through research conducted directly by the researcher to the subject under study. While the unit of analysis is the unit under study that relates to objects, individuals, groups, as research subjects.⁴⁴ The unit of analysis in a study usually also a unit of observation. In this case the unit of observation charlotte's web book, but the unit of analysis are the technique used in translating charlotte's web books by Dina Begum. In addition, the reason the researcher chose the translation technique as the unit of analysis was because the technique used in the translation greatly affected the translation result.

d. Determine the sample

Next is to determine the sample. The sample is the number of unbiased observations taken from a population.⁴⁵ The sample is used in various settings in which research is conducted. In this study, the researchers determined several sample techniques used in translating Charlotte's Web books translated by Dina Begum according to Molina and Albir⁴⁶, namely:

- 1) Adaptation
- 2) Amplification
- 3) Borrowing
- 4) Calque
- 5) Compensation
- 6) Description
- 7) Discursive creation
- 8) Established equivalent

⁴⁴ Philip Sedgwick, "Unit of observation versus unit of analysis," *BMJ Clinical Research* (United Kingdom: University of London, 2014), 2.

⁴⁵ Sirajuddin (Makassar : Pustaka Ramadhan, 2017).

⁴⁶ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

- 9) Generalization
 - 10) Linguistic amplification
 - 11) Linguistic compression
 - 12) Literal translation
 - 13) Modulation
 - 14) Particularization
 - 15) Reduction
 - 16) Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)
 - 17) Transposition
 - 18) Variation
- e. Determine the variables

The next step is to determine the variables in the study. Variables can also be interpreted as an attribute, nature or value of people, as well as objects or activities that have certain variations to be studied and concluded by a researcher.⁴⁷ In this study, the way to determine the variables used by the researchers was to conclude the results of observations regarding translation techniques and also the accuracy level from Charlotte's web which was translated by Dina Begum.

- f. Categorization and coding guidelines

The next step is categorization and coding guidelines. In this case the researcher categorizes by comparing the results obtained from observations and comparing the results of translation. in the assessment of accuracy has the concept of equivalence leads to the similarity of content or messages between

both of them. A text can be referred to as a translation, if the text has the same meaning or message as source text. In the concept of accuracy, efforts to reduce or add

⁴⁷ Abiodun Oyeboji, Olayemi J, " Research Variables : Types, Uses, and Definition of Terms," (University of Ibadan: Nigeria, 2017), 44-45.

to the content or text messages of the source language and target language should be avoided, because it can have fatal consequences for a translation related to the fields of law, medicine, religion and technology so that it is considered to betray the author and also deceive the reader.⁴⁸ Then in making coding guidelines by determining the limitations of what techniques will be used in this study.

The following is an explanation of the coding guidelines were used in this research:

SL : Source Language

TL : Target Language

AD : Adaptation

AM : Amplification

B :Borrowing

C : Calque

CN : Compensation

DN : Description

DC : Discursive creation

E : Established equivalent

G : Generalization

LA : Linguistic amplification

LC : Linguistic compression

LT : Literal translation

⁴⁸ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44.

M : Modulation

P : Particularization

R : Reduction

S : Substitution

T : Transposition

V : Variation

CH : Chapter

PG: Page

D : Datum

AC: Accurate

LA: Less Accurate

NA: Not Accurate

g. Collecting data

Data collection is procedures include setting survey boundaries, unstructured or semi-structured observations and interviews, collecting written and imaged information, and creating protocols for recording information.⁴⁹ In this research, the researcher uses the documentation method to collect data obtained from the book charlotte's web translated by Dina Begum. In addition, for data collection accuracy, the researcher conducted an assessment of several raters, namely the raters who had expertise in translation, the second was an raters who was an expert in Indonesian, then the third was an appraiser who acted as a reader.

⁴⁹ John W.Creswell, *Educational Research* (US : Boylston Street, 2012),205.

h. Coding data

Qualitative research code is often a word or short phrase that symbolically assigns a summary, prominent, essential capture, or stimulating attribute to a piece of language based or visual data. Data includes interview protocol, field notes of participating observations, diaries, documents, drawings, artifacts, photographs, videos, websites, email communications, literature and etc.⁵⁰ The coding process in this study, the researcher's first step is to sort the data obtained into technical categories, then the researcher measures the category of assessing the level of accuracy of the translation results, then the next step is to combine the data that has entered the category and also the data that has been measured. the level of accuracy of the translation results. For example:

Finding

1. Literal Translation

D 11/PG 3/CH 1/LT

Datum 11/ Page 3/ Chapter 1/ Literal Translation

SL: Don't yell, Fern!

TL: Jangan berteriak, Fern!

Table 1.1 Assessment of translation in terms of accuracy Charlote's Web Books

No	Data		Accuracy		
	SL	TL	1	2	3
1.	Don't yell, Fern!	Jangan berteriak, Fern!			

⁵⁰ Johnny Saldaña, *The Coding Manua for Qualitative Researcher*, (London: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2013), 3.

i. Data processing

Next is the data processing. Data processing is a process of manipulating data to become information. Data processing is concerned with editing, coding, classifying, tabulating and charting and diagramming research data.⁵¹ The data processing used in this research is descriptive method or data processing method that provides an overview of the data. The next step the researcher presented the data. Data presentation is one of the activities in making reports on research results that have been carried out so that the data that has been collected can be understood and analyzed in accordance with the desired goals. In this case the researcher presents the data by describing the results of the research that has been done.

j. Presenting data

Presenting data is an activity that gathers a set of information that draws conclusions and creates opportunities for action.⁵² Form of data presentation qualitative research can be in the form of narrative texts in the form of field notes, matrices, graphs, networks, and charts. In this study, the presentation of the data by the researcher uses a way of displaying the data that has been obtained then the data obtained is presented in the form of a narrative.

k. Compiling a research report

The last is compiling a research report. With all the data that has been collected, the last step is to compile a report on the results of the research that is made clearly, compiled according to certain writing and systematic methods with clear language, and also reports the results of the research that has been carried out, whether it succeeded in finding the desired results.⁵³ In compiling a research report, the

⁵¹ Ahmad Rijali, "Analisis Data Kualitatif," *Alhadharah*, 33 (January- June 2018),81-82.

⁵² *Ibid.*, 94.

⁵³ Syed Muhammad Sajjad Kabir, *Writing Research Report* (Curtin University : Australia, 2018), 501.

researcher makes a report that begins with chapter I which contains the background, problem formulation, research focus, research objectives, research benefits, scientific limitations, review of previous research results, and research methods. then after that the researcher compiled chapters II, III, and the last is chapter IV which contains conclusions and also suggestions.

I. Organization of the Study

To conduct this research, the researcher made several ways to conduct this research. Chapter one is the introduction, this chapter contain the background of the research conducted on charlotte's web book, statements of the problem, research focus, objectives of the study, significances of the study, definition of key terms, previous research findings, research method which contains research design, data and data source which is divided into two, namely primary data source and secondary data source, then after data and data source there is a data collection technique, and the last is data analysis technique.

Then chapter two is the explanation of the theory contains the definition of translation, translation as a product, translation techniques, and types of translations techniques. In addition, chapter two also contains data findings and discussions of the first problem.

The next is chapter three contains a study of the problem according to the formulation of the second problem. In addition, chapter three contains the explanation of the theory from Mangatur Nababan regarding translation quality assessment, and theory accuracy. then next contains the accuracy scoring rubric. In this case data findings and discussion of the accuracy level of Charlotte's Web books translated by Dina Begum were also perform here.

Chapter four is a closing that contains conclusions and suggestions. the conclusion contains research on translations techniques used in charlotte's web which was translated

by dina begum. Then the suggestions contain about the translation techniques used in the translation.



CHAPTER II

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN TRANSLATING TO CHARLOTTE'S WEB BOOKS

BY E.B. WHITE TRANSLATED BY DINA BEGUM

In this chapter, contains a discussion of the theoretical background, findings and discussion of the translation techniques used in charlotte's web book translated by Dina Begum.

A. Theoretical Background

In the discussion below, the researcher discusses the theory definition of translation, translation as product, translation techniques, and types of translation techniques according to experts.

1. Definitions of Translation

Translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language, there are some considerations which follow this process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation.¹This can be interpreted that in a translation there are considerations that must be made by the translator in translating a language so that it does not experience a change in the value to be conveyed and is also easily understood by readers in the target language. Translation is “the system of moving a written textual content from a source language (SL) to target language (TL)”.² Which means that translation is the transfer of written content from the source language into the target language.

Besides that translation as an effort to produce the closest natural equivalent of the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), first in terms of meaning,

¹ Nugroho Andy Bayu, "Meaning and Translation," *English and Education*, 2, (Desember 2007), 67.

² Ibid, p.67.

and secondly in terms of style.¹ Which can be interpreted as meaning that translation is making an equivalent word, sentence, or phrase which has the closest meaning from the source language into the target language both in meaning and style used in the target language. Besides that, Brislin argues that translation is the transfer of messages and ideas from the source language to the target language, both in written and oral form.²

In this opinion, it can be interpreted that translation is the transfer of value in all aspects, namely in written and spoken form. With some of these arguments, it can be concluded that translation is the transfer of values from the source language into the target language without losing the value to be conveyed.

2. Translations as Product

The translator is a mediator who connects the SL text writer with the TL reader. In translating the resulting text, it must have good translation quality, because good translation quality will greatly affect the reader's understanding of the TL text. Translation is a craft consisting of effort to replace non-verbal messages or statements in one language with the same message by using another language.³ Translation is when an SL text, both verbal and non-verbal, for a particular purpose has been used as an object or model for the production of a text in target culture or TL.⁴ With both definitions there was a similar opinion that the translation must end as a product that conveys the same message.

In the discussion about translation as a product quality problems become main priority. As a result of text processing activities, the source language text is converted into the target language text which must have a rational relationship. Theorist translation agrees that a text translation can be said good quality when: 1) the translated text is accurate from in terms of content (in other words, messages that contained in the translated

¹ Rudi Hartono, *Pengantar Ilmu Menerjemah* (Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2017),7 .

² Ahmad Muam, *Pengantar Penerjemahan* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2020),2 .

³ Intan Pradita, "An Introduction to Translation Studies: An Overview," *Journal of English and Education*, 2(December, 2012), 55.

⁴ Ibid, p. 55.

text must be the same with the message contained in the original text or source text), 2) the translated text which is expressed with the following rules: applies in the target language and not contrary to the norms and culture that applies in the target language, and 3) text translation can be reached easily by target readers.⁵ With these opinion that concluded a good quality of translation product the translator is expected to be able to translate the contents accurately, and pay attention to the norms and culture of the target language, as well as the translation results that can be accepted by the reader.

In addition, in determining the sample in this study, the researcher used a purposive sampling technique. According to Sugiyono, purposive sampling is taking data sources with certain considerations.⁶ The consideration in question is that in Charlotte's web book there are 22 chapters with a total of 131 pages and with some limitations from the researcher so that the researcher chooses 2 chapters consisting of 7 pages. The sample taken is 7 pages at the beginning of charlotte's web books. with the results of 166 data obtained. The data was translated using 13 of the 18 techniques presented by Molina and Albir.⁷ This is because the text contained in the story is not translated using these five techniques.

3. Translation Techniques

The translation technique is a collection of several ways in translating a sentence or word at the micro level. In addition, translation techniques are tools or methods used to translate sentences or words in a reading text. Translation technique is one of the concepts of translation studies that problematic regarding the two previous concepts (method and strategy). Translation techniques that describe the translation results only have an impact

⁵ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 41.

⁶ Silva Raudhotul Alia, "Analisis Teknik Penerjemahan Transposisi Dalam Novel *La Fille De Papierr* Karya Guillaume Musso," (Thesis, UPI, Bandung, 2009), 29.

⁷ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

on small unit of text.⁸ In this opinion, it can be interpreted that the translation technique only affects the smallest unit in a translated text.

Whereas translation techniques according to Molina and Albir stated that translation techniques are the result of choices made by translators or the embodiment of strategies in overcoming problems at the micro level which can be seen by comparing the translated text with the original text.⁹ This means that the translation technique is the steps used to overcome the problems contained in the smallest part of a text that can be seen by comparing the source language with the target language.

4. Types of Translation Techniques

There are several opinions regarding the techniques used in translating a text according to experts like the opinion of Newmark. In his opinion Newmark have grouped them into two major groups. Four the first method is more likely to be used to translate the more in favor of the source language (SL), namely wordforword translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation, while the next four methods are more in favor of the target language (TL), namely adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.¹⁰

The translation technique is a collection of several ways in translating a sentence or word at the micro level. In addition, translation techniques are tools or methods used to translate sentences or words in a reading text. according to Newmark in Ordudary which states that the translation method is veryrelates to the whole text, while the translation procedure is moretends to be used to translate the smallest sentence or unit of language. in his opinion Newmark have grouped them into two major groups. For the first method is more likely to be used to translate the more in favor of the source language (SL), namely

⁸ Della Fransiska Ginting, "Translation Techniques and Quality of the Translation of Legal Text on Immigration Law," (Thesis, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, 2019) 12.

⁹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 509.

¹⁰ Rudi Hartono, *Pengantar Ilmu Menerjemah* (Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2017),27-42 .

word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation, while the next four methods are more in favor of the target language (TL), namely adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.¹¹

Meanwhile, according to Vinay and Darbenet, there are 7 techniques that can be used in translating a text which are grouped into two, namely direct translation and oblique translation. There are 3 techniques included in direct translation, namely borrowing, calque, literal translation. while oblique translation is transposition, modulation, equivalent, and adaptation. Meanwhile, according to Nida and Taber study Based on the Bible translation they are engaged in, Nida and Taber focus on cultural aspects of translation techniques. They offer several categories to be applied if there is no equivalence of one of the ST's mandates in the TT: adjustment techniques, essential differences, explicative paraphrasing, and naturalization.

Additionally there are other opinions that are opinions of Molina and Albir who state translation there are 18 ways, namely :¹²

- 1) Adaptation is to replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture, for example :

SL : You'll made into **smoked bacon**.

TL : *Kamu akan dibuat menjadi daging asap.*

- 2) Amplification is to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing, for example:

SL : A **weakling** makes trouble

TL : *Babi lemah hanya bikin masalah.*

¹¹ Ibid. p, 27-42.

¹² Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

- 3) Borrowing is to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change) and by naturalization (there are phonetic and phonological adjustments according to the target language system) for example

SL : The smell was delicious, warm milk, potato skins, wheat middlings, **Kellogg's Corn Flakes**, and popover left from the Zukkermans' breakfast.

TL : *Baunya lezat, susu hangat, kulit kentang, remah remah gandum Kellogg's Corn Flakes, dan kue sus sisa sarapan keluarga Zukkerman.*

- 4) Calque is the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. For example

SL: He has **positive energy**

TL: *Dia memiliki energi positif*

- 5) Compensation is to introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST. For example

SL: **If there's a place you've got to go,
I'm the one you need to know
If there's a place you've got to get,
I can get you there, I bet.**

TL: *Jika kau mencari tempat,
Akulah orang yang tepat.*

*Jika kau mencari lokasi,
Akulah orang yang kau cari.*

- 6) Description is to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. For example

SL: My dad really likes **gudeg**

TL: *Ayah ku sangat menyukai gudeg makanan khas dari Yogyakarta*

- 7) Discursive creation is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. For example

SL: Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk

TL: The Dancer

- 8) Established equivalent is technique use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL. For example

SL: **Good evening, Mr Zukkerman**

TL: *Selamat malam, pak Zukkerman*

- 9) Generalization is to use a more general or neutral term. For example

SL: He goes to school **by bus**.

TL: *dia pergi kesekolah **naik kendaraan umum**.*

- 10) Linguistic amplification is to add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. For example

SL: Pardon me?

TL: *Bisakah anda mengulangi kata-kata anda?*

- 11) Linguistic compression is to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. For example

SL: I want you to know

TL: *Ketahuiilah*

- 12) Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word. For example

SL: My car is in the right side

TL: *Mobilku berada di sisi kanan*

- 13) Modulation is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST it can be lexical or structural.

For example

SL: Well, **you can't** talk.

TL: *Yah, **kau boleh** saja bicara begitu.*

- 14) Particularization is to use a more precise or concrete term. For example

SL: Salutations!

TL: *Tabik!*

- 15) Reduction is to suppress a ST information item in the TT. For example

SL : Surabaya, **is the capital of East Java**, which is also known as Kota Pahlawan

TL: *Surabaya, dikenal juga dengan sebutan kota pahlawan*

- 16) Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic) is to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. For example

SL: He **shook his head** when his father asked.

TL: *Dia **tidak mengerti** ketika ayahnya bertanya*

17) Transposition is to change a grammatical category. This technique is used to modify the original TL structure to achieve an equivalent effect. In this technique, changes can be in the form of changing the plural to singular, the position of adjectives, to changing the overall sentence structure. According to Newmark, transposition is divided into several types, namely¹³

- a. change in position and form of words.
- b. The shift occurs when the grammatical structure of the SL is not present in the SL.
- c. third type shift, Newmark defines it as “the one” where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with the natural usage in the TL.” With understanding above, the translator can do several versions of the translation, for example the main sentence whose position in SL is behind shifted to the beginning of the sentence and nouns are changed to verbs. The shifts that translators can make by using grammatical structures as a way to overcome the 'lexical gap'

For example

SL: **Musical instruments** can be divided into **two basic groups**.

TL: *Alat musik bisa dibagi menjadi dua kelompok dasar.*

18) Variation is to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect. For example

SL: The pig probably die anyway.

TL: *Babi itu **toh** mungkin juga akan mati juga.*

¹³ Raja Rachmawati, Teknik Penerjemahan Transposisi Dan Keakuratan Hasil Terjemahan : Studi Kasus Menu Restoran, “*Genta Bahtera*”, 2 (2018), 104.

B. Translation Techniques Used in Charlotte's Web Book Translated By Dina Begum

This chapter contains a discussion of the results and a discussion of the translation techniques used in translating Charlotte's web books translated by Dina Begum. In the discussion of this chapter, the researcher chose to analyze the translation technique of chapter one of twenty-two chapters in order to produce a more accurate research.

1. Findings

Translation techniques in this study collected through documentation. After analyzing the data, the researcher found several techniques used in translating Charlotte's Web book translated by Dina Begum such as adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, establish equivalent, generalization, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. They are 166 sentences that occurred on this book.

a. Adaptation

Adaptation is one of the techniques used in translating a text into by replacing cultural elements from the source language into a culture that is different from the target language. In this book the researcher only identified a sentence that represented adaptation technique.

1) D 111/PG 9/ CH 2/ AD

SL: She fed him again at **suppertime**, and again just before going to bed.

TL: *Dia menyusuinya lagi **saat makan malam**, dan sekali lagi sebelum tidur.*

b. Amplificaton

In the translation technique of amplification the translator add a little bit information that is not found in the source language, so that the information is more detailed. In this case they are 16 sentences that used amplification technique on target language.

1. D 12/PG 3/ CH 1/AM

SL : You mean kill it? Just because it's smaller than the others?"

TL : *“Maksud Mama, **Papa mau** membunuhnya? hanya karena ia lebih kecil daripada yang lainnya?”*

2. D 32/PG 5/ CH 1/ AM

SL : **A weakling** makes trouble.

TL: ***Babi lemah** hanya bikin masalah saja.*

3. D 51/PG 5/ CH 1/ AM

SL : The kitchen table was set for breakfast, and the room smelled of coffee, bacon, damp plaster, **and wood smoke from the stove.**

TL : *Meja dapur sudah ditata untuk sarapan. aroma kopi, daging asin, plester lembab, dan asap kayu dari tungku **memenuhi ruangan***

4. D 53/PG 5/ CH 1/ AM

SL : Then he walked to the sink and washed his hands and **dried them on the roller towel.**

TL: *Kemudian, dia berjalan ke tempat cuci piring untuk membasuh tangan dan **mengeringkannya dengan handuk tangan di gantungan.***

5. D 70/PG 5/ CH 1/ AM

SL : Avery **was ten.**

TL : *Avery **berumur 10 tahun.***

6. D 73/PG 6/ CH 1/ AM

SL : **"She's got a guest for breakfast,"** said Mrs.Arable.

TL : ***"Ia dapat tamu untuk menemaninya sarapan,"** kata Bu Arable.*

7. D 78/PG 6/ CH 1/ AM

SL : **"Wash up** and eat your breakfast, Avery!" said his mother.

TL : ***"Bersihkan tanganmu dan segera makan sarapanmu, Avery!"** kata ibunya.*

8. D 82/PG 7/ CH 1/ AM

SL : "No, **I only distribute pigs to early risers,**" said Mr. Arable.

TL : ***"Tidak, aku hanya memberikan babi untuk orang yang bangun pagi,"** kata Pak Arable.*

9. D 85/PG 7/ CH 1/ AM

SL : It just shows what can happen if a person gets out of bed promptly.

TL : *Kalau kamu bisa bangun tidur tepat waktu **kamu pun bisa mendapat babi seperti itu.***

10. D 107/PG 9/ CH 2/ AM

SL: Every morning, as soon as she got up, **she warmed his milk**, tied his bib on, and held the bottle for him.

TL: *Setiap pagi, begitu bangun Fern menghangatkan susu **untuk wilbur**, mengikatkan celemek nya, dan memegang botol untuknya.*

11. D 123/PG 9/ CH 2/ AM

SL: Wilbur ran to her and she held the bottle for him while **he sucked**.

TL: *Wilbur berlari mendekat dan Fern memegangi botol selama wilbur **menghisap dotnya**.*

12. D 125/PG 9/ CH 2/ AM

SL: Fern peered through **the door**.

TL: *Fern mengintipnya dari **pintu kotak**.*

13. D 154/PG 11/ CH 2/ AM

SL: Mr. Arable was not willing to provide for him any longer.

TL: *Pak Arable tidak ingin memberinya **makan lagi**.*

14. D 158/PG 12/ CH 2/ AM

SL: "Call up the **Zuckermans**," suggested Mrs.Arable to Fern.

TL: *"Telepon **keluarga Zuckerman**," Bu Arable menyarankan.*

15.D 167/PG 12/ CH 2/ AM

SL: Next day Wilbur was taken from his home under the apple tree and went to live in a manure pile in the cellar of **Zuckerman's** barn.

TL: *Keesokan harinya Wilbur dibawa dari rumahnya di bawah pohon apel dan tinggal di tumpukan pupuk kandang dibawah **lambung keluarga Zuckerman**.*

c. Borrowing

In borrowing translation, there are two techniques, namely pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

1) Pure borrowing

Pure borrowing is a translation technique that takes a word or expression from the source language into the target language without changing its phonetics or phonology. In this case they are 5 sentences that used pure borrowing technique on target language.

a. D 80/PG 6/ CH 1/B

SL : “The school **bus** will be along in half an hour.”

TL : “**Bus** sekolah datang setengah jam lagi”

b. D 99/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL: By the time the **bus** reached school, Fern had named her pet, selecting the most beautiful name she could think of.

TL: *Pada saat **bus** sampai di depan sekolah. barang sudah memberi nama binatang peliharaannya, memilih nama paling indah yang dia tahu.*

c. D 101/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL: She was still thinking about the pig when the teacher said: "Fern, what is the capital of **Pennsylvania**?"

TL: *Ia masih ih memikirkan babi itu saat gurunya berkata apa itu kata-kata **Pennsylvania**?*

d. D 109/PG 9/ CH 2/ B

SL: Every afternoon, when the school **bus** stopped in front of her house, she jumped out and ran to the kitchen to fix another bottle for him.

TL: *Setiap sore, saat **bus** sekolah berhenti di depan rumahnya, dia melompat keluar dan berlari ke dapur untuk menyiapkan botol lagi untuk babi itu.*

e. D 131/PG 10/ CH 2/ B

SL: Every morning after breakfast, Wilbur walked out to the road with Fern and waited with her till the **bus** came.

TL: *Setiap pagi setelah sarapan, berjalan ke pinggir jalan dengan Feren dan menunggu bersama gadis kecil itu sampai **bus** tiba.*

2) Naturalized borrowing

Pure borrowing is a translation technique that takes a word or expression from the source language into the target language by adjusting its phonetics or phonology. In this case they are 5 sentences that used naturalized borrowing technique on target language.

a. D 94/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL : "Run!" commanded Mrs.Arable, taking the pig from Fern and slipping a **doughnut** into her hand.

TL : “*Larilah!*” perintah Bu Arable, sambil mengambil alih si babi dari Fern dan menyelipkan **donat** ke tangan gadis kecil itu

b. D 95/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL: Avery grabbed his gun and another **doughnut**.

TL: *Avery menyambar sarapannya dan **donat** lain.*

c. D 96/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL : The children ran out to the road and climbed into the **bus**.

TL : *Anak-anak itu berlari ke jalan dan naik **bis**.*

d. D 164/PG 12/ CH 2/ B

SL: Tell your Uncle Homer you've got a pig you'll sell for six **dollars**, and see what he says.

TL: *katakan kepada Paman Homer kau punya babi yang mau dijual seharga enam **dolar** dan dengar apa katanya.*

e. D 166/PG 12/ CH 2/ B

SL: When he heard that the price was only six **dollars**, he said he would buy the pig.

TL: *Saat mendengar harganya hanya enam **dolar**, Paman mengatakan akan membeli babi itu.*

d. Calque

Calque translation technique, the translation of words or phrases from the source language into the target language by adjusting the structure of the target language. In this case they are 2 sentences that used calque technique on target language.

1) D 79/PG 6/ CH 1/ C

SL : "The **school bus** will be along in half an hour."

TL : "***Bus sekolah** datang setengah jam lagi*"

2) D 93/PG 7/ CH 1/ C

SL : The **school bus** honked from the road.

TL : ***Bus sekolah** menyalakan tuter nya dari jalan.*

e. Establish Equivalent

In the stable equivalent translation technique, the translator uses equivalents that are common or recognized in the target language. In this case they are 15 sentences that used establish equivalent technique on target language.

1) D 4/PG 3/ CH 1/E

SL : "I don't see why **he** needs an ax," continued Fern, who was only eight.

TL : "*Aku tak mengerti mengapa **Papa** perlu kapak,*" lanjut Fern, yang baru berumur delapan tahun.

2) D 14/PG 3/ CH 1/E

SL : **Mrs.**Arable put a pitcher of cream on the table.
 TL : **Bu** Arable menaruh satu kendi susu di atas meja.

3) D 22/PG 3/ CH 1/ E

SL : "Please don't kill it! "**she** sobbed.
 TL : "Kumohon jangan membunuhnya!" kata **gadis** itu sambil terisak-isak.

4) D 24/PG 4/ CH 1/ E

SL : **Mr.** Arable stopped walking
 TL : **Pak** Arable menghentikan langkahnya.

5) D 25/PG 4/ CH 1/ E

SL : "Fern," he said gently," you will have to learn to **control yourself.**"
 TL : "Fern," Katanya dengan lembut, "kau harus belajar **mengendalikan dirimu sendiri.**"

6) D 26/PG 4/ CH 1/ E

SL : "**Control myself?**" yelled Fern.
 TL : "**Mengendalikan diri sendiri?** Pekik Fern.

7) D 59/PG 5/ CH 1/ E

SL : **The morning light** shone through its ears, turning them pink.
 TL: sinar **matahari** pagi menembus telinganya, membuat warnanya menjadi pink.

8) D 62/PG 5/ CH 1/ E

SL: And may the **good Lord** forgive me for this foolishness."
 TL: Dan semoga **Tuhan** memaafkan aku atas kebodohanku ini.

9) D 66/PG 5/ CH 1/ E

SL : **She** closed the carton carefully.
 TL : **Gadis kecil** itu menutup kardus dengan hati-hati.

10) D 132/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: **She** would wave good-bye to him, and he would stand and watch the bus until it vanished around a turn.
 TL: **Fern** melambatkan tangan kepadanya, lalu ia berdiri dan memandangi bus sampai menghilang di belokan.

11) D 134/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: But as soon as she got home in the afternoon, **she** would take him out and he would follow her around the place.

TL: *Namun, begitu Fern pulang pada sore hari, gadis kecil itu mengeluarkan wilbur dan ia akan mengikuti Feren kemana-mana.*

12) D 135/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: If **she** went into the house, Wilbur went, too.

TL: *Kalau Fern masuk ke dalam rumah, wilbur juga ikut.*

13) D 136/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: If **she** went **upstairs**, Wilbur would wait at the bottom step until she came down again.

TL: *Kalau Fern naik ke loteng, wilbur akan menunggu di dasar tangga sampai gadis kecil itu turun lagi.*

14) D 137/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: If she took **her** doll for a walk in the doll carriage, Wilbur followed along.

TL: *Kalau Fern membawa bonekanya berjalan-jalan di kereta boneka, wilbur mengikutinya.*

15) D 139/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: **He** liked this.

TL: *Wilbur senang sekali.*

f. Generalization

Generalization translation technique of translation from the source language into the target language by translating a word or phrase that has a specific meaning into a more general meaning. In this case they are 5 sentences that used generalization technique on target language.

1) D 19/PG 3/ CH 1/ G

SL : The grass was wet and **the earth** smelled of springtime.

TL : *Rumputnya basah dan tanahnya mengeuarkan bau musim semi.*

2) D 21/PG 3/ CH 1/ G

SL : Fern's **sneakers** were sopping by the time she caught up with her father

TL : *Sepatu Fern basah kuyup saat ia menyejajari langkah ayahnya.*

3) D 50/PG 5/ CH 1/ G

SL : Fern was upstairs changing her **sneakers**.

TL : *Fern sedang berada diatas mengganti sepatunya.*

4) D 155/PG 11/ CH 2/ G

SL: He had already sold Wilbur's ten **brothers and sisters**.

TL: *Dia sudah menjual kesepuluh saudara Wilbur.*

5) D 81/PG 7/ CH 1/ T

SL : "Can I have a pig, too, **Pop?**" asked Avery.

TL : "**Papa**, apa aku bisa punya babi?" tanya Avery.

g. Literal Translation

Literal translation technique is a technique that translates a sentence directly word for word and also with the same sentence structure. In this case they are 47 sentences that used literal translation technique on target language.

1) D 15/PG 3/ CH 1/ LT

SL : "**Don't yell, Fern!**" she said.

TL : "**Jangan berteriak Fern!**" katanya.

2) D 16/PG 3/ CH 1/LT

SL : **Your father is right.**

TL : *Ayahmu benar.*

3) 30/PG 4/ CH 1/ LT

SL : "**Fern,**" said Mr. Arable.

TL : "**Fern,**" kata Pak Arable.

4) D 35/PG 4/ CH 1/ LT

SL : "**The pig couldn't help being born small, could it? If I had been very small at birth, would you have killed me?**"

TL : "**Babi itu tidak mau terlahir kecil, kan? Kalau aku sangat kecil sewaktu lahir, Apakah papa akan menyuruh orang untuk membunuhku?**"

5) D 36/PG 4/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **Mr. Arable smiled.**

TL : *Pak Arable tersenyum.*

6) D 38/PG 4/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **But this is different.**

TL : *Tapi ini beda.*

7) D 45/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL : "All right," he said.

TL : *"Baiklah," katanya.*

8) D 55/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL : As she approached her chair, the carton wobbled, and there was a scratching noise.

TL: *saat mendekati kursinya, kardus itu bergerak, dan terdengar suara menggaruk-garuk.*

9) D 60/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL : "He's yours," said Mr.Arable."

TL : *"Ia milikmu," kata Pak Arable.*

10) D 64/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL: "Oh," she whispered.

TL: *"Oh", bisiknya.*

11) D 68/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL : Then she opened the lid again, lifted the pig out, and held it against her cheek.

TL : *Setelah itu dia membuka tutup kardus lagi, mengeluarkan si babi, dan menggendongnya sambil ditempelkan di pipi.*

12) D 72/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL : "What's that?" he demanded, "What's Fern got?"

TL : *"Apa itu?" dia menuntut, "Fern dapat apa?"*

13) D 76/PG 6/ CH 1/ LT

SL: You call that miserable thing a pig?

TL: *Kau sebut makhluk menyedihkan itu babi?*

14) D 86/PG 7/ CH 1/ LT

SL : Let's eat!

TL: *Ayo makan!*

15) D 87/PG 7/ CH 1/ LT

SL : But Fern couldn't eat until her pig had had a drink of milk.

TL : *Tapi Fern tidak bisa makan sampai babinya minum susu.*

16) D 88/PG 7/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **Mrs.Arable found a baby's nursing bottle and a rubber nipple.**

TL : *Bu Arable menemukan botol susu bayi dan dot karet.*

17) D 91/PG 7/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **A minute later, Fern was seated on the floor in the corner of the kitchen with her infant between her knees, teaching it to suck from the bottle.**

TL : *semenit kemudian, Fern duduk di lantai di sudut dapur dengan babinya di sela kaki, mengajarnya menghisap dari botol.*

18) D 100/PG 8/ CH 1/ LT

SL: **"Its name is Wilbur," she whispered to herself.**

TL: *"Namanya wilbur," bisiknya kepada diri sendiri.*

19) D 102/PG 8/ CH 1/ LT

SL: **"Wilbur," replied Fern, dreamily.**

TL: *"Wilbur," jawab veren, sambil melamun .*

20) D 103/PG 8/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **The pupils giggled.**

TL : *Murid-murid cekikikan.*

21) D 104/PG 8/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **Fern blushed**

TL : *Fern tersipu-sipu.*

22) D 105/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **Fern loved Wilbur more than anything.**

TL: *Fern mencintai wilbur lebih dari apapun.*

23) D 112/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **Wilbur loved his milk, and he was never happier than when Fern was warming up a bottle for him.**

TL: *Wilbur sangat menyukai susu, dan ia tak pernah lebih bahagia lagi selain saat Feren menghangatkan sebotol susu untuk nya.*

24) D 113/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **He would stand and gaze up at her with adoring eyes.**

TL: *Ia berdiri dan memandang gadis kecil itu dengan mata memuja.*

25) D 114/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **For the first few days of his life, Wilbur was allowed to live in a box near the stove in the kitchen.**

TL: *Selama beberapa hari pertama hidupnya, wilbur dibiarkan tinggal di dalam kotak di dekat tungku di dapur.*

26) D 115/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **Then, when Mrs. Arable complained, he was moved to a bigger box in the woodshed.**

TL: *Lalu, ketika Bu arabel mengomel, iya dipindahkan ke kotak yang lebih besar di gudang kayu.*

27) D 117/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **It was apple-blossom time, and the days were getting warmer.**

TL: *Saat itu pohon apel sedang berbunga, dan hari-hari semakin hangat.*

28) D 118/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **Mr.Arable fixed a small yard specially for Wilbur under an apple tree, and gave him a large wooden box full of straw, with a doorway cut in it so he could walk in and out as he pleased.**

TL: *Pak Arable membuat pekarangan kecil khusus untuk wilbur dibawah sebatang pohon apel, dan memberinya kotak kayu besar penuh dengan jerami, lengkap dengan lubang pintu sehingga ia bisa keluar masuk sesuka hati.*

29) D 119/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **"Won't he be cold at night?" asked Fern.**

TL: *Apa ia tidak kedinginan kalau malam? tanya Fern.*

30) D 120/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **"No," said her father.**

TL: *"Tidak," kata ayahnya.*

31) D 122/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **Carrying a bottle of milk, Fern sat down under the apple tree inside the yard.**

TL: *Sambil membawa sebotol susu, Fern duduk dibawah pohon apel di dalam pekarangan.*

32) D 126/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **Wilbur was poking the straw with his snout.**

TL: *Wilbur sedang mendorong dorong jerami dengan moncongnya.*

33) D 127/PG 10/ CH 2/ LT

SL: In a short time he had dug a tunnel in the straw.

TL: *Tak lama kemudian ia menggali terowongan di dalam jerami.*

34) D 128/PG 10/ CH 2/ LT

SL : He crawled into the tunnel and disappeared from sight, completely covered with straw.

TL: *Ia merangkak ke dalam terowongan dan menghilang dari pandangan, tertutup sepenuhnya oleh jerami.*

35) D 129/PG 10/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Fern was enchanted.

TL: *Fern terpesona*

36) D 130/PG 10/ CH 2/ LT

SL: It relieved her mind to know that her baby would sleep covered up, and would stay warm.

TL: *Dia lega setelah tahu bayinya akan tidur terlindungi, dan tetap hangat.*

37) D 138/PG 10/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Sometimes, on these journeys, Wilbur would get tired, and Fern would pick him up and put him in the carriage alongside the doll.

TL: *Kadang-kadang, dalam perjalanan seperti ini, Wilbur keletihan, dan Fern mengangkatnya lalu menaruhnya di dalam kereta disamping boneka.*

38) D 147/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: So while the children swam and played and splashed water at each other, Wilbur amused himself in the mud along the edge of the brook, where it was warm and moist and delightfully sticky and oozy.

TL: *Jadi sementara anak-anak berenang dan bermain dan saling menyemprotkan air, wilbur menghibur diri di dalam lumpur di sepanjang tepi sungai, di tempat yang hangat, lembab, lengket, dan becek dan menyenangkan.*

39) D 148/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Every day was a happy day, and every night was peaceful.

TL: *setiap hari menyenangkan, dan setiap malam tentram.*

40) D 150/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: When he was five weeks old, Mr.Arable said he was now big enough to sell, and would have to be sold.

TL: *Saat wilbur berumur 5 minggu, pak Arable berkata ia sudah cukup besar untuk dijual, dan harus dijual.*

41) D 151/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **Fern broke down and wept.**

TL: *Fern sedih dan menangis.*

42) D 152/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **But her father was firm about it.**

TL: *Namun sikap ayahnya tegas.*

43) D 153/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **Wilbur's appetite had increased, he was beginning to eat scraps of food in addition to milk.**

TL: *Selera makan wilbur meningkat, ia mulai makan sisa-sisa makanan di samping susu.*

44) D 156/PG 12/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **"He's got to go, Fern," he said.**

TL: *"Ia harus pergi , Fern, katanya.*

45) 159/PG 12/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **Your Uncle Homer sometimes raises a pig.**

TL: *Paman Homermu kadang-kadang memelihara babi.*

46) D 162/PG 12/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **"Well," said her father,**

TL: *"Yah," kata ayahnya.*

47) D 163/PG 12/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **he's a runt.**

TL: *Ia kerdil*

h. Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique that changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the SL text, either at the lexical or structural level. In this case they are 13 sentences that used modulation technique on target language.

1) D 29/PG 4/ CH 1/ M

SL : Tears **ran down** her cheeks and she took hold of the ax and tried to pull it out of her father's hand.

TL : Air mata **mengaliri** pipi Fern dan dia segera memegang kapak itu itu lalu mencoba menariknya dari tangan ayahnya.

2) D 33/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : Now **run along!**

TL: Sekarang **pergilah!**

3) D 40/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : "I see no difference," replied Fern, still **hanging on** to the ax.

TL : "Aku tak melihat perbedaannya," jawab Fern sambil masih **memegang** kapak.

4) D 43/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : A **queer look** came over John Arable's face.

TL : Air **muka ganjil** melintasi wajah John Arable.

5) D 47/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : I'll let you **start it on a bottle**, like a baby.

TL: Aku akan membolehkan mu **memberinya susu di botol**, seperti bayi.

6) D 48/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : Then you'll **see** what trouble a pig can be.

TL: Nanti kamu akan **tahu sendiri** betapa babi itu sangat menyusahkan.

7) D 58/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : **It was a white one.**

TL: **warnanya putih.**

8) D 92/PG 7/ CH 1/ M

SL: The pig, although tiny, had a good appetite and **caught on quickly**.

TL: Walau mungil, selera makan babi itu besar dan **ia cepat belajar**.

9) D 143/PG 11/ CH 2/ M

SL: One warm afternoon, Fern and Avery **put on** bathing suits and went down to the brook for a swim.

TL: Pada suatu sore yang hangat Fern dan Avery **memakai** baju renang dan pergi ke sebuah kali untuk berenang.

10) D 144/PG 11/ CH 2/ M

SL: Wilbur **tagged along at Fern's heels.**

TL: *Wilbur mengikuti dibelakang Fern.*

11) D 145/PG 11/ CH 2/ M

SL: When she waded into the brook, Wilbur **waded in** with her.

TL: *Sewaktu gadis kecil itu masuk ke kali, wilbur ikut masuk.*

12) D 161/PG 12/ CH 2/ M

SL: "**How much money** should I ask for him?" Fern wanted to know.

TL: "*Berapa harga yang harus ku minta?*" Fern ingin tahu.

13) D 165/PG 12/ CH 2/ M

SL: It was soon arranged. Fern phoned and **got her** Aunt Edith, and her Aunt Edith hollered for Uncle Homer, and Uncle Homer came in from the barn and talked to Fern.

TL: *Tak lama kemudian semuanya sudah diatur titik Fern menelepon dan berbicara dengan Bibi Edith, dan Bibi Edith memanggil Paman Homer. lalu Paman Homer datang dari lumbung dan berbicara kepada Fern.*

i. Particularization

Particularization translation techniques are translations from the source language to the target language by translating words or phrases that have a general meaning into a more specific meaning. In this case that sentence that used particularization technique on target language.

1. D 97/PG 8/ CH 1/ P

SL : Fern took no notice of the **others** in the bus.

TL : *Fern tidak memperhatikan anak-anak lain di dalam bis.*

j. Reduction

Reduction translation technique is the opposite of amplification translation. In the reduction translation technique there is a compression of the information contained in the source language. In this case they are 12 sentences that used reduction technique on target language.

1) D 2/PG 3/ CH 1/R

SL : "**Out** to the hog house," replied Mrs. Arable.

TL : "*Ke kandang babi,*" jawab Bu Arable.

2) D 5/PG 3/ CH 1/R

SL : "**Well**," said her mother, "one of the pigs is a runt.

TL : "*Babinya kerdil, Nak,*" kata ibunya.

3) D 39/PG 4/ CH 1/ R

SL : A little girl is **one thing**, a little runty pig is another.

TL : *Kamu dan babi adalah dua hal yang berbeda.*

4) D 46/PG 5/ CH 1/ R

SL : **You** go back to the house and I will bring the runt when **I** come in.

TL : *Kembalilah ke rumah dan aku akan membawa si kerdil itu kalau pulang nanti.*

5) D 52/PG 5/ CH 1/ R

SL : "Put it on **her** chair!" said Mrs. Arable.

TL : "*Taruh di kursi!*" kata Bu Arable.

6) D 65/PG 5/ CH 1/ R

SL: Oh, look **at him!** He's absolutely perfect.

TL: *Oh, Lihatlah! ia benar-benar sempurna.*

7) D 67/PG 5/ CH 1/ R

SL : First she kissed her father, then **she kissed** her mother.

TL : *Pertama-tama dia mencium ayahnya, lalu ibunya.*

8) D 77/PG 6/ CH 1/ R

SL : "That's a fine **specimen** of a pig, it's no bigger than a white rat."

TL : "*Babi yang bagus sekali, tak lebih besar dari tikus putih.*"

9) D 89/PG 7/ CH 1/ R

SL : She poured warm milk into the bottle, fitted the nipple **over the top**, and handed it to Fern.

TL : *Dia menuangkan susu hangat ke dalam botol, memasang dotnya, dan memberikannya kepada Fern.*

10) 90/PG 7/ CH 1/ R

SL : "Give him **his** breakfast!" she said.

TL : "*Beri ia sarapan!*" katanya.

11) D 121/PG 9/ CH 2/ R

SL : "**You watch and** see what he does."

TL: "*Lihat saja nanti apa yang dilakukannya.*"

12) D 160/PG 12/ CH 2/ R

SL: And if Wilbur goes there to live, you can **walk down the road and** visit him as often as you like."

TL: *Dan kalau wilbur disana, kau bisa menengoknya sesering mungkin.*

k. Substitution

Substitution translation technique is a translation technique that replaces linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements or signs. In this case they are 5 sentences that used substitution technique on target language.

1) 37/PG 4/ CH 1/ S

SL : Certainly not," he said, **looking down** at his daughter with love.

TL : "*Tentu saja tidak,*" katanya, *sambil menunduk memandang putrinya dengan penuh kasih sayang.*

2) D 57/PG 5/ CH 1/ S

SL : There, inside, **looking up at her**, was the newborn pig.

TL: *Di sana, di dalam kardus itu, mendongak menatapnya, ada babi yang baru lahir.*

3) D 140/PG 10/ CH 2/ S

SL: And if he was very tired, he would **close his eyes** and go to sleep under the doll's blanket.

TL: *Dan kalau sangat letih, ia memejam dan tertidur di bawah selimut boneka.*

4) D 141/PG 10/ CH 2/ S

SL: He looked cute when **his eyes were closed**, because his lashes were so long.

TL: *Ia kelihatan lucu sekali kalau terpejam, karena bulu matanya sangat panjang.*

5) D 142/PG 10/ CH 2/ S

SL: The doll would **close her eyes** too, and Fern would wheel the carriage very slowly and smoothly so as not to wake her infants.

TL: *Boneka itu juga mau mejam, dan Fern mendorong kereta dengan sangat pelan dan mulus agar tidak membangunkan bayi bayinya.*

1. Transposition

Transposition translation technique is a technique that replaces the grammatical structure of the source language into the grammatical structure of the target language. This technique is done to change the original structure of the source language in order to achieve a commensurate effect. This change can be in the form of changing the plural to singular, the position of the adjective, to changing the overall sentence structure. In this case they are 35 sentences that used transposition technique on target language.

1) D 1/PG 3/ CH 1/T

SL : "Where's Papa going with that ax?" said Fern to her mother as they were **setting the table for breakfast.**

TL : "*Papa mau ke mana bawa kapak?*" tanya Fern kepada ibunya saat mereka *menyiapkan sarapan di meja*

2) D 3/PG 3/ CH 1/T

SL : "**Some pigs** were born last night."

TL : "*Ada babi lahir semalam.*"

3) D 6/PG 3/ CH 1/T

SL : "Well," **said her mother**, "one of the pigs is a runt.

TL : "*Babinya kerdil, Nak,*" **kata ibunya.**

4) D 8/PG 3/ CH 1/T

SL : "**It's very small and weak, and it will never amount to anything.**"

TL : "*Sangat kecil dan lemah. Tidak akan pernah laku dijual*

5) D 9/PG 3/ CH 1/ T

SL: So your father has decided to **do away with it.**

TL: *Jadi, ayahmu memutuskan kan **untuk membereskannya.***

6) D 10/PG 3/ CH 1/ T

SL : "**Do away with it?**" shrieked Fern."

TL : "***Membereskannya?** pekik Fern.*"

7) D 11/PG 3/ CH 1/T

SL : “**You** mean kill it? Just because it's smaller than the others?”

TL : “*Maksud **Mama**, Papa mau membunuhnya? hanya karena Iya lebih kecil daripada yang lainnya?*”

8) D 13/PG 3/ CH 1/ T

SL : Mrs.Arable put a pitcher of **cream** on the table.

TL : *Bu Arable menaruh satu kendi **susu** di atas meja.*

9) D 20/PG 3/ CH 1/ T

SL : **Fern's sneakers** were sopping by the time she caught up with her father.

TL : ***Sepatu Fern** basah kuyup saat ia menyejajari langkah ayahnya.*

10) D 23/PG 3/ CH 1/ T

SL : It's unfair!

TL: *Kejam!*

11) D 27/PG 4/ CH 1/ T

SL : "This is a matter of life and death, and **you** talk about controlling myself."

TL : “*Ini perkara hidup dan mati, tapi malah **Papa** berbicara mengendalikan diriku sendiri.*”

14) D 28/PG 4/ CH 1/T

SL : "This is a matter of life and death, **and** you talk about controlling myself."

TL : “*Ini perkara hidup dan mati, **tapi malah** Papa berbicara mengendalikan diriku sendiri.*”

12) D 31/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : I know more about **raising** a litter of pigs than you do.

TL : *Aku lebih tahu tentang **membesarkan** babi daripada kamu.*

13) D 34/PG 4/ CH 1/ T

SL : "But it's **unfair**," cried Fern.

TL : “*Tapi ini **kejam** papa! jerit Fern.*”

14) D 41/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : "I see **no** difference," replied Fern, still hanging on to the ax.

TL : “*Aku **tak melihat** perbedaannya,*” jawab Fern sambil masih memegang kapak.

15) D 42/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : "This is **the most terrible case of injustice** I ever heard of."

TL : "*Ini kekejaman paling mengerikan yang pernah kudengar.*"

16) D 44/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : He seemed almost ready to cry **himself**.

FL : *Dia sendiri tampak nyaris menangis.*

17) D 49/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : When Mr.Arable returned to the house **half an hour later**, he carried a carton under his arm.

TL : *Setengah jam kemudian Pak arabel pulang ke rumah sambil mengempit kardus.*

18) D 54/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : Fern **came slowly down the stairs**.

TL : Fern *menuruni tangga dengan perlahan.*

19) D 56/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : **Fern looked at her father. Then she lifted the lid of the carton.**

TL : *Feren memandang ayahnya lalu mengangkat tutup kardus.*

20) D 61/PG 5/ CH 1/T

SL: Saved from an **untimely death**.

TL: *Diselamatkan dari kematian sebelum waktunya.*

21) D 63/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : Fern couldn't **take her eyes off** the tiny pig.

TL : *Fern tidak bisa mengalihkan pandangannya dari babi kecil itu.*

22) D 69/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : At this moment her brother Avery **came** into the room.

TL : *Tepat pada saat itu kakaknya, Avery, masuk keruangan.*

23) D 71/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : **He was heavily armed - an air rifle in one hand, a wooden dagger in the other.**

TL : *Ia membawa senjata lengkap. senapan angin di satu tangan, belati kayu di tangan satunya.*

24) D 74/PG 6/ CH 1/ T

SL : "Wash **your** hands and face, Avery!"
 TL : "Cuci tangan dan wajah **mu** Avery!"

25) D 75/PG 6/ CH 1/ T

SL : "Let's see it!" said Avery, **setting his gun down**.
 TL : "Coba lihat!" kata Avery **sambil meletakkan senapannya**.

26) D 83/PG 7/ CH 1/ T

SL : "Fern was up at daylight, trying to rid the world of injustice. As a result, she now has a pig. A small one, to be sure, but nevertheless a pig."
 TL : "Fern bangun pagi-pagi sekali. dia mencoba membersihkan dunia dari kekejaman, sebagai hasilnya, sekarang dia punya babi. kecil, sih, tapi kan babi juga."

27) D 98/PG 8/ CH 1/ T

SL: She just sat and stared out of the window, **thinking** what a blissful world it was and how lucky she was to have entire charge of a pig.
 TL: *Dia hanya duduk dan memandang keluar jendela, sambil **membayangkan** betapa indahnya dunia ini dan Betapa beruntungnya dia karena bisa mengurus babi sendiri.*

28) D 108/PG 9/ CH 2/ T

SL: Every afternoon, when the **school bus** stopped in front of her house, she jumped out and ran to the kitchen to fix another bottle for him.
 TL: *Setiap sore, saat **bus sekolah** berhenti di depan rumahnya, dia melompat keluar dan berlari ke dapur untuk menyiapkan botol lagi untuk babi itu.*

29) D 111/PG 9/ CH 2/ T

SL: Mrs.Arable gave him a **feeding** around noontime each day, when Fern was away in school.
 TL: *Bu Arable memberinya **susu** sekitar tengah hari setiap harinya, saat keren di sekolah.*

30) D 116/PG 9/ CH 2/ T

SL: At **two weeks of age**, he was moved outdoors.
 TL: *Sewaktu **berumur dua minggu**, ia dipindahkan keluar.*

31) D 124/PG 9/ CH 2/ T

SL: When he had finished the last drop, **he** grunted and walked sleepily into the box.
 TL: *Setelah menghabiskannya sampai tetes terakhir, **babi itu** mengorok dan berjalan dengan mengantuk ke dalam kotak*

32) D 133/PG 10/ CH 2/ T

SL: While Fern was in school, Wilbur was **shut up** inside his yard.

TL: *Sementara Fern di sekolah, wilbur **dikurung** di dalam pekarangannya.*

33) D 146/PG 11/ CH 2/ T

SL: He found the water quite cold - too cold **for his liking**.

TL: *Menurutnya air itu sangat dingin terlalu dingin **untuknya**.*

34) D 149/PG 11/ CH 2/ T

SL: Wilbur was what farmers call a spring pig, which simply means that he was born in springtime.

TL: *Wilbur disebut babi musim semi oleh para petani yang artinya tak lebih dari babi yang lahir pada musim semi.*

35) D 157/PG 11/ CH 2/ T

SL: "You have had **your fun** raising a baby pig, but Wilbur is not a baby any longer and he has got to be sold."

TL: *Kau sudah cukup **bermain-main** merawat bayi babi, tetapi wilbur sudah bukan bayi lagi dan ia harus dijual."*

m. Variation

Variation translation techniques are techniques for changing linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect linguistic variations such as changes in textual tones, language styles, social dialects, and geographical dialects. In this case they are 4 sentences that used variation technique on target language.

1) D 7/PG 3/ CH 1/V

SL : "Well," said her mother, "one of the pigs is a runt."

TL : *"Babinya kerdil, **Nak**," kata ibunya.*

2) D 17/PG 3/ CH 1/V

SL : The pig would probably die anyway.

TL : *Babi itu **toh** mungkin akan mati juga.*

3) D 84/PG 7/ CH 1/ V

SL : "Fern was up at daylight, trying to rid the world of injustice. As a result, she now has a pig. A small one, to be sure, but nevertheless a pig."

TL : *"Fern bangun pagi-pagi sekali. dia mencoba membersihkan dunia dari kejahatan titik sebagai hasilnya, sekarang dia punya babi titik kecil, **sih**, tapi kan babi juga."*

4) D 106/PG 9/ CH 2/ V

SL: She loved to stroke him, to feed him, **to put him to bed.**

TL: *Dia senang membelainya, memberinya makan, **meninabobokkannya.***

2. Discussions

After conducting the research, the researcher describe the result of the analysis of the translation techniques used in translating Charlotte Web Books

a. Adaptation

Adaptation techniques are techniques that replace a cultural element from the source language into a similar target language.¹⁴ In the translation, this substitution must use a language that is familiar or often used in the target language.

1) D 79/PG 9/ CH 2/ AD

SL: She fed him again at **suppertime**, and again just before going to bed.

TL: *Dia menyusuinya lagi **saat makan malam**, dan sekali lagi sebelum tidur.*

In that sentence the word "suppertime" translates to "*makan malam*". According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, the use of the words supper and dinner is used for the main meals of the day eaten in the evening.¹⁵ Dinner is used for a more formal language. The two words have the difference that dinner usually refers to a main meal eaten in the middle of the day, whereas supper refers to a light meal that is eaten in the evening. In Indonesia and in foreign countries there are differences in doing dinner. According to Ciputra Life blog as a tropical country, Indonesian people usually eat lunch at 13:00 o'clock and sleep at 22:00 o'clock at night. Therefore, a healthy and ideal dinner time is between 17.00 - 19.00. while in foreign countries such as the United States dinner time is between 16:00-22:59.¹⁶ It represents the culture equivalent that is in the target language.

¹⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

¹⁵ Merriam Webster, "Dinner Definition & Meaning," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dinner> (accessed on June 5th, 2022, at 09:55 am)

¹⁶ Ciputra Life, "Ternyata Segini Jam Makan Malam yang Baik dan Alasannya," <https://www.ciputralife.com/blog/ternyata-segini-jam-makan-malam-yang-baik-dan->

b. Amplificaton

Translating using amplification technique is a technique that adds a little information to the sentence explicitly.¹⁷ This serves to clarify the information to be conveyed by the author. be conveyed by the author.

1) D 12/PG 3/ CH 1/AM

SL : You mean kill it? Just because it's smaller than the others?"

TL : "*Maksud Mama, **Papa mau** membunuhnya? hanya karena ia lebih kecil daripada yang lainnya?*"

According to Molina and Albir, the translation technique of amplification is a translation technique that adds detailed information that is not contained in the SL.¹⁸ In that sentence there is the addition of the word "*papa mau*" in the translation of the sentence "you mean kill it?" in English and translated to "*Maksud Mama, **Papa mau** membunuhnya?*". That the sentence provides additional information to further explain in detail who will kill the piglet. This represents that the translator used amplification techniques in translating the sentence by adding detailed information to the translation sentence in Indonesian.

2) D 32/PG 5/ CH 1/ AM

SL : **A weakling** makes trouble.

TL: ***Babi lemah** hanya bikin masalah saja.*

Amplification technique is used with explicit information in the source language.¹⁹ In the sentence "a weakling makes trouble" is given additional information becomes "*babi lemah hanya bikin masalah saja,*" addition of the phrase "*babi*" was made to make it easier for the target reader to understand the message from the sentence. The

[alasanya#:~:text=Jadi%2C%20jam%20berapa%20makan%20malam,adalah%20antara%20pukul%2017.00%20%2D%2019.00.](#) (accessed on June 5th, 2022, at 10:00 am)

¹⁷ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

¹⁸ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

¹⁹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

amplification technique is used with explicit information in the source language. In the sentence "a weakling makes trouble" additional information is given to " *Babi lemah hanya bikin masalah saja* ", the addition of the word "*babi*" is made to make it easier for target readers to understand the message of the sentence. In the source language in the sentence there is no subject being discussed. The sentence requires additional information to clarify the information. So the translator translates by adding the subject the word "*babi*" to clarify which information is weak in the sentence. So that it can represent that the technique used in translating it uses amplification techniques.

3) D 51/PG 5/ CH 1/ AM

SL : The kitchen table was set for breakfast, and the room smelled of coffee, bacon, damp plaster, **and wood smoke from the stove.**

TL : *Meja dapur sudah ditata untuk sarapan. aroma kopi, daging asin, plester lembab, dan asap kayu dari tungku **memenuhi ruangan.***

On the clause "and wood smoke from the stove" is given additional information becomes "and wood smoke from the stove fills the room". in the phrase there is the addition of the word "*memenuhi ruangan*" which functions as an adverb where the event occurs. Adverb is a word or group of words that explains another word or part of a sentence.²⁰ In the source language sentence there is no adverb, so there is information that is not clear, so the translator adds information explicitly to translate the information conveyed. in that sentence the addition of the word "fills the room" serves to point of "wood smoke from the stove" it can fill the room. so that it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is an amplification technique.

4) D 53/PG 5/ CH 1/ AM

SL : Then he walked to the sink and washed his hands and **dried them on the roller towel.**

TL : *Kemudian, dia berjalan ke tempat cuci piring untuk membasuh tangan dan mengeringkannya dengan handuk tangan di gantungan.*

²⁰ Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "6 Arti Keterangan Di Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)" <https://kbbi.lektur.id/keterangan> (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 12:16 pm)

The sentence "then he walked over to the sink and washed his hands and dried them on a towel roll" translates to "*kemudian, dia berjalan ke tempat cuci piring untuk membasuh tangan dan mengeringkannya dengan handuk tangan di gantungan.*" In the above clause there is the addition of the word "*tangan*" to provide information that serves to clarify the function of the hanging small towel that functions to dry hands. with the addition of information explicitly can represent that the translation uses amplification techniques.²¹

5) D 70/PG 5/ CH 1/ AM

SL : Avery **was ten.**

TL : Avery *berumur 10 tahun.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "Avery was ten" which translates to "*Avery berumur 10 tahun*". In the sentence there is the addition of the words "*berumur*" and "*tahun*". The word "*umur*" functions as a predicate in the sentence. The predicate is the part of the sentence that marks what the speaker says about the subject.²² while the word "*tahun*" in the sentence functions as an adverb in the sentence. An adverb is a word or group of words that describes another word or part of a sentence.²³ So that the addition of these words can represent that the translation technique used by the translator is an amplification technique.

6) D 73/PG 6/ CH 1/ AM

SL : "**She's got a guest for breakfast,**" said Mrs.Arable.

TL : "*Ia dapat tamu untuk **menemaninya** sarapan,*" kata Bu Arable.

In the above phrase there is the addition of the word "*menemani*" in the Indonesian translation. the addition of the word "*menemani*" to the phrase serves as an adverb in the

²¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

²² Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "Arti Kata predikat" <https://kbbi.web.id/predikat> (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 1:16pm)

²³ Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "6 Arti Keterangan Di Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)" <https://kbbi.lektur.id/keterangan> (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 1:17 pm)

sentence. Adverb sentence is a sentence that explains another word in the sentence.²⁴ with the addition of the word "accompany" it serves to clarify what the guest is doing at breakfast. with the addition of explicit information, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence uses amplification techniques.

7) D 78/PG 6/ CH 1/ AM

SL : "**Wash up** and eat your breakfast, Avery!" said his mother.

TL : "***Bersihkan tanganmu** dan segera makan sarapanmu, Avery!*" kata ibunya.

In the above phrase there is the addition of the word "*tanganmu*" in the translation. Your hand is the object of the phrase. The object is an object that is the subject of a discussion.²⁵ In the discussion with the addition of the word "*tanganmu*" then the phrase will become clear what his mother ordered to be cleaned. With these additions, it can be represented that the translator uses amplification techniques in translating the sentence

8) D 82/PG 7/ CH 1/ AM

SL : "No, **I only distribute pigs to early risers**," said Mr. Arable.

TL : "*Tidak, aku hanya memberikan babi untuk **orang yang** bangun pagi,*" kata Pak Arable.

In the translation of the sentence above there is the addition of the word "*orang*" which functions as an object in the sentence. The object in that sentence is a noun that completes a transitive verb in a clause.²⁶ In addition, the word "person" in a sentence can be used as a complement to a sentence that serves to clarify who gets up early in the sentence. With these additions, it can be represented that the translator uses amplification techniques in translating sentences

9) D 85/PG 7/ CH 1/ AM

SL : It just shows what can happen if a person gets out of bed promptly.

TL : *Kalau kamu bisa bangun tidur tepat waktu **kamu pun bisa mendapat babi seperti itu.***

²⁴ Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "6 Arti Keterangan Di Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)" <https://kbbi.lektur.id/keterangan> (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 1:30 pm)

²⁵ Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "Arti Kata objek" <https://kbbi.web.id/objek> (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 2:09pm)

²⁶ Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "Arti Kata objek" <https://kbbi.web.id/objek> (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 6:28pm)

In the sentence there is the addition of "" in the target language which functions as an adverb. Adverb sentence is a sentence that explains another word in the sentence. The function of the added word is to explain the word in front of it, namely what will be obtained if someone wakes up in the morning. With the addition of information explicitly can represent the technique used to translate the sentence is amplification technique.

10) D 107/PG 9/ CH 2/ AM

SL: Every morning, as soon as she got up, **she warmed his milk**, tied his bib on, and held the bottle for him.

TL: *Setiap pagi, begitu bangun Fern menghangatkan susu **untuk wilbur**, mengikatkan celemek nya, dan memegang botol untuknya.*

In the sentence above there is the addition of the word "*untuk Wilbur*". The sentence functions as an adverb. Adverbs have meaning in the noun or noun class so that adverbs can state the name of a person, place, or all things and everything that is objectified.²⁷ In this sentence, the adverb is a name that functions as an explanation of the previous sentence, namely for whom the milk is warmed. the addition of this information can clarify the information that will be conveyed by the author. so that it can represent that the translator uses amplification techniques to translate the sentence.

11) D 123/PG 9/ CH 2/ AM

SL: Wilbur ran to her and she held the bottle for him while **he sucked**.

TL: *Wilbur berlari mendekat dan Fern memegangi botol selama wilbur **menghisap dotnya**.*

In the sentence above there is the addition of the word "*dot*" at the end of the sentence. This sentence is an adverb that functions as an explanatory sentence in the previous sentence.²⁸ the addition of the word "*dot*" is an explicit addition that functions for the point of what Wilbur is sucking in. With the addition of these sentences can explain in

²⁷ Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "6 Arti Keterangan Di Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)" <https://kbbi.lektur.id/keterangan> (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 6:46 pm)

²⁸ Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "6 Arti Keterangan Di Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)" <https://kbbi.lektur.id/keterangan> (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 1:41 pm)

more detail the information conveyed. This can represent that the researcher uses amplification techniques in translating the sentence.

12) D 125/PG 9/ CH 2/ AM

SL: Fern peered through **the door**.

TL: *Fern mengintipnya dari **pintu kotak**.*

In the sentence above there is the addition of the word "*kotak*" at the end of the sentence. This sentence is an adverb that functions as an explanatory sentence in the previous sentence. with the addition of these sentences can explain in more detail the information conveyed. in that sentence the word "*kotak*" can explain the detailed form of the word door that is in the word in front of it. This sentence is an adverb that functions as an explanatory sentence in the previous sentence by adding information about the shape of the door. with the addition of these sentences can explain in more detail the information conveyed. This can represent that the researcher uses amplification techniques in translating the sentence. This can represent that the researcher uses amplification techniques in translating the sentence.

13) D 154/PG 11/ CH 2/ AM

SL: Mr. Arable was not willing to provide for him any longer.

TL: *Pak Arable tidak ingin memberinya **makan** lagi.*

In the sentence above there is the addition of the word "*makan*" which functions as an object in the sentence. The object is an object or person who is the subject of the conversation.²⁹ in the source language there is no specific information, so in translating it into the target language the translator adds points to clarify the information. the addition of the word "eat" is used to explain what Mr. Arable. with the addition of explicit information, it can represent that the translator translates the sentence using amplification techniques.

²⁹ Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "Arti Kata objek" <https://kbbi.web.id/objek> (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 2:03pm)

14) D 158/PG 12/ CH 2/ AM

SL: "Call up the **Zuckerman's**," suggested Mrs. Arable to Fern.

TL: "*Telepon **keluarga Zuckerman**,*" *Bu Arable menyarankan.*

In the sentence there is the addition of the word "*keluarga*" to the word "Zuckerman's". "s" is a possessive noun that shows ownership.³⁰ so that in the sentence the translation of the word is added with the word "family" to clarify the information about the ownership of the barn, namely the granary belonging to the Zuckerman family. With the addition of these words, it can represent that the translator uses amplification techniques in translating sentences.

15) D 167/PG 12/ CH 2/ AM

SL: Next day Wilbur was taken from his home under the apple tree and went to live in a manure pile in the cellar of **Zuckerman's** barn.

TL: *Keesokan harinya Wilbur dibawa dari rumahnya di bawah pohon apel dan tinggal di tumpukan pupuk kandang dibawah lumbung **keluarga Zuckerman**.*

In the sentence there is the addition of the word "*keluarga*" to the word "Zuckerman's". "s" is a possessive noun that shows ownership.³¹ so that in the sentence the translation of the word is added with the word "family" to clarify the information about the ownership of the barn, namely the granary belonging to the Zuckerman family. With the addition of these words, it can represent that the translator uses amplification techniques in translating sentences.

³⁰ Grammarly, "Possessive Case of Nouns : Rules and Examples" https://www.grammarly.com/blog/possessive-case/?gclid=CjwKCAjwnZaVBhA6EiwAVVv9A9Bay4rWRsjbkuGMIQjT3eOHUrF06C-XFzvOxnoWUN5lgOsvz1RmBoCPDsQAvD_BwE&gclidsrc=aw.ds (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 7:16pm)

³¹ Grammarly, "Possessive Case of Nouns : Rules and Examples" https://www.grammarly.com/blog/possessive-case/?gclid=CjwKCAjwnZaVBhA6EiwAVVv9A9Bay4rWRsjbkuGMIQjT3eOHUrF06C-XFzvOxnoWUN5lgOsvz1RmBoCPDsQAvD_BwE&gclidsrc=aw.ds (accessed on June 12nd, 2022, at 7:16pm)

c. Borrowing

1) Pure borrowing

Borrowing translation technique is a translation technique that does not undergo phonetic or phonological changes in the translation. so that the translated word is copied purely according to source language.

a) D 80/PG 6/ CH 1/B

SL : “The school **bus** will be along in half an hour.”

TL : “***Bus** sekolah datang setengah jam lagi”*

In pure borrowing technique there is no phonetic and phonological difference.³²

Phonology is the study of the sounds of language, whether the sounds will function in speech or sounds in general.³³

In the sentence above there are words that are made using the pure borrowing method, namely the word "bus" in TL and translated into the same word in TL. In the word bus above there is no change in pronunciation or sound. So that the translation is categorized as a translation that uses pure borrowing in translating the words.

b) D 99/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL: By the time the **bus** reached school, Fern had named her pet, selecting the most beautiful name she could think of.

TL: *Pada saat **bus** sampai di depan sekolah. barang sudah memberi nama binatang peliharaannya, memilih nama paling indah yang dia tahu.*

In pure borrowing technique there is no phonetic and phonological difference.³⁴ Phonology is the study of the sounds of language, whether the sounds will function in speech or sounds in general.³⁵ In the sentence above there are words that are made using the pure borrowing method, namely the word "bus" in TL and

³² Molina and Hurtado Albir, “Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach,” *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

³³ Achmad H.P, Hakikat Fonologi, <http://repository.ut.ac.id/4732/1/PBIN4102-M1.pdf>

³⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, “Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach,” *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

³⁵ Achmad H.P, Hakikat Fonologi, <http://repository.ut.ac.id/4732/1/PBIN4102-M1.pdf>

translated into the same word in TL. In the word bus above there is no change in pronunciation or sound. So that the translation is categorized as a translation that uses pure borrowing in translating the words.

c) D 101/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL: She was still thinking about the pig when the teacher said: "Fern, what is the capital of **Pennsylvania**?"

TL: *Ia masih ih memikirkan babi itu saat gurunya berkata apa itu ibu kota **Pennsylvania**?*

In the sentence above there is the word "Pennsylvania" which is still translated into the target language. "Pennsylvania" is a country located in the United States of America. This state is located on the east coast of the United States (East Coast).³⁶ In writing the name of the country does not change. This is what can represent that the translation of the words above is a translation that uses the pure borrowing technique because there are no changes in phonetics and phonology.

d) D 109/PG 9/ CH 2/ B

SL: Every afternoon, when the school **bus** stopped in front of her house, she jumped out and ran to the kitchen to fix another bottle for him.

TL: *Setiap sore, saat **bus** sekolah berhenti di depan rumahnya, dia melompat keluar dan berlari ke dapur untuk menyiapkan botol lagi untuk babi itu.*

In the sentence above there is the word "bus" which is translated into "bus". In pure borrowing technique there is no phonetic and phonological difference.³⁷ Phonology is the study of the sounds of language, whether they will function in speech or sounds in general.³⁸ In the sentence above there are words made using the pure borrowing method, namely the word "bus" in TL and translated into the same word in TL. In the word bus above there is no change in pronunciation or sound. So

³⁶ Dictionary.com, "Pennsylvania Devinition & Meaning," <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/pennsylvania> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 9:09 am)

³⁷ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

³⁸ Achmad H.P, Hakikat Fonologi, <http://repository.ut.ac.id/4732/1/PBIN4102-M1.pdf>

that the translation is categorized as a translation that uses pure borrowing in translating the words because it has not changed.

e) D 131/PG 10/ CH 2/ B

SL: Every morning after breakfast, Wilbur walked out to the road with Fern and waited with her till the **bus** came.

TL: *Setiap pagi setelah sarapan, berjalan ke pinggir jalan dengan Feren dan menunggu bersama gadis kecil itu sampai bus tiba.*

In the sentence above there is the word “bus” which is translated into “bus”.

In pure borrowing technique there is no phonetic and phonological difference.³⁹

Phonology is the study of the sounds of language, whether they will function in speech or sounds in general.⁴⁰ In the sentence above there are words made using

the pure borrowing method, namely the word "bus" in TL and translated into the same word in TL. In the word bus above there is no change in pronunciation or sound. So that the translation is categorized as a translation that uses pure borrowing in translating the words because it has not changed.

2) Naturalized borrowing

Borrowing translation technique is a translation technique that undergoes phonetic or phonological changes in the translation. so that the translated word is adapted to the source language.⁴¹

a) D 94/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL : "Run!" commanded Mrs.Arable, taking the pig from Fern and slipping a **doughnut** into her hand.

TL : *“Larilah!” perintah Bu Arable, sambil mengambil alih si babi dari Fern dan menyelipkan donat ke tangan gadis kecil itu*

³⁹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, “Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach,” *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁴⁰ Achmad H.P, Hakikat Fonologi, <http://repository.ut.ac.id/4732/1/PBIN4102-M1.pdf>

⁴¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, “Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach,” *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

In the sentence above, there are phonetic and phonological adjustments according to the target language system.⁴² in the sentence there is the word "donut" which translates to "*donat*". In this word there are phonetic and phonological changes in the pronunciation of "ugh" and the pronunciation of "u" when translated into Indonesian. in that word there is the omission of the letter "ugh" and the replacement of the letter "u" into the letter "a" so that the word donut is translated into donut. So this can show that the translation uses naturalized borrowing techniques.

b) D 95/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL: Avery grabbed his gun and another **doughnut**.

TL: *Avery menyambar sarapannya dan donat lain.*

In the translation of naturalized borrowing, there are changes in phonetic and phonological that adapt to the target language. In the sentence above, there are phonetic and phonological adjustments according to the target language system.⁴³ in the sentence there is the word "donut" which translates to "*donat*". In this word there are phonetic and phonological changes in the pronunciation of "ugh" and the pronunciation of "u" when translated into Indonesian. in that word there is the omission of the letter "ugh" and the replacement of the letter "u" into the letter "a" so that the word donut is translated into donut. So this can show that the translation uses naturalized borrowing techniques.

c) D 96/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL : The children ran out to the road and climbed into the **bus**.

TL : *Anak-anak itu berlari ke jalan dan naik bis.*

In the sentence there is the word "bus" which translates to "*bis*". in the translation, the translator used naturalized borrowing. The naturalized borrowing translation technique is a translation technique that undergoes phonetic or phonological changes in the

⁴² Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁴³ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

translation.⁴⁴ So that the translated word is adapted to the source language. In the translation is in the pronunciation "/bəs/" in the source language becomes "bis" in the target language. However, this change does not change the meaning that the author wants to convey in the story.⁴⁵ With the change in pronunciation and sound produced in this translation, the translation can represent that the translator using naturalized borrowing technique to translate the sentence above.

d) D 164/PG 12/ CH 2/ B

SL: Tell your Uncle Homer you've got a pig you'll sell for six **dollars**, and see what he says.

TL: *katakan kepada Paman Homer kau punya babi yang mau dijual seharga enam **dolar** dan dengar apa katanya.*

In the sentence above there is the word "dollars" which translates to "dollars" in Indonesian. in the translation there is a change in the phonetics. in the source language it is pronounced "dä-lər", and is translated to "dollar" with a different pronunciation.⁴⁶ With a change in the phonetics of the word, the translation represents that the translator uses the naturalized borrowing technique because it adapts to the target language.

e) D 166/PG 12/ CH 2/ B

SL: When he heard that the price was only six **dollars**, he said he would buy the pig.

TL: *Saat mendengar harganya hanya enam **dolar**, Paman mengatakan akan membeli babi itu.*

In the sentence above there is the word "dollars" which translates to "dollars" in Indonesian. in the translation there is a change in the phonetics. in the source language it is pronounced "dä-lər", and is translated to "dollar" with a different pronunciation.⁴⁷ With

⁴⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁴⁵ Opik Sukmana dkk, "Fonologi," (UPI, Sumedang, 2011), 13.

⁴⁶ Merriam Webster, "Dollars Definition & Meaning," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dollar> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 11:36 am)

⁴⁷ Merriam Webster, "Dollars Definition & Meaning," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dollar> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 11:36 am)

a change in the phonetics of the word, the translation represents that the translator uses the naturalized borrowing technique because it adapts to the target language.

d. Calque

Calque translation technique, namely the translation of words or phrases from the source language to the target language by adjusting the structure of the target language. This translation technique can be done lexically or structurally. Calque translation technique is almost the same as the translation literally. The difference can be seen in the SL structure that still appears in TL or lexical preserved, but follows the SL structure.

1) D 79/PG 6/ CH 1/ C

SL : "The **school bus** will be along in half an hour."

TL : "**Bus sekolah** datang setengah jam lagi"

In the sentence above there is the phrase "school bus" which translates to "*bus sekolah*". In the sentence there is a change in the structure of the phrase. a phrase is two or more words that are interrelated with one another. the relationship between the phrases is the relationship explained and explain or vice versa.⁴⁸ In the source language phrase the phrase has a explain word structure then the explained word. While in its translation into the target language its structure changes to be explained and explain. The existence of such changes can represent that the translation used calque translation technique.

2) D 93/PG 7/ CH 1/ C

SL : The **school bus** honked from the road.

TL : **Bus sekolah** menyalakan tuter nya dari jalan.

In the sentence above there is the phrase "school bus" which translates to "*bus sekolah*". In the sentence there is a change in the structure of the phrase. a phrase is two or more words that are interrelated with one another. the relationship between the phrases

⁴⁸ Seri Penyuluhan Bahasa Indonesia, *Kalimat* (Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pemasarakatan Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2015), 4.

is the relationship explained and explain or vice versa.⁴⁹ In the source language phrase the phrase has a explain word structure then the explained word. While in its translation into the target language its structure changes to be explained and explain. The existence of such changes can represent that the translation used calque translation technique.

e. Establish Equivalent

In a establish equivalent translation technique, the translator used the common equivalent found in the dictionary or uses everyday language used in the target language.⁵⁰

1) D 4/PG 3/ CH 1/E

SL : "I don't see why **he** needs an ax," continued Fern, who was only eight.

TL : "*Aku tak mengerti mengapa **Papa** perlu kapak,*" lanjut Fern, yang baru berumur delapan tahun.

In the sentence above there is the word "he" which translates to "papa". the word "he" is a pronoun used to represent the gender of a man.⁵¹ In that sentence which can be translated according to the gender of a man is changed to the word "*papa*". With the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the establish equivalent technique.

2) D 14/PG 3/ CH 1/E

SL : **Mrs.**Arable put a pitcher of cream on the table.

TL : ***Bu** Arable menaruh satu kendi susu di atas meja.*

In the sentence there is the word "mrs" which is translated into "*bu*" in the target language. In the sentence above the word "mrs" which means "*nyonya*" in the dictionary but is translated into "*bu*" because the call is more familiar in Indonesian. The word "*bu*" can be used to replace the word "*nyonya*" because "*bu*" is a synonym for the word

⁴⁹ Seri Penyuluhan Bahasa Indonesia, *Kalimat* (Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pemasarakatan Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2015), 4.

⁵⁰ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁵¹ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

nyonya.⁵² with the translation. It represents that the translation used an establish equivalent technique.

3) D 22/PG 3/ CH 1/ E

SL : "Please don't kill it! "**she** sobbed.

TL : "*Kumohon jangan membunuhnya!*" kata **gadis** itu sambil terisak-isak.

In the sentence above there is the word "she" which translates to "gadis". the word "she" is a pronoun used to represent the gender of a girl.⁵³ In that sentence which can be translated according to the gender of a girl is changed to the word "gadis". With the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the establish equivalent technique.

4) D 24/PG 4/ CH 1/ E

SL : **Mr.** Arable stopped walking

TL : **Pak** Arable menghentikan langkahnya.

In the sentence there is the word "mr" which translates to "pak" in the target language. the use of the word "pak" in the translation is the actual meaning in the dictionary.⁵⁴ The word is a familiar word used in everyday life. this can represent that the translation is an stable equivalent translation.

5) D 25/PG 4/ CH 1/ E

SL : "Fern," he said gently, " you will have to learn to **control yourself.**"

TL : "*Fern,*" *Katanya dengan lembut,* "*kau harus belajar **mengendalikan dirimu sendiri.***"

In the sentence there is the word "control" which is translated into "mengendalikan" in the target language. The use of the word "mengendalikan" in translation is its actual

⁵² ArtiKataKBBI.com, "Sinonim Ibu," <https://artikatakbbi.com/sinonim-ibu> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 1:38 pm)

⁵³ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

⁵⁴ Bab.la, "Mr," <https://www.babla.co.id/bahasa-inggris-bahasa-indonesia/mr> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 1:49 pm)

meaning in the dictionary.⁵⁵ These words are familiar words used in everyday life. This can indicate that the translation is a stable equivalent translation.

6) D 26/PG 4/ CH 1/ E

SL : "**Control myself?**" yelled Fern.

TL : "***Mengendalikan diri sendiri?** Pekik Fern.*

In the sentence there is the word "control" which is translated into "*mengendalikan*" in the target language. The use of the word "*mengendalikan*" in translation is its actual meaning in the dictionary.⁵⁶ These words are familiar words used in everyday life. This can indicate that the translation is a stable equivalent translation.

7) D 59/PG 5/ CH 1/ E

SL : **The morning light** shone through its ears, turning them pink.

TL: sinar ***matahari*** pagi menembus telinganya, membuat warnanya menjadi pink.

In the sentence above there is the phrase "the morning light" which translates to "*sinar matahari pagi.*" this is because in the dictionary the word "light" is the brightness that lets you see things. Light comes from sources such as the sun, moon, lamps, and fire. Whereas, the word "morning" is the part of each day between the time that people usually wake up and 12 o'clock noon or lunchtime.⁵⁷ So that in the sense that morning light can represent the sun, this is because the light that appears in the morning is the sun. In the presence of the translation can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence using the technique establish equivalent.

8) D 62/PG 5/ CH 1/ E

SL: And may the **good Lord** forgive me for this foolishness."

TL: *Dan semoga **Tuhan** memaafkan aku atas kebodohanku ini.*

⁵⁵ Bab.la, "Mr," <https://www.babla.co.id/bahasa-inggris-bahasa-indonesia/mr> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 2:00 pm)

⁵⁶ Bab.la, "Mr," <https://www.babla.co.id/bahasa-inggris-bahasa-indonesia/mr> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 2:00 pm)

⁵⁷ Collins Dictionary, "Morning light definition and meaning," <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/morning-light> (accessed on July 7nd, 2022, at 7:27 pm)

In the sentence there is the word "good lord" which is translated into "*tuhan*" in the target language. the use of the word "*tuhan*" in translation is its actual meaning in the dictionary.⁵⁸ These words are familiar words used in everyday life. this can indicate that the translation is a stable equivalent translation.

9) D 66/PG 5/ CH 1/ E

SL : **She** closed the carton carefully.

TL : *Gadis kecil itu menutup kardus dengan hati-hati.*

In the sentence above there is the word "she" which translates to "*gadis*". the word "she" is a pronoun used to represent the gender of a girl.⁵⁹ In that sentence which can be translated according to the gender of a girl is changed to the word "*gadis*". With the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the establish equivalent technique.

10) D 132/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: **She** would wave good-bye to him, and he would stand and watch the bus until it vanished around a turn.

TL: *Fern melambaikan tangan kepadanya, lalu ia berdiri dan memandangi bus sampai menghilang di belokan.*

In the sentence above there is the word "she" which translates to "*Fern*". the word "she" is a pronoun used to represent the gender of a girl.⁶⁰ In that sentence which can be translated according to the gender of a girl is changed to the word "*Fern*" which is a girl's name. With the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the establish equivalent technique.

11) D 134/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: But as soon as she got home in the afternoon, **she** would take him out and he would follow her around the place.

TL: *Namun, begitu Fern pulang pada sore hari, gadis kecil itu mengeluarkan wilbur dan ia akan mengikuti Feren kemana-mana.*

⁵⁸ Tr-ex.me, "Apa Arti "Good Lord" Dalam Bahasa Indonesia," <https://tr-ex.me/terjemahan/bahasa+inggris-bahasa+indonesia/good+lord#gref> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 2:09 pm)

⁵⁹ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

⁶⁰ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

In the sentence above there is the word "she" which translates to "*gadis*". the word "she" is a pronoun used to represent the gender of a girl.⁶¹ In that sentence which can be translated according to the gender of a girl is changed to the word "*gadis*". With the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the establish equivalent technique.

12) D 135/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: If **she** went into the house, Wilbur went, too.

TL: Kalau **Fern** masuk ke dalam rumah, wilbur juga ikut.

In the sentence above there is the word "she" which translates to "*Fern*". the word "she" is a pronoun used to represent the gender of a girl.⁶² In that sentence which can be translated according to the gender of a girl is changed to the word "*Fern*" which is a girl's name. With the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the establish equivalent technique.

13) D 136/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: If **she** went upstairs, Wilbur would wait at the bottom step until she came down again.

TL: Kalau **Fern** naik ke loteng, wilbur akan menunggu di dasar tangga sampai gadis kecil itu turun lagi.

In the sentence above there is the word "she" which translates to "*Fern*". the word "she" is a pronoun used to represent the gender of a girl.⁶³ In that sentence which can be translated according to the gender of a girl is changed to the word "*Fern*" which is a girl's name. With the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the establish equivalent technique.

14) D 137/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: If she took **her** doll for a walk in the doll carriage, Wilbur followed along.

TL: Kalau **Fern** membawa bonekanya berjalan-jalan di kereta boneka, wilbur mengikutinya.

⁶¹ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

⁶² Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

⁶³ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

In the sentence above there is the word "she" which translates to "*Fern*". the word "she" is a pronoun used to represent the gender of a girl.⁶⁴ In that sentence which can be translated according to the gender of a girl is changed to the word "*Fern*" which is a girl's name. With the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the establish equivalent technique.

15) D 139/PG 10/ CH 2/ E

SL: **He** liked this.

TL: *Wilbur senang sekali.*

In the sentence above there is the word "he" which translates to "*Wilbur*". The word "he" is a pronoun used to represent the gender of a boy.⁶⁵ In that sentence which can be translated according to the gender of a girl is changed to the word "*Fern*" which is a boy's name. With the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the establish equivalent technique.

f. Generalization

Generalization translation technique of translation from the source language into the target language by translating a word or phrase that has a specific meaning into a more general meaning.⁶⁶

1) D 19/PG 3/ CH 1/ G

SL : The grass was wet and **the earth** smelled of springtime.

TL : *Rumputnya basah dan **tanahnya** mengeluarkan bau musim semi.*

In the generalization technique, words that use specific terms become more general or neutral.⁶⁷ in the sentence above there is the word "the earth" which translates to "*tanahnya*". In Indonesian "earth" means "*bumi*" in general and in its entirety, but in the

⁶⁴ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

⁶⁵ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

⁶⁶ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁶⁷ Raja Rachmawati, "Teknik dan Ideologi Penerjemahan di WordPress," *Madah*, 2, (Oktober, 2016), 215.

target language it translates to ground.⁶⁸ This can represent that the translator uses generalization techniques in translating the sentence.

2) D 21/PG 3/ CH 1/ G

SL : Fern's **sneakers** were sopping by the time she caught up with her father

TL : *Sepatu* Fern basah kuyup saat ia menyejajari langkah ayahnya.

In the sentence above there is the word "sneakers" which translates to "shoes". This translation is categorized as a generalization translation because sneakers are a type of shoe that has a rubber sole and a canvas on it.⁶⁹ while the shoe itself has a broader meaning, namely an object used as an outer covering for a human foot usually has a thick or rigid sole with an attached heel and an upper of a lighter material (such as leather) that serves to protect the human foot.⁷⁰ So that with the generalization of the translation in the target language, it can represent that the technique used in translating the sentence is a generalization technique.

3) D 50/PG 5/ CH 1/ G

SL : Fern was upstairs changing her **sneakers**.

TL : *Fern sedang berada diatas mengganti sepatunya.*

In the sentence above there is the word "sneakers" which translates to "*sepatu*". This translation is categorized as a generalization translation because sneakers are a type of shoe that has a rubber sole and a canvas on it.⁷¹ while the shoe itself has a broader meaning, namely an object used as an outer covering for a human foot usually has a thick or rigid sole with an attached heel and an upper of a lighter material (such as leather) that serves to protect the human foot.⁷² So that with the generalization of the translation in

⁶⁸ Bab.la, "Earth-terjemahan bahasa Indonesia ," <https://www.babla.co.id/bahasa-inggris-bahasa-indonesia/earth> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 8:26 pm)

⁶⁹ Merriam Webster, "Sneakers Definition & Meaning," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sneaker> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 8:41 pm)

⁷⁰ Merriam Webster, "Shoe Definition & Meaning," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/shoe> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 8:41 pm)

⁷¹ Merriam Webster, "Sneakers Definition & Meaning," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sneaker> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 8:41 pm)

⁷² Merriam Webster, "Shoe Definition & Meaning," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/shoe> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 8:41 pm)

the target language, it can represent that the technique used in translating the sentence is a generalization technique

4) D 155/PG 11/ CH 2/ G

SL: He had already sold Wilbur's ten **brothers and sisters**.

TL: *Dia sudah menjual kesepuluh saudara Wilbur.*

In the sentence above there is the word "brothers and sisters" which translates to "brothers". In this translation, it is a translation that uses generalization techniques because the translator translates brothers and sisters as someone who has the same parents and has a female and male gender.⁷³ But in the translation it is translated into a general meaning without mentioning gender. So this can represent that the translation used in translating this sentence is a generalization technique.

g. Literal Translation

Literal translation technique is a technique of translating sentences directly word for word but the structure already follows rules in the target language.⁷⁴

1) D 15/PG 3/ CH 1/ LT

SL : "**Don't yell, Fern!**"she said.

TL : "*Jangan berteriak Fern!*" katanya.

In the sentence above using literal translation techniques because the source language is directly translated into the target language with a slight adjustment of the language structure. With evidence that in that word the word "don't" is translated into "jangan" and in the next word the word "yell" which is translated into "berteriak" and so on with the meaning according to the dictionary and also the same structure.⁷⁵ This represent that the sentence above was translated using literal translation techniques

⁷³ Merriam Webster, "Brother Definition & Meaning," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/brother> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 9:09 pm)

⁷⁴ Raja Rachmawati, "Teknik dan Ideologi Penerjemahan di WordPress," *Madah*, 2, (Oktober, 2016), 215.

⁷⁵ Bab.la, "don't-terjemahan bahasa Indonesia ," <https://www.babla.co.id/bahasa-inggris-bahasa-indonesia/dont> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 9:47 pm)

because it was translated word for word and also without any changes in the structure of the sentence.

2) D 16/PG 3/ CH 1/LT

SL : **Your father is right.**

TL : *Ayahmu benar.*

In the sentence above is a sentence that is translated using the literal translation technique. This is because the sentence is translated word for word with a slight change in its structure following the rules in the target language.⁷⁶ This can be proven by translating the word "your father" into "ayahmu". In that phrase there is a change in structure that makes the word "your" which functions as a word that has the meaning of ownership move.⁷⁷ then the phrase "is right" is translated into "true". So this can represent that the sentence above was translated by the translator using literal translation techniques.

3) 30/PG 4/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **"Fern," said Mr. Arable.**

TL : *"Fern," kata Pak Arable.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "'Fern," said Mr. Arable." which translates to "*Fern,* kata Pak Arable." In this translation, the translator translates sentences using word for word sequentially without any change in the structure of the sentence.⁷⁸ this can represent that the translation uses literal translation translation techniques.

4) D 35/PG 4/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **"The pig couldn't help being born small, could it? If I had been very small at birth, would you have killed me?"**

TL : *"Babi itu tidak mau terlahir kecil, kan? Kalau aku sangat kecil sewaktu lahir, Apakah papa akan menyuruh orang untuk membunuhku?"*

⁷⁶ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁷⁷ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

⁷⁸ Muhammad Zaki Pahrul Hadi, Erwin Suhendra, "Analisis Ideologi dan Teknik Penerjemahan Pada Teks Terjemahan Mahasiswa STIBA Bumigora Tahun Akademik 2017/2018," *Humanitatis Journal on Language and Literature*, 1 (December, 2019), 32.

In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique. Like "The pig couldn't help being born small, could it? If I had been very small at birth, would you have killed me?" which translated in to "*Babi itu tidak mau terlahir kecil, kan? Kalau aku sangat kecil sewaktu lahir, Apakah papa akan menyuruh orang untuk membunuhku?*" In the sentence, it is translated according to the expression from the source language with a slight change in the structure according to the rules in the target language.⁷⁹ It can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is literal translation.

5) D 36/PG 4/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **Mr. Arable smiled.**

TL : ***Pak Arable tersenyum.***

In the sentence above the translator uses literal translation. This is because the sentence "Mr. Arable smiled" which translates to "*Pak Arable tersenyum.*" In the translation, there are no changes in maintaining the sentence structure from the source language to the target language.⁸⁰ So that it can represent that the translation of the sentence used literal techniques.

6) D 38/PG 4/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **But this is different.**

TL : ***Tapi ini beda.***

In the sentence above is a sentence that is translated using literal translation techniques. Where the sentence "but this is different" which translates to "*tapi ini beda*". In that sentence the sentence is translated word by word without any changes in both of the sentences.⁸¹ So that it can represent that the technique used to translate the text is literal technique.

⁷⁹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁸⁰ Muhammad Zaki Pahrul Hadi, Erwin Suhendra, "Analisis Ideologi dan Teknik Penerjemahan Pada Teks Terjemahan Mahasiswa STIBA Bumigora Tahun Akademik 2017/2018," *Humanitatis Journal on Language and Literature*, 1 (December, 2019), 32.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

7) D 45/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **"All right," he said.**

TL : **"Baiklah," katanya.**

In the sentence above is a sentence that is translated using literal translation techniques. where the sentence "all right," he said" which is translated into "baiklah," katanya". In that sentence the sentence is translated word for word without any changes in the two sentences. But the word "all right" is translated into one word become "baiklah" so that the translation is appropriate with the rules in the target language.⁸² So that it can represent that the technique used to translate the text is technical literal.

8) D 55/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **As she approached her chair, the carton wobbled, and there was a scratching noise.**

TL: ***Saat mendekati kursinya, kardus itu bergerak, dan terdengar suara menggaruk-garuk.***

In the sentence above there is the sentence "when he approaches his chair, the cardboard vibrates, and there is a scratching sound" which means "*saat mendekati kursinya, kardus itu bergerak, dan terdengar suara menggaruk-garuk*". In the sentence it is translated word by word without changing the expression from the source language to the target language.⁸³ So that the translation can represent that the five above were translated using literal translation techniques.

9) D 60/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **"He's yours," said Mr.Arable.**

TL : ***"Ia milikmu," kata Pak Arable.***

In the sentence above there is the sentence "He's yours," said Mr.Arable" which translates to "*ia milikmu," kata Pak Arable.*" In the sentence above it is translated using a literal technique because that sentence translated word for word in sequence and also

⁸² Tr-ex.me, "Apa Arti "ALL RIGHT" Dalam Bahasa Indonesia," <https://tr-ex.me/terjemahan/bahasa+inggris-bahasa+indonesia/all+right?search=all+right> (accessed on June 23rd, 2022, at 11:15 pm)

⁸³ Raja Rachmawati, "Teknik dan Ideologi Penerjemahan di WordPress," *Madah*, 2, (Oktober, 2016), 215.

the translation does not change the expression in the target language.⁸⁴ so that it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is a literal translation technique.

10) D 64/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL: **"Oh," she whispered.**

TL: ***"Oh", bisiknya.***

In the sentence above there is the sentence "'Oh," she whispered" which translates to "'Oh", bisiknya," kata Pak Arable." In the sentence above it is translated using a literal technique because that sentence translated word for word in sequence and also the translation does not change the expression in the target language.⁸⁵ so that it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is a literal translation technique.

11) D 68/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **Then she opened the lid again, lifted the pig out, and held it against her cheek.**

TL : ***Setelah itu dia membuka tutup kardus lagi, mengeluarkan si babi, dan menggendongnya sambil ditempelkan di pipi.***

In the sentence above there is the sentence " Then she opened the lid again, lifted the pig out, and held it against her cheek." which translates to " *Setelah itu dia membuka tutup kardus lagi, mengeluarkan si babi, dan menggendongnya sambil ditempelkan di pipi.*" In the sentence above it is translated using a literal technique because that sentence translated word for word in sequence and also the translation does not change the expression in the target language.⁸⁶ So that it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is a literal translation technique.

12) D 72/PG 5/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **"What's that?" he demanded, "What's Fern got?"**

TL : ***"Apa itu?" dia menuntut, "Fern dapat apa?"***

⁸⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁸⁵ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁸⁶ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

In the sentence above there is the sentence "What's that?" he demanded, "What's Fern got?" which translates to "*Apa itu?*" *dia menuntut*, "*Fern dapat apa?*" This is because in this translation the translator translates the sentence word for word according to the expression shown by the source language and is translated with the same expression in the target language.⁸⁷ So that it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is a literal translation technique.

13) D 76/PG 6/ CH 1/ LT

SL: You call that miserable thing a pig?

TL: *Kau sebut makhluk menyedihkan itu babi?*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "You call that miserable thing a pig?" which translates to "*Kau sebut makhluk menyedihkan itu babi?*" in the sentence is translated using literal translation technique. This because in translation the translator translated the sentence word for word according to the expression shown by the source language and translated with the same expression in the target language. but in the sentence above it is translated as "*makhluk*" " in accordance with the synonyms of the word "thing" or "hal" in Indonesian, so that in its translation it uses the word "*makhluk*" so as not to cause confusion and questions when read by the reader.⁸⁸ So that with this it can represent that the technique used in translating the sentence is a literal translation technique.

14) D 86/PG 7/ CH 1/ LT

SL : Let's eat!

TL: *Ayo makan!*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "Let's eat!" which translates to "*Ayo makan!*" In the sentence above it is translated using a literal technique because that sentence translated word for word in sequence and also the translation does not change

⁸⁷ Raja Rachmawati, "Teknik dan Ideologi Penerjemahan di WordPress," *Madah*, 2, (Oktober, 2016), 215.

⁸⁸ Merriam Webster, "324 Synonym of THING," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus/thing> (accessed on June 23rd, 2022, at 3:10 pm)

the expression in the target language.⁸⁹ So that it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is a literal translation technique.

15) D 87/PG 7/ CH 1/ LT

SL : But Fern couldn't eat until her pig had a drink of milk.

TL : *Tapi Fern tidak bisa makan sampai babinya minum susu.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "But Fern couldn't eat until her pig had a drink of milk" which translates to "*Tapi Fern tidak bisa makan sampai babinya minum susu*" In the sentence above the translation used a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word in sequence and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language.⁹⁰ Without any changes in structure and translation using a word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can represent that the sentence is translated using a literal technique.

16) D 88/PG 7/ CH 1/ LT

SL : Mrs.Arable found a baby's nursing bottle and a rubber nipple.

TL : *Bu Arable menemukan botol susu bayi dan dot karet.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "Mrs.Arable found a baby's nursing bottle and a rubber nipple" which translates to "*Bu Arable menemukan botol susu bayi dan dot karet*" In the sentence above the translation uses literal techniques because the sentence is translated word for word. sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language.⁹¹ Without any changes in structure and translation using a word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can represent that the sentence is translated using a literal technique.

⁸⁹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁹⁰ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁹¹ Winantu Kurnianingtyas S.A, "Kualitas Hasil Penerjemahan Individu dan Penerjemahan Kelompok," (Tesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2008), 68.

17) D 91/PG 7/ CH 1/ LT

SL : A minute later, Fern was seated on the floor in the corner of the kitchen with her infant between her knees, teaching it to suck from the bottle.

TL : *semenit kemudian, Fern duduk di lantai di sudut dapur dengan babinya di sela kaki, mengajarnya menghisap dari botol.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "A minute later, Fern was seated on the floor in the corner of the kitchen with her infant between her knees, teaching it to suck from the bottle" which translates to "*semenit kemudian, Fern duduk di lantai di sudut dapur dengan babinya di sela kaki, mengajarnya menghisap dari botol.*" In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.⁹² Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

18) D 100/PG 8/ CH 1/ LT

SL: "Its name is Wilbur," she whispered to herself.

TL: "*Namanya wilbur,*" bisiknya kepada diri sendiri.

In the sentence above there is the sentence " Its name is Wilbur," she whispered to herself " which translates to "*Namanya wilbur,*" bisiknya kepada diri sendiri." In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.⁹³ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

⁹² Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

⁹³ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

19) D 102/PG 8/ CH 1/ LT

SL: **"Wilbur," replied Fern, dreamily.**

TL: ***"Wilbur," jawab Fern, sambil melamun .***

In the sentence above there is the sentence "'Wilbur,' replied Fern, dreamily" she whispered to herself " which translates to "'Wilbur,' jawab Fern, sambil melamun.'" In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.⁹⁴ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

20) D 103/PG 8/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **The pupils giggled.**

TL : ***Murid-murid cekikikan.***

In the sentence above there is the sentence "the pupils giggled " which translates to " *Murid-murid cekikikan.*" In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.⁹⁵ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

⁹⁴ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

⁹⁵ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

21) D 104/PG 8/ CH 1/ LT

SL : Fern blushed

TL : *Fern tersipu-sipu.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "Fern blushed " which translates to " *Fern tersipu-sipu.* " In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.⁹⁶ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

22) D 105/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Fern loved Wilbur more than anything.

TL: *Fern mencintai wilbur lebih dari apapun.*

In the above translation, the sentence is translated using literal translation technique. this is because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also without changing the expression from source language to target language.⁹⁷ As in the sentence " Fern loved Wilbur more than anything " which translates to "*Fern mencintai wilbur lebih dari apapun.*" So that the translation can represent that the translator translates the sentence using literal translation techniques.

23) D 112/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Wilbur loved his milk, and he was never happier than when Fern was warming up a bottle for him.

TL: *Wilbur sangat menyukai susu, dan ia tak pernah lebih bahagia lagi selain saat Feren menghangatkan sebotol susu untuk nya.*

In the above translation, the sentence is translated using literal translation technique. this is because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also

⁹⁶ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

⁹⁷ Octavianus Bin Rojak, "An Analysis On Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtitle by The Joker In The Dark Knight," (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 27.

without changing the expression from source language to target language.⁹⁸ As in the sentence "Wilbur loved his milk, and he was never happier than when Fern was warming up a bottle for him " which translates to " *Wilbur sangat menyukai susu, dan ia tak pernah lebih bahagia lagi selain saat Fern menghangatkan sebotol susu untuk nya.*" So that the translation can represent that the translator translates the sentence using literal translation techniques.

24) D 113/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: He would stand and gaze up at her with adoring eyes.

TL: *Ia berdiri dan memandang gadis kecil itu dengan mata memuja.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "He would stand and gaze up at her with adoring eyes " which translates to " *Ia berdiri dan memandang gadis kecil itu dengan mata memuja.*" In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.⁹⁹ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

25) D 114/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: For the first few days of his life, Wilbur was allowed to live in a box near the stove in the kitchen.

TL: *Selama beberapa hari pertama hidupnya, wilbur dibiarkan tinggal di dalam kotak di dekat tungku di dapur.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "For the first few days of his life, Wilbur was allowed to live in a box near the stove in the kitchen " which translates to "*Selama beberapa hari pertama hidupnya, wilbur dibiarkan tinggal di dalam kotak di*

⁹⁸ Octavianus Bin Rojak, "An Analysis On Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtitle by The Joker In The Dark Knight," (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 27.

⁹⁹ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

dekat tungku di dapur.” In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹⁰⁰ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

26) D 115/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Then, when Mrs. Arable complained, he was moved to a bigger box in the woodshed.

TL: *Lalu, ketika Bu arabel mengomel, iya dipindahkan ke kotak yang lebih besar di gudang kayu.*

In the above translation, the sentence is translated using literal translation technique. this is because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also without changing the expression from source language to target language.¹⁰¹ As in the sentence "Then, when Mrs. Arable complained, he was moved to a bigger box in the woodshed " which translates to " *Lalu, ketika Bu arabel mengomel, iya dipindahkan ke kotak yang lebih besar di gudang kayu.*" So that the translation can represent that the translator translates the sentence using literal translation techniques.

27) D 117/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: It was apple-blossom time, and the days were getting warmer.

TL: *Saat itu pohon apel sedang berbunga, dan hari-hari semakin hangat.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence “It was apple-blossom time, and the days were getting warmer " which translates to “*Saat itu pohon apel sedang berbunga, dan hari-hari semakin hangat.*” In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal

¹⁰⁰ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, “Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children’s Bilingual Story Books,” *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

¹⁰¹ Octavianus Bin Rojak, “An Analysis On Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtitle by The Joker In The Dark Knight,” (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 27.

technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹⁰² Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

28) D 118/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Mr.Arable fixed a small yard specially for Wilbur under an apple tree, and gave him a large wooden box full of straw, with a doorway cut in it so he could walk in and out as he pleased.

TL: *Pak Arable membuat pekarangan kecil khusus untuk wilbur dibawah sebatang pohon apel, dan memberinya kotak kayu besar penuh dengan jerami, lengkap dengan lubang pintu sehingga ia bisa keluar masuk sesuka hati.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence “Mr.Arable fixed a small yard specially for Wilbur under an apple tree, and gave him a large wooden box full of straw, with a doorway cut in it so he could walk in and out as he pleased ” which translates to “*Pak Arable membuat pekarangan kecil khusus untuk wilbur dibawah sebatang pohon apel, dan memberinya kotak kayu besar penuh dengan jerami, lengkap dengan lubang pintu sehingga ia bisa keluar masuk sesuka hati.*” In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹⁰³ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

29) D 119/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: "Won't he be cold at night?" asked Fern.

TL: *Apa ia tidak kedinginan kalau malam? tanya Fern.*

¹⁰² Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, “Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children’s Bilingual Story Books,” *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

¹⁰³ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, “Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children’s Bilingual Story Books,” *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

In the above translation, the sentence is translated using literal translation technique. this is because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also without changing the expression from source language to target language.¹⁰⁴ As in the sentence ""Won't he be cold at night?" asked Fern " which translates to "*Apa ia tidak kedinginan kalau malam? tanya Fern.*" So that the translation can represent that the translator translates the sentence using literal translation techniques.

30) D 120/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: "No," said her father.

TL: "*Tidak,*" kata ayahnya.

In the above translation, the sentence is translated using literal translation technique. this is because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also without changing the expression from source language to target language.¹⁰⁵ As in the sentence ""No," said her father " asked Fern " which translates to ""*Tidak,*" kata ayahnya." So that the translation can represent that the translator translates the sentence using literal translation techniques.

31) D 122/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Carrying a bottle of milk, Fern sat down under the apple tree inside the yard.

TL: *Sambil membawa sebotol susu, Fern duduk dibawah pohon apel di dalam pekarangan.*

In the above translation, the sentence is translated using literal translation technique. this is because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also without changing the expression from source language to target language.¹⁰⁶ As in the sentence "Carrying a bottle of milk, Fern sat down under the apple tree inside the yard" which translates to "*Sambil membawa sebotol susu, Fern duduk dibawah pohon apel di*

¹⁰⁴ Octavianus Bin Rojak, "An Analysis On Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtittle by The Joker In The Dark Knight," (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 27.

¹⁰⁵ Octavianus Bin Rojak, "An Analysis On Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtittle by The Joker In The Dark Knight," (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 27.

¹⁰⁶ Octavianus Bin Rojak, "An Analysis On Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtittle by The Joker In The Dark Knight," (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 27.

dalam pekarangan." So that the translation can represent that the translator translates the sentence using literal translation techniques.

32) D 126/PG 9/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Wilbur was poking the straw with his snout.

TL: *Wilbur sedang mendorong dorong jerami dengan moncongnya.*

In the above translation, the sentence is translated using literal translation technique. this is because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also without changing the expression from source language to target language.¹⁰⁷ As in the sentence "Wilbur was poking the straw with his snout " which translates to "*Wilbur sedang mendorong dorong jerami dengan moncongnya.*" So that the translation can represent that the translator translates the sentence using literal translation techniques.

33) D 127/PG 10/ CH 2/ LT

SL: In a short time he had dug a tunnel in the straw.

TL: *Tak lama kemudian ia menggali terowongan di dalam jerami.*

In the above translation, the sentence is translated using literal translation technique. this is because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also without changing the expression from source language to target language.¹⁰⁸ As in the sentence "In a short time he had dug a tunnel in the straw " which translates to "*Tak lama kemudian ia menggali terowongan di dalam jerami.*" So that the translation can represent that the translator translates the sentence using literal translation techniques.

34) D 128/PG 10/ CH 2/ LT

SL : He crawled into the tunnel and disappeared from sight, completely covered with straw.

TL: *Ia merangkak ke dalam terowongan dan menghilang dari pandangan, tertutup sepenuhnya oleh jerami.*

¹⁰⁷ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹⁰⁸ Octavianus Bin Rojak, "An Analysis On Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtitled by The Joker In The Dark Knight," (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 27.

In the sentence above there is the sentence "He crawled into the tunnel and disappeared from sight, completely covered with straw" which translates to "*Ia merangkak ke dalam terowongan dan menghilang dari pandangan, tertutup sepenuhnya oleh jerami.*" In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹⁰⁹ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

35) D 129/PG 10/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Fern was enchanted.

TL: *Fern terpesona*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "Fern was enchanted " which translates to "*Fern terpesona.*" In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹¹⁰ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

36) D 130/PG 10/ CH 2/ LT

SL: It relieved her mind to know that her baby would sleep covered up, and would stay warm.

TL: *Dia lega setelah tahu bayinya akan tidur terlindungi, dan tetap hangat.*

In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique. Like " It relieved her mind to know that her baby would sleep covered up, and would stay warm " which

¹⁰⁹ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

¹¹⁰ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

translated in to “*Dia lega setelah tahu bayinya akan tidur terlindungi, dan tetap hangat.*” In the sentence, it is translated according to the expression from the source language with a slight change in the structure according to the rules in the target language.¹¹¹ It can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is literal translation.

37) D 138/PG 10/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Sometimes, on these journeys, Wilbur would get tired, and Fern would pick him up and put him in the carriage alongside the doll.

TL: *Kadang-kadang, dalam perjalanan seperti ini, Wilbur kelelahan, dan Fern mengangkatnya lalu menaruhnya di dalam kereta disamping boneka.*

In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique. Like " Sometimes, on these journeys, Wilbur would get tired, and Fern would pick him up and put him in the carriage alongside the doll " which translated in to “*Kadang-kadang, dalam perjalanan seperti ini, Wilbur kelelahan, dan Fern mengangkatnya lalu menaruhnya di dalam kereta disamping boneka.*” In the sentence, it is translated according to the expression from the source language with a slight change in the structure according to the rules in the target language.¹¹² It can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is literal translation.

38) D 147/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: So while the children swam and played and splashed water at each other, Wilbur amused himself in the mud along the edge of the brook, where it was warm and moist and delightfully sticky and oozy.

TL: *Jadi sementara anak-anak berenang dan bermain dan saling menyemprotkan air, wilbur menghibur diri di dalam lumpur di sepanjang tepi sungai, di tempat yang hangat, lembab, lengket, dan becek dan menyenangkan.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence “So while the children swam and played and splashed water at each other, Wilbur amused himself in the mud along the edge of

¹¹¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, “Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach,” *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹¹² Molina and Hurtado Albir, “Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach,” *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

the brook, where it was warm and moist and delightfully sticky and oozy " which translates to "*Jadi sementara anak-anak berenang dan bermain dan saling menyemprotkan air, wilbur menghibur diri di dalam lumpur di sepanjang tepi sungai, di tempat yang hangat, lembab, lengket, dan becek dan menyenangkan.*" In the sentence above, the translation used a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹¹³ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

39) D 148/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Every day was a happy day, and every night was peaceful.

TL: *setiap hari menyenangkan, dan setiap malam tentram.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "Every day was a happy day, and every night was peaceful " which translates to "*setiap hari menyenangkan, dan setiap malam tentram*" In the sentence above, the translation used a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹¹⁴ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

40) D 150/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: When he was five weeks old, Mr. Arable said he was now big enough to sell, and would have to be sold.

TL: *Saat wilbur berumur 5 minggu, pak Arable berkata ia sudah cukup besar untuk dijual, dan harus dijual.*

¹¹³ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

¹¹⁴ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique. Like " When he was five weeks old, Mr.Arable said he was now big enough to sell, and would have to be sold " which translated in to "*Saat wilbur berumur 5 minggu, pak Arable berkata ia sudah cukup besar untuk dijual, dan harus dijual..*" In the sentence, it is translated according to the expression from the source language with a slight change in the structure according to the rules in the target language.¹¹⁵ It can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is literal translation.

41) D 151/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Fern broke down and wept.

TL: *Fern sedih dan menangis.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "Fern broke down and wept " which translates to "*Fern sedih dan menangis.*" In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹¹⁶ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

42) D 152/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: *But her father was firm about it.*

TL: *Namun sikap ayahnya tegas.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "But her father was firm about it " which translates to "*Namun sikap ayahnya tegas.*" In the sentence above, the translation uses a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though

¹¹⁵ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹¹⁶ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

in one sentence there are several phrases.¹¹⁷ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

43) D 153/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Wilbur's appetite had increased, he was beginning to eat scraps of food in addition to milk.

TL: *Selera makan wilbur meningkat, ia mulai makan sisa-sisa makanan di samping susu.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "Wilbur's appetite had increased, he was beginning to eat scraps of food in addition to milk " which translates to "*Selera makan wilbur meningkat, ia mulai makan sisa-sisa makanan di samping susu.*" In the sentence above, the translation used a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹¹⁸ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

44) D 156/PG 12/ CH 2/ LT

SL: "He's got to go, Fern," he said.

TL: "*Ia harus pergi , Fern, katanya.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "'He's got to go, Fern," he said " which translates to "'*Ia harus pergi , Fern, katanya.*" In the sentence above, the translation used a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹¹⁹ Without any changes in structure and

¹¹⁷ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

¹¹⁸ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹¹⁹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

45) 159/PG 12/ CH 2/ LT

SL: Your Uncle Homer sometimes raises a pig.

TL: *Paman Homermu kadang-kadang memelihara babi.*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "Your Uncle Homer sometimes raises a pig " which translates to "*Paman Homermu kadang-kadang memelihara babi.*" In the sentence above, the translation used a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹²⁰ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

46) D 162/PG 12/ CH 2/ LT

SL: "Well," said her father

TL: "*Yah,*" kata ayahnya.

In the sentence above there is the sentence "'Well," said her father " which translates to "'*Yah,*" kata ayahnya." In the sentence above, the translation used a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹²¹ Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

¹²⁰ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹²¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

47) D 163/PG 12/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **He's a runt.**

TL: *Ia kerdil*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "He's a runt " which translates to " *Ia kerdil.*" In the sentence above, the translation used a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.¹²² Without any changes in structure and translation using the word for word method so that the translation of the sentence above can state that the sentence was translated using literal techniques.

h. Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique that changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to SL texts, both at the lexical and structural levels. There are two types of modulation translation, namely mandatory and free modulation translation. mandatory modulation, which is done if a SL word or phrase is not present its equivalent in TL, so it needs to be raised, while free modulation is a translation procedure that is carried out because non-linguistic reasons, for example to clarify meaning, give rise to relationship of meaning in TL, looking for equivalents that feel natural in TL, etc.¹²³

1) D 29/PG 4/ CH 1/ M

SL : Tears **ran down** her cheeks and she took hold of the ax and tried to pull it out of her father's hand.

TL : Air mata *mengaliri* pipi Fern dan dia segera memegang kapak itu itu lalu mencoba menariknya dari tangan ayahnya.

The sentence above is translated using free modulation translation techniques. As in the sentence "tears **ran down** her cheeks and she grabbed the ax and tried to pull it out of

¹²² Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹²³ Rudi Hartono, *Pengantar Ilmu Penerjemahan (Teory dan Praktek Penerjemahan)* (Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2017), 45.

her father's hand" which translated to " *Air mata **mengaliri** pipi Fern dan dia segera memegang kapak itu itu lalu mencoba menariknya dari tangan ayahnya.*" In the sentence there is the word "ran down " which translates to "*mengaliri*". The word is translated using a free modulation technique because of free modulation translation the translator translates the text by changing the meaning which is done because non-linguistic reasons, for example to clarify meaning, give rise to relationship of meaning in TL, looking for equivalents that feel natural in TL.¹²⁴ the translator used the word "mengaliri" to translate the word "ran down", because if you use a word for word translation, it will cause ambiguity and the equivalent is less pronounced. This can indicate that the translation used to translate the sentence is a modulation technique.

2) D 33/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : Now **run along!**

TL: *Sekarang **pergilah!***

The sentence above is translated using free modulation translation techniques. As in the sentence " Now **run along!**" which translated to " *Sekarang **pergilah!***" In the sentence there is the word "run along" which translates to "*pergilah*". The word is translated using a free modulation technique because of free modulation translation the translator translates the text by changing the meaning which is done because non-linguistic reasons, for example to clarify meaning, give rise to relationship of meaning in TL, looking for equivalents that feel natural in TL.¹²⁵ the translator used the word "pergilah" to translate the word "run along", because if you use a word for word translation, it will cause ambiguity and the equivalent is less pronounced. This can indicate that the translation used to translate the sentence is a modulation technique.

¹²⁴ Rudi Hartono, *Pengantar Ilmu Penerjemahan (Teory dan Praktek Penerjemahan)* (Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2017), 45.

¹²⁵ Rudi Hartono, *Pengantar Ilmu Penerjemahan (Teory dan Praktek Penerjemahan)* (Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2017), 45.

3) D 40/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : "I see no difference," replied Fern, still **hanging on** to the ax.

TL: "*Aku tak melihat perbedaannya,*" jawab Fern sambil masih **memegang** kapak.

In the sentence above there is the sentence "'I see no difference," replied Fern, still **hanging on** to the ax" which translated to "'*Aku tak melihat perbedaannya,*" jawab Fern sambil masih **memegang** kapak." in the sentence there is the word "hanging on" which translates to "*memegang*." In the word there is a change in the stretching of the meaning of the word. The word is translated using free modulation translation techniques to produce a translation that feels more natural and also adds meaning to the translation.¹²⁶ That can represent that the translation used modulation techniques.

4) D 43/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : A **queer look** came over John Arable's face.

TL : *Air muka ganjil melintasi wajah John Arable.*

The sentence above is translated using free modulation translation technique. As in the phrase " A **queer look** came over John Arable's face " which translates to " *Air muka ganjil melintasi wajah John Arable.*" In the sentence there is the word "queer lok" which means "strange appearance" in Indonesian. Words are translated using free modulation techniques because of free modulation translation the translator translates the text by changing the meaning which is done for non-linguistic reasons, for example to clarify meaning, create meaning relationships in TL, look for equivalents that feel natural in TL.¹²⁷ The translator used the word "muka ganjil" to translate the word "queer look." This word is categorized as a modulation translation due to the stretching of the text meaning of the odd advance. This can indicate that the translation used to translate sentences is a modulation technique.

¹²⁶ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 229.

¹²⁷ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 229.

5) D 47/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : I'll let you **start it on a bottle**, like a baby.

TL: *Aku akan membolehkan mu **memberinya susu di botol**, seperti bayi.*

In the sentence above there is the word "start it on a bottle" which is translated to "*memberinya susu di botol.*" In the above translation using the modulation technique. modulation technique is a translation technique from translator changing angle perspective, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text.¹²⁸ In this word, the translator changes the point of view and also clarifies the meaning that gives rise to a meaning that is in accordance with the target language of the translation. So that the translation of the sentence represents that the translation uses modulation techniques in translating it.

6) D 48/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : Then you'll **see** what trouble a pig can be.

TL: *Nanti kamu akan **tahu sendiri** betapa babi itu sangat menyusahkan.*

In the sentence above there is the word " see " which translates to "*tahu sendiri*". In the above translation using the modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique from the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text.¹²⁹ In this word, the translator changes the point of view on the target language of translation by changing the original meaning the word "see" by using the word "*tahu sendiri*". So that the translation of the sentence states that the translation uses modulation techniques in translating it.

¹²⁸ Luluk Ulfa Hasanah, "Teknik Penerjemahan Deiksis Dari Bahasa Indonesia Ke Dalam Bahasa Indonesia," *Parafrase*, 2 (Oktober, 2018) 24.

¹²⁹ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog and Its Translation*)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 229.

7) D 58/PG 5/ CH 1/ M

SL : **It was a white one.**

TL: *warnanya putih.*

In the sentence above there is the word " it was a white one " which is translated to "*warnanya putih.*" In the above translation using the modulation technique. modulation technique is a translation technique from translator changing angle perspective, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text.¹³⁰ In this word, the translator changes the point of view and also clarifies the meaning that gives rise to a meaning by clarifying the color in the sentence that is in accordance with the target language of the translation. So that the translation of the sentence represents that the translation uses modulation techniques in translating it.

8) D 92/PG 7/ CH 1/ M

SL: The pig, although tiny, had a good appetite and **caught on quickly.**

TL: *Walau mungil, selera makan babi itu besar dan ia cepat belajar.*

In the sentence above there is the word "caught on quickly" which translates to "*ia cepat belajar.*" In the above translation using the modulation technique. The modulation technique is a translation technique from the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text.¹³¹ In this word, the translator changes the point of view and also clarifies the meaning that gives rise to meaning by clarifying the colors in the sentence that are in accordance with the target language of translation. In the sentence changes the point of view the word "caught" which means "*tertangkap atau menangkap*" in Indonesian is changed to the word "*belajar*" in translation. So the translation of the sentence states that the translation uses modulation techniques in translating it.

¹³⁰ Luluk Ulfa Hasanah, "Teknik Penerjemahan Deiksis Dari Bahasa Indonesia Ke Dalam Bahasa Indonesia," *Parafrase*, 2 (Oktober, 2018) 24.

¹³¹ Rudi Hartono, *Pengantar Ilmu Penerjemahan (Teory dan Praktek Penerjemahan)* (Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2017), 45.

9) D 111/PG 9/ CH 2/ M

SL: Mrs.Arable gave him a **feeding** around noontime each day, when Fern was away in school.

TL: *Bu Arable memberinya susu sekitar tengah hari setiap harinya, saat keren di sekolah.*

In the sentence above there is the word “feeding” which translates to “susu.” In the above translation using the modulation technique. The modulation technique is a translation technique from the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text.¹³² In this word, the translator changes the point of view and also clarifies the meaning that gives rise to meaning by clarifying the colors in the sentence that are in accordance with the target language of translation. So the translation of the sentence states that the translation uses modulation techniques in translating it.

10) D 143/PG 11/ CH 2/ M

SL: One warm afternoon Fern and Avery **put on** bathing suits and went down to the brook for a swim.

TL: *Pada suatu sore yang hangat Fern dan Avery memakai baju renang dan pergi ke sebuah kali untuk berenang.*

In the sentence above there is the word " put on " which means " *memakai* ". In the above translation using the modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique in which the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text.¹³³ In this word, the translator narrows the meaning in the translation, this is because the word "put on" has many similarities such as "wear, use, put on, apply, adopt, employ."¹³⁴ So the translation of the sentence states that the translation uses modulation techniques in translating that sentence.

¹³² Rudi Hartono, *Pengantar Ilmu Penerjemahan (Teory dan Praktek Penerjemahan)* (Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2017), 45.

¹³³ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, “Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children’s storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation),” *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 229.

¹³⁴ Merriam webster, “Synonim &antonyms of PUT ON” <https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus/put%20on> (accessed on June 5th, 2022, at 8:59pm)

11) D 144/PG 11/ CH 2/ M

SL: Wilbur **tagged along at Fern's heels.**

TL: *Wilbur mengikuti dibelakang Fern.*

In the sentence above there is the word "tagged along at Fern's heels " which means " *Wilbur mengikuti dibelakang Fern* ". In the above translation using the modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique in which the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text.¹³⁵ In this word, the translator narrows the meaning in the translation, this is because the word "tagged along" means "*ditandai bersama*" in Indonesian which is translated word for word. so that the translator translates the word with the word "*mengikuti dibelakang* " so as not to cause ambiguity and reader questions. So the translation of the sentence states that the translation uses modulation techniques in translating it.

12) D 145/PG 11/ CH 2/ M

SL: When she waded into the brook, Wilbur **waded in** with her.

TL: *Sewaktu gadis kecil itu masuk ke kali, wilbur ikut masuk.*

In the sentence above there is the word " waded in " which means "*ikut masuk*". In the above translation using the modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique in which the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text.¹³⁶ In this word, the translator narrows the meaning in the translation, this is because the word "waded in" has the meaning "*mengarungi*" in Indonesian which has many synonyms such as "*berjalan menyeberang (sungai dan sebagainya)*".¹³⁷ So that the translator translates the word with the word "come in" so as not to cause ambiguity and reader questions. So the translation of the sentence states that the translation uses modulation techniques in translating it.

¹³⁵ Rudi Hartono, *Pengantar Ilmu Penerjemahan (Teory dan Praktek Penerjemahan)* (Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2017), 45.

¹³⁶ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹³⁷ KBBI, "Arti kata mengarungi" <https://kbbi.web.id/mengarungi> (accessed on June 5th, 2022, at 9:33pm)

13) D 161/PG 12/ CH 2/ M

SL: "**How much money** should I ask for him?" Fern wanted to know.

TL: "***Berapa harga yang harus ku minta?***" Fern ingin tahu.

In the sentence above there is the word " how much money " which means "*berapa harga*".

In the above translation using the modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique in which the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text.¹³⁸ In this word, the translator changes the meaning in the translation because the word is considered ambiguous and ambiguous when used in the translation. So that the translator translates the word according to the appropriate equivalent in the target language. So the translation of the sentence states that the translation uses modulation techniques in translating that sentence.

14) D 165/PG 12/ CH 2/ M

SL: It was soon arranged. Fern phoned and **got her** Aunt Edith, and her Aunt Edith hollered for Uncle Homer, and Uncle Homer came in from the barn and talked to Fern.

TL: *Tak lama kemudian semuanya sudah diatur titik Fern menelepon dan **berbicara dengan** Bibi Edith, dan Bibi Edith memanggil Paman Homer. lalu Paman Homer datang dari lumbung dan berbicara kepada Fern.*

In the sentence above there is the word "got her" which means "*berbicara dengan*".

In the above translation using the modulation technique. Modulation technique is a translation technique in which the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text.¹³⁹ In this word, the translator changes the meaning in the translation because the word is considered ambiguous and ambiguous when used in the translation. So that the translator translates the word according to the appropriate

¹³⁸ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 229.

¹³⁹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

equivalent in the target language. So the translation of the sentence states that the translation uses modulation techniques in translating it.

i. Particularization

Particularization translation techniques are translations from the source language to the target language by translating words or phrases that have a general meaning into a more specific meaning.

1) D 97/PG 8/ CH 1/ P

SL : Fern took no notice of the **others** in the bus.

TL : *Fern tidak memperhatikan **anak-anak** lain di dalam bis.*

In the sentence above there is the word "others" which translates to "*anak-anak*" in the translation. The word "other" has the meaning of "*yang lain*" which is general in nature and does not explain specifically who is in the sentence above. but in the translation the translator translates the word "others" into "*anal-anak*" which explains specifically who is in the sentence. This can represent that the translation technique used to translate the text is a particularization technique because the translator uses specific terms in translating it.¹⁴⁰

¹⁴⁰ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

j. Reduction

The reduction translation technique is the opposite of amplification translation. In the reduction translation technique there is a compaction or reduction of the information contained in the source language.¹⁴¹

1) D 2/PG 3/ CH 1/R

SL : "**Out** to the hog house," replied Mrs. Arable.

TL : "*Ke kendang babi,*" jawab Bu Arable.

In that sentence the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation techniques. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁴² As in the sentence above there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "out" in the translation. The word out in the source language sentence functions as the subject of the sentence. This can represent that the sentence above is translated using a reduction technique by the translator.

2) D 5/PG 3/ CH 1/R

SL : "**Well**," said her mother, "one of the pigs is a runt.

TL : "*Babinya kerdil, Nak,*" kata ibunya.

In that sentence the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation techniques. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁴³ As in the sentence above there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "well" in the translation. This can represent that the sentence above is translated using a reduction technique by the translator.

3) D 39/PG 4/ CH 1/ R

SL : A little girl **is one thing**, a little runty pig is another.

¹⁴¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹⁴² Octavianus Bin Rojak, "An Analysis On Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtitled by The Joker In The Dark Knight," (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 27.

¹⁴³ Rudi Hartono, *Pengantar Ilmu Penerjemahan (Teory dan Praktek Penerjemahan)* (Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara, 2017), 45.

TL : *Kamu dan babi adalah dua hal yang berbeda.*

In this sentence the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation techniques. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁴⁴ As in the first phrase above there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "one thing" and in the second phrase there is an omission of the word "a little runty" in its translation. In the first phrase the word reduction is a word that functions as an explanatory word, and in the second phrase there is a reduction in the word that functions as an explanatory word. This can indicate that the sentence above was translated using the reduction technique by the translator.

4) D 46/PG 5/ CH 1/ R

SL : **You** go back to the house and I will bring the runt when **I** come in.

TL: *Kembalilah ke rumah dan aku akan membawa si kerdil itu kalau pulang nanti.*

In this sentence, the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation techniques. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁴⁵ As in the first phrase above, there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "you" in its translation into the target language. In the sentence there is a reduction in the word "you" which functions as the subject in the sentence. This can indicate that the sentence above was translated using the reduction technique by the translator.

5) D 52/PG 5/ CH 1/ R

SL : "Put it on **her** chair!" said Mrs.Arable.

TL : "*Taruh di kursi!*" kata Bu Arable.

In this sentence, the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation techniques. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the

¹⁴⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹⁴⁵ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁴⁶ As in the first phrase above, there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "her" in its translation into the target language. in the sentence there is a reduction in the word "her" in the form of a pronoun that serves to explain ownership in the sentence.¹⁴⁷ This can indicate that the sentence above was translated using the reduction technique by the translator.

6) D 65/PG 5/ CH 1/ R

SL: Oh, look **at him!** He's absolutely perfect.

TL: *Oh, Lihatlah! ia benar-benar sempurna.*

In this sentence, the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation techniques. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁴⁸ As in the first phrase above, there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "at him" in its translation into the target language. in the sentence there is a reduction in the words "at him" which serves as an explanatory sentence in the sentence.¹⁴⁹ This can indicate that the sentence above was translated using the reduction technique by the translator.

7) D 67/PG 5/ CH 1/ R

SL : First she kissed her father, then **she kissed** her mother.

TL : *Pertama-tama dia mencium ayahnya, lalu ibunya.*

In this sentence the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation techniques. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁵⁰ As in

¹⁴⁶ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹⁴⁷ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

¹⁴⁸ Octavianus Bin Rojak, "An Analysis On Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtitled by The Joker In The Dark Knight," (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 27.

¹⁴⁹ A.Ghani Johan, "Memahami Kalimat Bahasa Inggris" <http://staff.uny.ac.id/sites/default/files/130530836/Memahami%20Kalimat%20Bahasa%20Inggris.pdf> (accessed on June 25th, 2022, at 10:42pm)

¹⁵⁰ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

the first phrase above, there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "she kissed" in its translation in the target language. in the sentence there is a reduction in the word "she kissed" which functions as the subject and predicate of the phrase. This can indicate that the sentence above was translated using the reduction technique by the translator.

8) D 77/PG 6/ CH 1/ R

SL : "That's a fine **specimen** of a pig, it's no bigger than a white rat."

TL : "***Babi yang bagus sekali, tak lebih besar dari tikus putih.***"

In this sentence, the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation techniques. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁵¹ As in the first phrase above, there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "specimen" in its translation into the target language. With the reduction of words in the sentence can indicate that the sentence above is translated using a reduction technique by the translator.

9) D 89/PG 7/ CH 1/ R

SL : She poured warm milk into the bottle, fitted the nipple **over the top**, and handed it to Fern.

TL : *Dia menuangkan susu hangat ke dalam botol, **memasang dotnya**, dan memberikannya kepada Fern.*

In this sentence, the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation techniques. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁵² As in the first phrase above, there is a reduction in the meaning of the word " over the top " in its translation into the target language. in the sentence there is a reduction in the words " over the top " which serves as an explanatory sentence in the sentence.¹⁵³ With the

¹⁵¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹⁵² Octavianus Bin Rojak, "An Analysis On Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Illocutionary Acts Subtittle by The Joker In The Dark Knight," (Thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, 2018), 27.

¹⁵³ A.Ghani Johan, "Memahami Kalimat Bahasa Inggris" <http://staff.uny.ac.id/sites/default/files/130530836/Memahami%20Kalimat%20Bahasa%20Inggris.pdf> (accessed on June 25th, 2022, at 10:42pm)

reduction of words in the sentence can indicate that the sentence above is translated using a reduction technique by the translator.

10) 90/PG 7/ CH 1/ R

SL : "Give him **his** breakfast!" she said.

TL : "***Beri ia sarapan!***" *katanya.*

In this sentence, the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation techniques. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁵⁴ As in the first phrase above, there is a reduction in the meaning of the word " his " in its translation into the target language. In the sentence there is a reduction in the word " his " in the form of a pronoun that serves to explain ownership in the sentence.¹⁵⁵ This can indicate that the sentence above was translated using the reduction technique by the translator.

11) D 121/PG 9/ CH 2/ R

SL : "**You watch and** see what he does."

TL: "*Lihat saja nanti apa yang dilakukannya.*"

In this sentence, the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation technique. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁵⁶ As in the first phrase above, there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "You watch and" in its translation into the target language. In the sentence there is a reduction in the word "You watch and" which functions as a subject, predicate and also a conjunction in the

¹⁵⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹⁵⁵ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

¹⁵⁶ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

sentence. With the reduction of the word can indicate that the sentence above is translated using a reduction technique by the translator.

12) D 146/PG 11/ CH 2/ R

SL: He found the water quite cold - too cold **for his liking**.

TL: *Menurutnya air itu sangat dingin terlalu dingin **untuknya**.*

In this sentence, the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation technique. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁵⁷ As in the first phrase above, there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "liking" in its translation into the target language. In the sentence there is a reduction in the word "liking" which functions as an adverb in the sentence. With the reduction of the word can indicate that the sentence above is translated using a reduction technique by the translator.

13) D 160/PG 12/ CH 2/ R

SL: And if Wilbur goes there to live, you can **walk down the road and** visit him as often as you like."

TL: *Dan kalau wilbur disana, **kau bisa menengoknya sesering mungkin**.*

In this sentence, the translator translates the sentence using reduction translation technique. Reduction translation is a technique that compresses or reduces the information contained in the source language sentences into the target language.¹⁵⁸ As in the first phrase above, there is a reduction in the meaning of the word "walk down the road and" in its translation into the target language. with the reduction of the word can indicate that the sentence above is translated using a reduction technique by the translator.

¹⁵⁷ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

¹⁵⁸ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 510.

k. Substitution

Substitution translation technique is a translation technique that replaces linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements or signs.

1) 37/PG 4/ CH 1/ S

SL : Certainly not," he said, **looking down** at his daughter with love.

TL : “*Tentu saja tidak,*” katanya, **sambil menunduk memandang** putrinya dengan penuh kasih sayang.

In the sentence above there is the word "looking down" which translates to "menunduk memandang" The word "looking down" means "melihat ke bawah" in Indonesian. So that the sentence is a sentence that is translated using the substitution technique. This is caused by the use of the word "menunduk" in the target language. bowing has a meaning in the verb class or verb so that bowing can indicate an action of leaning forward and downward (head or face).¹⁵⁹ Substitution technique is a technique that replaces linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements or signs in the target language.¹⁶⁰ So that it can represent that the translation technique used by the translator to translate the sentence.

2) D 57/PG 5/ CH 1/ S

SL : There, inside, **looking up at her**, was the newborn pig.

TL: *Di sana, di dalam kardus itu, mendongak menatapnya, ada babi yang baru lahir.*

In the sentence above there is the word "looking up" which translates to "mendongak." The word "looking up" means "melihat ke atas" in Indonesian. So that the sentence is a sentence that is translated using the substitution technique. This is caused by the use of the word "mendongak" in the target language. “Mendongak” has a meaning in the class of verbs or verbs so looking up can indicate an action of being lifted slightly

¹⁵⁹ KBBI, “2 Arti Menunduk di Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia” <https://kbbi.lektur.id/menunduk> (accessed on June 26th, 2022, at 10:26am)

¹⁶⁰ Molina and Hurtado Albir, “Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach,” *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

up and forward (about the head, the tip of the cannon, and so on).¹⁶¹ Substitution technique is a technique that replaces linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements or signs in the target language.¹⁶² So that it can represent that the translation technique used by the translator to translate the sentence.

3) D 140/PG 10/ CH 2/ S

SL: And if he was very tired, he would **close his eyes** and go to sleep under the doll's blanket.

TL: *Dan kalau sangat letih, ia **memejam** dan tertidur di bawah selimut boneka.*

In the sentence above there is the word "close his eyes" which translates to "*memejam*." The word "close his eyes" means "*menutup matanya*" in Indonesian. So that the sentence is a sentence that is translated using the substitution technique. This is caused by the use of the word "memejam" in the target language. Substitution technique is a technique that replaces linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements or signs in the target language.¹⁶³ So that it can represent that the translation technique used by the translator to translate the sentence.

4) D 141/PG 10/ CH 2/ S

SL: He looked cute when **his eyes were closed**, because his lashes were so long.

TL: *Ia kelihatan lucu sekali kalau **terpejam**, karena bulu matanya sangat panjang.*

In the sentence above there is the word "his eyes were closed" which translates to "*terpejam*". The word "his eyes were closed" means "*matanya tertutup*" in Indonesian. So that the sentence is a sentence that is translated using the substitution technique. This is caused by the use of the word "*terpejam*" in the target language. "*Terpejam*" has a meaning in the class of verbs or verbs so that closed can express an action closed (its eyes).¹⁶⁴ Substitution technique is a technique that replaces linguistic elements into

¹⁶¹ KBBI, "3 Arti Menunduk di Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia" <https://kbbi.lektur.id/mendongak> (accessed on June 26th, 2022, at 10: 32am)

¹⁶² Havid Ardi, "Analisis Teknik Penerjemahan Dan Kualitas Terjemahan Buku "Asal-Usul Elite Minangkabau Modern: Respons Terhadap Kolonial Belanda Abad Ke XIX/XX", (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2010), 33.

¹⁶³ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁶⁴ KBBI, "Arti Terpejam di Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia" <https://kbbi.lektur.id/terpejam> (accessed on June 26th, 2022, at 10: 57am)

paralinguistic elements or signs in the target language.¹⁶⁵ So it can be represented that the translation technique used by the translator to translate the sentence.

5) D 142/PG 10/ CH 2/ S

SL: The doll would **close her eyes** too, and Fern would wheel the carriage very slowly and smoothly so as not to wake her infants.

TL: *Boneka itu juga mau **mejam**, dan Fern mendorong kereta dengan sangat pelan dan mulus agar tidak membangunkan bayi bayinya.*

In the sentence above there is the word "close her eyes" which translates to "mejam". The word "close her eyes" means "menutup matanya" in Indonesian. So that the sentence is a sentence that is translated using the substitution technique. This is caused by the use of the word "mejam" in the target language. "mejam" has a meaning in the class of verbs or verbs so that closed can express an action closed (its eyes).¹⁶⁶ Substitution technique is a technique that replaces linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements or signs in the target language.¹⁶⁷ So it can be represented that the translation technique used by the translator to translate the sentence.

I. Transposition

Transposition translation technique is a technique that replaces the grammatical structure of the source language into the grammatical structure of the target language. This technique is done to change the original structure of the source language in order to achieve a commensurate effect. This change can be in the form of changing the plural to singular, the position of the adjective, to changing the overall sentence structure.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁵ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁶⁶ KBBI, "Arti Terpejam di Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia" <https://kbbi.lektur.id/terpejam> (accessed on June 26th, 2022, at 10: 57am)

¹⁶⁷ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁶⁸ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

1) D 1/PG 3/ CH 1/T

SL : "Where's Papa going with that ax?" said Fern to her mother as they were **setting the table for breakfast.**

TL : "*Papa mau ke mana bawa kapak?*" tanya Fern kepada ibunya saat mereka *menyiapkan sarapan di meja.*

Transposition technique is change English structure should be changed to in Indonesian so that the translated text is acceptable to Indonesian readers. As in the sentence above there is the phrase "setting the table for breakfast" which translates to "*menyiapkan sarapan di meja.*" There is a shift in the sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences is caused by the word order of the English text change position in the language text Indonesia. Shift word order it's caused there is an emphasis on the topic of conversation.¹⁶⁹ In the phrase there is a change in focus on the word preparing a table for breakfast in English, then translated by changing the focus on Indonesian translation to preparing breakfast at the table. So that there is a change in focus from "preparing the table" to "preparing breakfast" it can be categorized as a transposition translation technique.

2) D 3/PG 3/ CH 1/T

SL : "**Some pigs** were born last night."

TL : "*Ada babi lahir semalam.*"

Transposition technique is change English structure should be changed to in Indonesian so that the translated text is acceptable to Indonesian readers. In the sentence above there is the word "some pigs" which translates to "ada babi" in Indonesian. The translation is a translation that used the transposition translator technique. this is because the word "some pigs" which means a group of (so many) members consisting of 5 or 6 people which includes the plural word translated into "ada babi" which means singular.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁹ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

¹⁷⁰ Merriam Webster, "Some Devinition & Meaning" <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/some> (accessed on June 26th, 2022, at 12: 05pm)

the change in the structure of the translation in Indonesian can represent that the translator uses the transposition technique to translate the sentence.

3) D 6/PG 3/ CH 1/T

SL : "Well," **said her mother**, "one of the pigs is a runt."

TL : "*Babinya kerdil, Nak,*" **kata ibunya.**

Transposition technique is change English structure should be changed to in Indonesian so that the translated text is acceptable to Indonesian readers.¹⁷¹ As in the sentence "Well," said her mother, "one of the pigs is a runt" which translates to " "*Babinya kerdil, Nak,*" **kata ibunya.**" So that in the sentence there is a shift in the sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences is caused by the word order of the English text change position in the language text Indonesia. Shift word order it's caused there is an emphasis on the topic of conversation.¹⁷² in the sentence there is a change from passive sentences to active sentences in Indonesian. so that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can represent that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

4) D 8/PG 3/ CH 1/T

SL : "**It's very small and weak, and it will never amount to anything.**"

TL : "*Sangat kecil dan lemah. Tidak akan pernah laku dijual*"

Transposition technique is a change in the structure of the English language must be changed into Indonesian so that the translated text is acceptable to people Indonesian readers.¹⁷³ In the translation of the sentence above, there is a change in the sentence structure. The change in the sentence is in the form of shifting the phrase into a

¹⁷¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁷² Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

¹⁷³ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

sentence.¹⁷⁴ in the source language sentence there are two phrases in one sentence “It's very small and weak, and it will never amount to anything” which is translated into two sentences ““*Sangat kecil dan lemah. Tidak akan pernah laku dijual*”.” With this shift, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

5) D 9/PG 3/ CH 1/ T

SL: So your father has decided to **do away with it**.

TL: *Jadi, ayahmu memutuskan kan untuk **memberskannya**.*

The transposition technique is to change the structure of English into Indonesian so that the translated text can be accepted by Indonesian readers. As in the sentence "do away with it" which means "*memberskannya*." So that in the sentence there is a shift in sentence structure. The shift in sentence structure is caused by a change in word order in the English text in the Indonesian text.¹⁷⁵ The shift in word order is caused by an emphasis on the topic of conversation, in the sentence there is a change from passive sentences to active sentences in Indonesian. So that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

6) D 10/PG 3/ CH 1/ T

SL : "**Do away with it?**" shrieked Fern."

TL : "***Memberskannya?** pekik Fern.*"

The transposition technique is to change the structure of English into Indonesian so that the translated text can be accepted by Indonesian readers. As in the sentence "do away with it" which means "*memberskannya*." So that in the sentence there is a shift in sentence structure. The shift in sentence structure is caused by a change in word order in

¹⁷⁴ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, “Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children’s storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation),” *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

¹⁷⁵ Molina and Hurtado Albir, “Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach,” *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

the English text in the Indonesian text.¹⁷⁶ The shift in word order is caused by an emphasis on the topic of conversation, in the sentence there is a change from passive sentences to active sentences in Indonesian. So that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

7) D 11/PG 3/ CH 1/T

SL : “**You** mean kill it? Just because it's smaller than the others?”

TL : “*Maksud Mama, Papa mau membunuhnya? hanya karena Iya lebih kecil daripada yang lainnya?*”

Transposition technique is change English structure should be changed to in Indonesian so that the translated text is acceptable to Indonesian readers.¹⁷⁷ In the sentence there is the word "you" which translates to "mama." This is the reason the sentence is translated using the transposition technique. The word "you" which is the personal pronoun is translated into "papa" which is a noun.¹⁷⁸ This proves that in the translation of the sentence there is a shift in word class.¹⁷⁹ With the shift in the word class, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence uses the transposition translation technique.

8) D 13/PG 3/ CH 1/ T

SL : Mrs.Arable put a pitcher of **cream** on the table.

TL : *Bu Arable menaruh satu kendi susu di atas meja.*

The transposition technique is to change the structure of English into Indonesian so that the translated text can be accepted by Indonesian readers. As in the word "cream" which is translated into "susu". So in that sentence there is a shift in sentence structure.

¹⁷⁶ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁷⁷ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁷⁸ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

¹⁷⁹ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita *Anak The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

The shift in sentence structure is caused by changes in the word order in the English text in the Indonesian text. The shift in word order is due to the emphasis on the topic of conversation.¹⁸⁰ In the sentence there is a change in the meaning of the words cream and milk to adjust to their acceptance into Indonesian. So that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

9) D 20/PG 3/ CH 1/ T

SL : **Fern's sneakers** were sopping by the time she caught up with her father.

TL : *Sepatu Fern basah kuyup saat ia menyejajari langkah ayahnya.*

In the sentence above there is the word "Fern's sneakers" which translates to "Fern's shoes." in the word is translated using the technique of transposition. Transposition technique is a technique that changes the sentence structure of the source language to achieve equivalence in the target language.¹⁸¹ In the word there is a change in the arrangement of the words that are explained into words that explain in the translation. So that the exchange of structures in the word can represent that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

10) D 23/PG 3/ CH 1/ T

SL : It's unfair!

TL: *Kejam!*

In the sentence above there is the sentence "It's unfair!" which translates to "*kejam!*." In the sentence there is a change in the translation. In that sentence, the translator experiences a shift from phrase to word.¹⁸² With this change, it can represent

¹⁸⁰ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁸¹ Asri Handayani, "Analisis ideologi penerjemahan dan penilaian kualitas terjemahan istilah kedokteran dalam buku "lecture notes on clinical medicine", " (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2009), 23.

¹⁸² Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita *Anak The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog and Its Translation*)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

the attenuation technique used to translate the text, which is a transposition translation technique.

11) D 27/PG 4/ CH 1/ T

SL : "This is a matter of life and death, and **you** talk about controlling myself."

TL : "*Ini perkara hidup dan mati, tapi malah **Papa** berbicara mengendalikan diriku sendiri.*"

Transposition technique is change English structure should be changed to in Indonesian so that the translated text is acceptable to Indonesian readers.¹⁸³ In the sentence there is the word "you" which translates to "*papa*." This is the reason the sentence is translated using the transposition technique. The word "you" which is the personal pronoun is translated into "papa" which is a noun.¹⁸⁴ This proves that in the translation of the sentence there is a shift in word class.¹⁸⁵ With the shift in the word class, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence uses the transposition translation technique.

12) D 28/PG 4/ CH 1/T

SL : "This is a matter of life and death, **and** you talk about controlling myself."

TL : "*Ini perkara hidup dan mati, **tapi malah** Papa berbicara mengendalikan diriku sendiri.*"

In the sentence above there is the word "and" which is translated into "but instead." In that word the word "and" which is a coordinating conjunction is translated into "but" which is a correlative conjunction.¹⁸⁶ With a change in the structure of the sentence, the translation technique can be categorized as a transposition translation technique.

13) D 31/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : I know more about **raising** a litter of pigs than you do.

TL : *Aku lebih tahu tentang **membesarkan** babi daripada kamu.*

¹⁸³ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁸⁴ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

¹⁸⁵ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita *Anak The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

¹⁸⁶ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 207.

The transposition technique is to change the structure of English into Indonesian so that the translated text can be accepted by Indonesian readers. In the sentence there is the word "raising" which translates to "*membesarkan*". This is what causes the sentence to be translated using the transposition technique.¹⁸⁷ The word "raising" which is a noun is translated into "*membesarkan*" which is a verb. This proves that in the translation of the sentence there is a shift in word class.¹⁸⁸ With the shift in word class, it can be represented that the technique used to translate sentences uses the translational transposition technique.

14) D 34/PG 4/ CH 1/ T

SL : "But it's **unfair**," cried Fern.

TL : "*Tapi ini **kejam** papa! jerit Fern.*

The transposition technique is to change the structure of English into Indonesian so that the translated text can be accepted by Indonesian readers. In the sentence there is the word "unfair" which translates to "*kejam*". This is what causes the sentence to be translated using the transposition technique.¹⁸⁹ With the shift in word class, it can be represented that the technique used to translate sentences uses the translational transposition technique.

15) D 41/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : "I **see no** difference," replied Fern, still hanging on to the ax.

TL : "*Aku **tak melihat** perbedaannya,*" jawab Fern sambil masih memegang kapak.

In the sentence above there is the word "see no" which translates to "*tak melihat*." In the word is translated using the technique of transposition. Transposition technique is a technique that changes the sentence structure of the source language to achieve

¹⁸⁷ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁸⁸ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 207.

¹⁸⁹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

equivalence in the target language.¹⁹⁰ In the word there is a change in the arrangement of the words that are explained into words that explain in the translation. So that the exchange of structures in the word can represent that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

16) D 42/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : "This is **the most terrible case of injustice** I ever heard of."

TL : "*Ini kekejaman paling mengerikan yang pernah kudengar.*"

In the sentence above there is the word "the most terrible case of injustice " which translates to " *kekejaman paling mengerikan.*" In the word is translated using the technique of transposition. Transposition technique is a technique that changes the sentence structure of the source language to achieve equivalence in the target language.¹⁹¹ In the word there is a change in the arrangement of the words that are explained into words that explain in the translation. So that the exchange of structures in the word can represent that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

17) D 44/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : He seemed almost ready to cry **himself**.

FL : *Dia sendiri tampak nyaris menangis.*

Transposition technique is change English structure should be changed to in Indonesian so that the translated text is acceptable to Indonesian readers.¹⁹² As in the sentence "He seemed almost ready to cry himself " which translates to "*Dia sendiri tampak nyaris menangis.*" So that in the sentence there is a shift in the sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences is caused by the word order of the English text change position in the language text Indonesia. Shift word order it's caused there is an

¹⁹⁰ Asri Handayani, "Analisis ideologi penerjemahan dan penilaian kualitas terjemahan istilah kedokteran dalam buku "lecture notes on clinical medicine"," (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2009), 23.

¹⁹¹ Asri Handayani, "Analisis ideologi penerjemahan dan penilaian kualitas terjemahan istilah kedokteran dalam buku "lecture notes on clinical medicine"," (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2009), 23.

¹⁹² Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

emphasis on the topic of conversation.¹⁹³ in the sentence there is a change from passive sentences to active sentences in Indonesian. so that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can represent that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

18) D 49/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : When Mr.Arable returned to the house **half an hour later**, he carried a carton under his arm.

TL: *Setengah jam kemudian Pak arabel pulang ke rumah sambil mengempit kardus.*

The transposition technique is to change the structure of English into Indonesian so that the translated text can be accepted by Indonesian readers.¹⁹⁴ As in the sentences "When Mr.Arable returned to the house half an hour later, he carried a carton under his arm." which translates to "*Setengah jam kemudian Pak arabel pulang ke rumah sambil mengempit kardus.*" So that in the sentence there is a shift in sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences was caused by a change in the position of the word order in the English text in the Indonesian text. The shift in word order is due to the emphasis on the topic of conversation.¹⁹⁵ In this sentence, there is a change from a sentence that functions as an adverb and is transposed into a word that functions as a subject in an Indonesian sentence.¹⁹⁶ Besides that, there is also a shift in the sentence structure of the two phrases translated into one complete sentence. so that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

¹⁹³ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

¹⁹⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁹⁵ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

¹⁹⁶ A.Ghani Johan, "Memahami Kalimat Bahasa Inggris" <http://staff.uny.ac.id/sites/default/files/130530836/Memahami%20Kalimat%20Bahasa%20Inggris.pdf> (accessed on June 25th, 2022, at 10:42pm)

19) D 54/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : Fern **came slowly down the stairs.**

TL : *Fern menuruni tangga dengan perlahan.*

In the sentence above there is the word "Fern **came slowly down the stairs** " which translates to "*Fern menuruni tangga dengan perlahan.*" In the word is translated using the technique of transposition. Transposition technique is a technique that changes the sentence structure of the source language to achieve equivalence in the target language.¹⁹⁷ In the word there is a change in the arrangement of the words that are explained into words that explain in the translation. So that the exchange of structures in the word can represent that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

20) D 56/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : Fern **looked at her father. Then she lifted the lid of the carton.**

TL: *Fern memandang ayahnya lalu mengangkat tutup kardus.*

The transposition technique is to change the structure of English into Indonesian so that the translated text can be accepted by Indonesian readers.¹⁹⁸ As in the sentences " Fern looked at her father. Then she lifted the lid of the carton" which translates to " *Fern memandang ayahnya lalu mengangkat tutup kardus.*" So that in the sentence there is a shift in sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences was caused by a change in the position of the word order in the English text in the Indonesian text. The shift in word order is due to the emphasis on the topic of conversation.¹⁹⁹ In this sentence the shift in the sentence structure of the two sentence translated into one complete sentence. So

¹⁹⁷ Asri Handayani, "Analisis ideologi penerjemahan dan penilaian kualitas terjemahan istilah kedokteran dalam buku "lecture notes on clinical medicine", (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2009), 23.

¹⁹⁸ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

¹⁹⁹ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog and Its Translation*)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

21) D 61/PG 5/ CH 1/T

SL: Saved from an **untimely death**.

TL: *Diselamatkan dari kematian sebelum waktunya.*

In the sentence above there is the word " **untimely death** " which translates to "*kematian sebelum waktunya.*" In the word is translated using the technique of transposition. Transposition technique is a technique that changes the sentence structure of the source language to achieve equivalence in the target language.²⁰⁰ In the word there is a change in the arrangement of the words that are explained into words that explain in the translation. So that the exchange of structures in the word can represent that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

22) D 69/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : At this moment her brother Avery came into the room.

TL : *Tepat pada saat itu kakaknya, Avery, masuk keruangan.*

The transposition technique is to change the structure of English into Indonesian so that the translated text can be accepted by Indonesian readers.²⁰¹ As in the sentences "At this moment her brother Avery came into the room" which translates to "*Tepat pada saat itu kakaknya, Avery, masuk keruangan.*" So that in the sentence there is a shift in sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences was caused by a change in the position of the word order in the English text in the Indonesian text. The shift in word order is due to the emphasis on the topic of conversation.²⁰² In this sentence the shift in the sentence structure of the one sentence translated into two phrase. So that with a shift in the sentence

²⁰⁰ Asri Handayani, "Analisis ideologi penerjemahan dan penilaian kualitas terjemahan istilah kedokteran dalam buku "lecture notes on clinical medicine", (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2009), 23.

²⁰¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

²⁰² Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

23) D 71/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : He was heavily armed - an air rifle in one hand, a wooden dagger in the other.

TL: *Ia membawa senjata lengkap. Senapan angin di satu tangan, belati kayu di tangan satunya.*

As in the sentences above " He was heavily armed - an air rifle in one hand, a wooden dagger in the other " which translates to " *Ia membawa senjata lengkap. Senapan angin di satu tangan, belati kayu di tangan satunya.*" So that in the sentence there is a shift in sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences was caused by a change in the position of the word order in the English text in the Indonesian text. The shift in word order is due to the emphasis on the topic of conversation.²⁰³ In this sentence the shift in the sentence structure of the one sentence with two phrases which are translated into two sentences, and in the second sentence it is translated into two phrases. So that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

24) D 74/PG 6/ CH 1/ T

SL : "Wash **your** hands and face, Avery!"

TL : "*Cuci tangan dan wajah **mu** Avery!*"

Transposition technique is change English structure should be changed to in Indonesian so that the translated text is acceptable to Indonesian readers.²⁰⁴ As in the sentence "Wash **your** hands and face, Avery!" which translates to "*Cuci tangan dan*

²⁰³ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

²⁰⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

wajah mu Avery!." So that in the sentence there is a shift in the sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences is caused by the word order of the English text change position in the language text Indonesia. Shift word order it's caused there is an emphasis on the topic of conversation.²⁰⁵ in the sentence there is a change from passive sentences to active sentences in Indonesian. so that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can represent that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

25) D 75/PG 6/ CH 1/ T

SL : "Let's see it!" said Avery, **setting his gun down.**

TL : "*Coba lihat!*" kata Avery **sambil meletakkan senapannya.**

As in the sentences "Let's see it!" said Avery, setting his gun down " which translates to " "*Coba lihat!*" kata Avery **sambil meletakkan senapannya.**" So that in the sentence there is a shift in sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences was caused by a change in the position of the word order in the English text in the Indonesian text. The shift in word order is due to the emphasis on the topic of conversation.²⁰⁶ In this sentence the shift in the sentence structure of the two phrase in one sentence translated into one complete sentence. So that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

26) D 81/PG 7/ CH 1/ T

SL : "Can I have a pig, too, **Pop?**" asked Avery.

TL : "**Papa,** *apa aku bisa punya babi?*" tanya Avery.

²⁰⁵ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

²⁰⁶ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

In the sentence above there is the word "pop" which translates to "papa." in the sentence the translator translates using the transposition technique because there is a shift in the translation. The word pop in the source language above is a word that functions as an object placed at the end of the sentence, but in its translation in the target language the word "papa" which functions as an object is placed at the beginning of the sentence.²⁰⁷ With the shift, it can represent that the technique used in translating the sentence is a transposition technique.

27) D 83/PG 7/ CH 1/ T

SL : "Fern was up at daylight, trying to rid the world of injustice. As a result, she now has a pig. A small one, to be sure, but nevertheless a pig."

TL : "*Fern bangun pagi-pagi sekali, dia mencoba membersihkan dunia dari kekejaman, sebagai hasilnya, sekarang dia punya babi, kecil sih, tapi kan babi juga.*"

As in the sentences "Let's see it!" said Avery, setting his gun down " which translates to " "*Coba lihat!*" kata Avery sambil meletakkan senapannya." So that in the sentence there is a shift in sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences was caused by a change in the position of the word order in the English text in the Indonesian text. The shift in word order is due to the emphasis on the topic of conversation.²⁰⁸ In this sentence there is a shift in the sentence structure from several sentences being made into one sentence consisting of several phrases. So that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

28) D 98/PG 8/ CH 1/ T

SL: She just sat and stared out of the window, **thinking** what a blissful world it was and how lucky she was to have entire charge of a pig.

TL: *Dia hanya duduk dan memandang keluar jendela, sambil membayangkan betapa indahnya dunia ini dan Betapa beruntungnya dia karena bisa mengurus babi sendiri.*

²⁰⁷ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

²⁰⁸ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

In the sentence there is the word "thinking" which translates to "*membayangkan*." This word causes transpositional translation because the word "thinking" is a noun.²⁰⁹ but in the translation it is translated into "*membayangkan*" which is a verb. With the shift in word class in the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the transposition technique.²¹⁰

29) D 108/PG 9/ CH 2/ T

SL: Every afternoon, when the **school bus** stopped in front of her house, she jumped out and ran to the kitchen to fix another bottle for him.

TL: *Setiap sore, saat bus sekolah berhenti di depan rumahnya, dia melompat keluar dan berlari ke dapur untuk menyiapkan botol lagi untuk babi itu.*

In the sentence above there is the word "school bus " which translates to "*bus sekolah*." In the word is translated using the technique of transposition. Transposition technique is a technique that changes the sentence structure of the source language to achieve equivalence in the target language.²¹¹ In the word there is a change in the arrangement of the words that are explained into words that explain in the translation. So that the exchange of structures in the word can represent that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

30) D 116/PG 9/ CH 2/ T

SL: At **two weeks of age**, he was moved outdoors.

TL: *Sewaktu berumur dua minggu, ia dipindahkan keluar.*

In the sentence above there is the word "two weeks of age " which translates to "*berumur dua minggu*." In the word is translated using the technique of transposition. Transposition technique is a technique that changes the sentence structure of the source

²⁰⁹ ²⁰⁹ Merriam Webster, "Thinking Definition & Meaning," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/thinking> (accessed on June 25th, 2022, at 7:27 pm)

²¹⁰ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

²¹¹ Asri Handayani, "Analisis ideologi penerjemahan dan penilaian kualitas terjemahan istilah kedokteran dalam buku "lecture notes on clinical medicine", " (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2009), 23.

language to achieve equivalence in the target language.²¹² In the word there is a change in the arrangement of the words that are explained into words that explain in the translation. So that the exchange of structures in the word can represent that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

31) D 124/PG 9/ CH 2/ T

SL: When he had finished the last drop, **he** grunted and walked sleepily into the box.

TL: *Setelah menghabiskannya sampai tetes terakhir, **babi itu** mengorok dan berjalan dengan mengantuk ke dalam kotak*

The transposition technique is to change the structure of English into Indonesian so that the translated text can be accepted by Indonesian readers.²¹³ In the sentence there is the word "he" which translates to "*babi itu*." This is what causes the sentence to be translated using the transposition technique. The word "he" which is a personal pronoun is translated into "*babi*" which is a noun.²¹⁴ This proves that in the translation of the sentence there is a shift in word class.²¹⁵ With the shift in word class, it can be interpreted that the technique used to translate the sentence uses a translational transposition technique.

32) D 133/PG 10/ CH 2/ T

SL: While Fern was in school, Wilbur was **shut up** inside his yard.

TL: *Sementara Fern di sekolah, wilbur **dikurung** di dalam pekarangannya.*

In the sentence there is the word "shut up" which translates to "*dikurung*." This word causes transpositional translation because the word "shut up" is a passive verb.²¹⁶

But in the translation it is translated into "*dikurung*" which is a active verb. With the shift

²¹² Asri Handayani, "Analisis ideologi penerjemahan dan penilaian kualitas terjemahan istilah kedokteran dalam buku "lecture notes on clinical medicine", (Thesis, UNS, Surakarta, 2009), 23.

²¹³ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

²¹⁴ Marcella Frank, *Modern English* (United States of America: Prentice-Hall, 1972), 29.

²¹⁵ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita *Anak The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

²¹⁶ ²¹⁶ Merriam Webster, "Thinking Definition & Meaning," <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/thinking> (accessed on June 25th, 2022, at 7:27 pm)

in word class in the translation, it can represent that the technique used to translate the sentence is the transposition technique.²¹⁷

33) D 149/PG 11/ CH 2/ T

SL: Wilbur was what farmers call a spring pig, which simply means that he was born in springtime.

TL: *Wilbur disebut babi musim semi oleh para petani yang artinya tak lebih dari babi yang lahir pada musim semi.*

As in the sentences above " Wilbur was what farmers call a spring pig, which simply means that he was born in springtime " which translates to " *Wilbur disebut babi musim semi oleh para petani yang artinya tak lebih dari babi yang lahir pada musim semi.*" So that in the sentence there is a shift in sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences was caused by a change in the position of the word order in the English text in the Indonesian text. The shift in word order is due to the emphasis on the topic of conversation.²¹⁸ In this sentence the shift in the sentence structure of the one sentence with two phrases which are translated into one sentences. So that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

34) D 157/PG 11/ CH 2/ T

SL: "You have had **your fun** raising a baby pig, but Wilbur is not a baby any longer and he has got to be sold."

TL: *Kau sudah cukup **bermain-main** merawat bayi babi, tetapi wilbur sudah bukan bayi lagi dan ia harus dijual."*

²¹⁷ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

²¹⁸ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

As in the sentences above " your fun " which translates to "*bermain-main*." So that in the sentence there is a shift in sentence structure. The shift in the order of the sentences was caused by a change in the position of the word order in the English text in the Indonesian text. The shift in word order is due to the emphasis on the topic of conversation.²¹⁹ In this sentence there is a shift in the sentence structure from one phrase translated into 1 word. So that with a shift in the sentence that changes the sentence, the translation can state that the translation technique used to translate the sentence is a transposition technique.

m. Variation

Variation translation techniques are techniques for changing linguistic or paralinguistic elements that affect linguistic variations such as changes in textual tones, language styles, social dialects, and geographical dialects.²²⁰

1) D 7/PG 3/ CH 1/V

SL : "Well," said her mother, "one of the pigs is a runt."

TL : "*Babinya kerdil, Nak,*" kata ibunya.

Variation techniques are changes in linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes in textual tone, language style, social dialect, geographical dialect.²²¹ in the sentence there is the addition of the word "nak" which is the style of language used by a mother who speaks to her child. so that it can represent that the technique used to translate the text is a variation technique.

²¹⁹ Wiwiek Dwi Astuti, "Pergeseran Dan Modulasi Dalam Buku Cerita Anak *The Youngest Frog* Berikut Terjemahannya (The Shift and Modulation in the translation of children's storybook *The Youngest Frog* and Its Translation)," *Kandai*, 2 (November, 2013), 296.

²²⁰ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 509.

²²¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 509.

2) D 17/PG 3/ CH 1/V

SL : The pig would probably die anyway.

TL : *Babi itu **toh** mungkin akan mati juga.*

In the sentence above is a sentence that is translated using the variation technique. Variation techniques are changes in linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes in textual tone, language style, social dialect, geographical dialect.²²² In the sentence there is the addition of the word "*toh*" in translation. So that it can represent that the technique used to translate the text is a variation technique.

3) D 84/PG 7/ CH 1/ V

SL : "Fern was up at daylight, trying to rid the world of injustice. As a result, she now has a pig. A small one, to be sure, but nevertheless a pig."

TL : "*Fern bangun pagi-pagi sekali. dia mencoba membersihkan dunia dari kekejaman titik sebagai hasilnya, sekarang dia punya babi titik kecil, **sih**, tapi kan babi juga.*"

In the sentence above is a sentence that is translated using the variation technique. Variation techniques are changes in linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes in textual tone, language style, social dialect, geographical dialect.²²³ In the sentence there is the addition of the word "*sih*" in translation. So that it can represent that the technique used to translate the text is a variation technique

4) D 106/PG 9/ CH 2/ V

SL: She loved to stroke him, to feed him, **to put him to bed.**

TL: *Dia senang membelainya, memberinya makan, **meninabobokkannya.***

In the sentence above is a sentence that is translated using the variation technique. Variation techniques are changes in linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes in textual tone, language style,

²²² Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 509.

²²³ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 509.

social dialect, geographical dialect.²²⁴ In the sentence there is the addition of the word "meninabobokannya" which is usually sung to put children to sleep in translation.²²⁵ So that it can represent that the technique used to translate the text is a variation technique



²²⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 509.

²²⁵ KBBI, "Arti Kata Ninabobo di Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) Online" <https://kbbi.web.id/ninabobo> (accessed on June 26th, 2022, at 8: 37pm)

CHAPTER III

ACCURACY LEVEL OF THE CHARLOTTE'S WEB BOOKS BY E.B WHITE FROM ENGLIS TO INDONESIAN VERSION TRANSLATED BY DINA BEGUM

This chapter contains a discussion of the meaning of translation quality assessment, translation accuracy, scoring rubric, as well as findings and discussion of the accuracy results from Charlotte's Web Books.

A. Theoretical Background

This session explained further theories related to the research conducted by the researcher. It consists of the definition translation quality assessment, accuracy, and translation accuracy assessment instrument

1. Translation Quality Assessment

In translation quality there are several opinions from several experts. In the opinion expressed by Larson who argues that there are three categories that are needed to assess the quality of translation, namely accuracy, clarity, and naturalness.¹ With that discussion the quality of a translation can be judged from how accurate, clear, and natural the result is. To assess the quality of a translation, it can be done by comparing the translated product with the source text. In addition, a quality translation must be meet three aspects, namely aspects of accuracy, aspects of acceptability and aspects of readability.² Based on limitations in conducting the research, the researcher limited the discussion on accuracy level as the following explanation.

¹ Cindra Mata Wiguna, "Translation Quality Assessment on The Translation of Airasia Web Pages," (Thesis, University of Sumatera Utara, North Sumatra, 2019), 12.

² Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

2. Accuracy

Accuracy here means that a high quality translation is a translation that conveys information and messages from SL correctly, precisely, and honestly in accordance with the intent of the SL author.¹ With this opinion, it can be interpreted that a translation that is said to be accurate is a translation that conveys information and messages from SL writers correctly, precisely and honestly. In addition, according to another opinion, accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the degree of correspondence between the translated text and the original text.² With this opinion it is concluded that accuracy in translation is the level of conformity of the translation translated by the translator between the two original texts to be translated with the translated text. Translators may not ignore, add or reduce messages contained in the SL because it is affected by the formal form of the SL. To express the meaning accurately, the translator may make changes to the form or grammatical structure.

While according to other statements accuracy is a term used in evaluating translation to refer to whether the text source language and target language text equal or not.³ A text can be referred to as a translation, if the text has the same meaning or message as other text. That can be interpreted that a translation is said to be accurate if the message conveyed in a translation is the same as SL.

¹ Samuel V. McDonald, "Accuracy, Readability, and Acceptability in Translation," *Applied Translation*, 2 (2020), 25.

² Ivan Nugroho, "The Accuracy of Cultural Word Translation In The Bilingual Book of *Panduan Berziarah Ke Borobudur*," (Thesis, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Jakarta, 2017), 19.

³ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

3. Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument

In this study, the researcher used the accuracy assessment delivered by Nababan.

In assessing accuracy in translation, there are three assessment instruments as below:

Table 3.1. Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument⁴

Translation Categories	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or language texts the source is accurately transferred into the target language; same absolutely no distortion of meaning
Less Accurate	2	Most meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language text has been accurately translated into the target. However, there are still distortions of meaning or translation double meaning (taxa) or there is an omitted meaning, which interfere with the integrity of the message.
Inaccurate	1	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or language texts the source is inaccurately transferred into the target language or removed (deleted).

In the score parameter used to assess accuracy above, it can be seen that the translation is said to be accurate if the meaning of words, terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts from SL is accurately transferred with the same meaning into the TL without any reduction in the meaning to be conveyed. While the translation which is categorized as less accurate is the translation in which some words, technical terms, phrases, sentence clauses, or SL texts are translated into TL accurately but there are some omissions in translations that have the same word meaning or have multiple meanings which can interfere with the message to be sent. equalized. Next, the translation that is said to be inaccurate is the translation in which words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or SL texts are translated or transferred incorrectly into the TL or omitted words in the translation.

⁴ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

B. Findings

A translation can be categorized as an accurate translation if the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or source language sentences are accurately transferred into the target language absolutely no distortion of meaning.⁵

The translation is said to be less accurate if most of the meaning of the word, technical terms, phrases, clauses, or source language sentences are transferred automatically accurately into the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or double meaning translation (taxa) or there is an omitted meaning, namely: compromise message integrity.⁶

The translation is declared inaccurate if the meaning of words, technical terms, source language phrases, clauses, or sentences were inaccurately transferred to in the target language or deleted.⁷ In this study, researchers have collected data from three raters who are taken in the table below.

Table 3.2. Total Translation Accurate, Less Accurate and Inaccurate

Translation Categories	Indicators	Data Number	Total	%
Accurate (3)	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or language texts the source is accurately transferred into the target language; same absolutely no distortion of meaning	1,4,5,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, 16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24, 26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34, 35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43, 44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52, 53,54,55,56,57,57,58,59,61, 62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70, 71,72,73,74,78,79,80,81,82,	143	86.14%

⁵ *Ibid.*.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

		83,84,85,86,87,88,89,92,93, 94,98,99,102,103,104,105, 106,107,108,109,111,112, 113,115,116,117,118,119, 120,121,123,124,125,126, 127,128,129,130,131,132, 133,134,135,136,137,139, 140,141,142,143,144,145, 146,147,148,149,150,151, 153,154,155,156,157,159, 161,162,163,164,165,166		
Less Accurate (2)	Most meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language text has been accurately translated into the target. However, there are still distortions of meaning or translation double meaning (taxa) or there is an omitted meaning, which interfere with the integrity of the message.	2,3,6,7,25,60,75,76,77, 90, 91,95,96,97,100,101,110, 114,122,138,152,158,160	23	13.86%
Inaccurate (1)	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or language texts the source is inaccurately transferred into the target language or removed (deleted).		0	0%
Amount			166	100%

From the 166 data, there are 143 (86.14%) data with accurate translations, 23 (13.86%) data that are translated are less accurate, and there is no data that is translated inaccurately. With the categorization of accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate data, it can be said that most of the texts from the source language are translated accurately into the target language. However, some of the translated data is less accurate. With the large amount of data that has a high accuracy value, it can be concluded that the Charlotte web book translation is accurately.

C. Discussions

After collecting data that has been analyzed by the rater, the researcher described the result of the analysis of the translation accuracy in the Charlotte Web book.

1. Accurate

Translation can be said to be accurate if the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses or the source language sentences are accurately transferred into the target language there is absolutely no distortion of meaning. In this study there were 143 of the 166 overall data that had accurate translations.

a) D 111/PG 9/ CH 2/ AD

SL: She fed him again at **suppertime**, and again just before going to bed.

TL: *Dia menyusuinya lagi **saat makan malam**, dan sekali lagi sebelum tidur.*

In the example above the translator translated the word *suppertime* into *makan malam*. In this case, the translator used an adaptation translation technique because dinner in Indonesia and dinner in the source language have differences. Dinner is used for more formal speeches. There is a difference between the two words, dinner usually means the main meal eaten at noon and dinner means the light meal eaten in the evening. Dinner is different in Indonesia and abroad. According to Ciputra Life Blog, an Indonesian, a tropical country, usually has lunch at 13:00 and sleeps at 22:00 at night. Therefore, the ideal healthy eating time is between 5:00 pm and 7:00 pm. On the other hand, in other

countries such as the United States, the dining hours are from 4:00 pm to 10:59 pm.⁸ The meaning represents the cultural equivalent in the target language. With the cultural equivalent in the source language that is translated accurately there is absolutely no distortion of meaning so that the translation can be categorized as an accurate translation⁹

b) D 12/PG 3/ CH 1/AM

SL : The kitchen table was set for breakfast, and the room smelled of coffee, bacon, damp plaster, **and wood smoke from the stove.**

TL : *Meja dapur sudah ditata untuk sarapan. aroma kopi, daging asin, plester lembab, dan asap kayu dari tungku **memenuhi ruangan.***

Amplification technique is a translation technique that adds detailed information that is not contained in the SL.¹⁰ With the addition of a phrase “*memenuhi ruangan*” in the translation of the sentence, it can add detailed information to the target language. With the addition of these phrases, it can be clarify the meaning clearly and briefly even though, the technical term between source language and target language are distinguish but it does not change the meaning at all.¹¹

c) D 80/PG 6/ CH 1/B

SL : “The school **bus** will be along in half an hour.”

TL : “***Bus** sekolah datang setengah jam lagi*”

According to the raters the sentence above is categorized as an accurate translation, because this sentence is translated using the pure borrowing technique. In pure borrowing technique there is no phonetic and phonological difference.¹² In that sentence, the word "bus" in English is translated directly without change. According to the KBBI, a bus is a

⁸ Ciputra Life, “Ternyata Segini Jam Makan Malam yang Baik dan Alasannya,” <https://www.ciputralife.com/blog/ternyata-segini-jam-makan-malam-yang-baik-dan-alasannya#:~:text=Jadi%2C%20jam%20berapa%20makan%20malam,adalah%20antara%20pukul%2017.00%20%2D%2019.00>. (accessed on June 5th, 2022, at 10:00 am)

⁹ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., “Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan,” *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

¹⁰ Molina and Hurtado Albir, “Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach,” *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

¹¹ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., “Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan,” *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

¹² Molina and Hurtado Albir, “Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach,” *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508

large public transport motor vehicle, four or more wheels, which can carry a large number of passengers.¹³ By translating the word with the same meaning as the source language, it can be clarify the meaning clearly and briefly the technical terms between the source language and the target language do not change the meaning at all.¹⁴

d) D 101/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL: She was still thinking about the pig when the teacher said: "Fern, what is the capital of **Pennsylvania?**"

TL: *Ia masih ih memikirkan babi itu saat gurunya berkata apa itu kata-kata **Pennsylvania?***

According to the rater the sentence above is categorized as an accurate translation, this is because this sentence is translated using the pure borrowing technique. The same cases of the sample above occurred in this case. Pure borrowing technique was applied in translating the text. There is no change both phonetic and phonologicalInterm in translating the world pennsylvania.¹⁵ pure borrowing was applied because pennsylvania represent is a country located in the United States of America. This state is located on the east coast of the United States (East Coast).¹⁶ In writing the name of the country does not change the term in the sentence is accurate. By translating the word with the same meaning as the source language, it can be clarify the meaning clearly and briefly the technical terms between the source language and the target language do not change the meaning at all.¹⁷

e) D 14/PG 3/ CH 1/E

SL : **Mrs.**Arable put a pitcher of cream on the table.

TL : **Bu** Arable menaruh satu kendi susu di atas meja.

¹³ KBBI, "Arti Kata "bus" Menurut KBBI," <https://kbbi.web.id/bus> (accessed on August 13rd, 2022, at 11:59 pm)

¹⁴ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

¹⁵ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

¹⁶ Dictionary.com, "Pennsylvania Devinition & Meaning," <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/pennsylvania> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 9:09 am)

¹⁷ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

According to the rater, the translation above is an accurate translation because the sentence is translated using the establish equivalent technique. This technique is a technique that used the common equivalent found in the dictionary or uses everyday language used in the target language.¹⁸ The sentence has the word "mrs" which translates to "bu" in the target language. In the sentence above, there is a word "mrs" which means "nyonya" in the dictionary, but it is translated as "bu" as it is more commonly called in Indonesian. The word "bu" can be used instead of the word "nyonya" because "bu" is a synonym for the word "nyonya".¹⁹ With a translation that word used the meaning according to the meaning on dictionary, it can be it can be clarify the meaning clearly and briefly the technical terms between the source language and the target language do not change the meaning at all.²⁰

f) D 24/PG 4/ CH 1/ E

SL : **Mr.** Arable stopped walking

TL : **Pak** Arable *menghentikan langkahnya.*

The sentence above was translated by using establish equivalent. This technique is the common equivalent found in the dictionary or uses everyday language used in the target language.²¹ In the sentence there is the word "mr" which translates to "pak" in the target language. The use of the word "pak" in the translation is the actual meaning in the dictionary.²² With a translation that word used the meaning according to the meaning on dictionary, it can be it can be clarify the meaning clearly and briefly the technical terms between the source language and the target language do not change the meaning at all.²³

¹⁸ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

¹⁹ ArtiKataKBBI.com, "Sinonim Ibu," <https://artikatakbbi.com/sinonim-ibu> (accessed on August 5, 2022, at 8:38 pm)

²⁰ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

²¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

²² Bab.la, "Mr," <https://www.babla.co.id/bahasa-inggris-bahasa-indonesia/mr> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 1:49 pm)

²³ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

g) D 15/PG 3/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **"Don't yell, Fern!" she said.**

TL : ***"Jangan berteriak Fern!" katanya.***

According to the raters the translation above is an accurate translation because the sentence above using literal translation techniques because the source language is directly translated into the target language with a slight adjustment of the language structure.²⁴ With evidence that in that word the word "don't" is translated into "*jangan*" and in the next word the word "yell" which is translated into "*berteriak*" and so on with the meaning according to the dictionary and also the same structure.²⁵ Without any change the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts are accurately transferred into the target language from the source language sentences are accurately transferred into the target language, there is absolutely no distortion of meaning, so it can represent that the translation of the sentence above is an accurate translation.²⁶

h) 30/PG 4/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **"Fern," said Mr. Arable.**

TL : ***"Fern," kata Pak Arable.***

According to the rater the translation above is an accurate translation because the sentence above using literal translation techniques because the source language is directly translated into the target language with a slight adjustment of the language structure.²⁷ In the sentence above there is the sentence ""Fern," said Mr. Arable." Which translates to ""*Fern,*" kata Pak Arable." The meaning according to the dictionary and also the same structure with ource language.²⁸ Without any change the meaning of words, technical

²⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

²⁵ Bab.la, "don't-terjemahan bahasa Indonesia ," <https://www.babla.co.id/bahasa-inggris-bahasa-indonesia/dont> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 9:47 pm)

²⁶ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

²⁷ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

²⁸ Bab.la, "don't-terjemahan bahasa Indonesia ," <https://www.babla.co.id/bahasa-inggris-bahasa-indonesia/dont> (accessed on June 22nd, 2022, at 9:47 pm)

terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts are accurately transferred into the target language from the source language sentences are accurately transferred into the target language, there is absolutely no distortion of meaning, so it can represent that the translation of the sentence above is an accurate translation.²⁹

i) D 36/PG 4/ CH 1/ LT

SL : **Mr. Arable smiled.**

TL : ***Pak Arable tersenyum.***

According to the rater the translation above is an accurate translation because the sentence above is translated using a literal translation technique which is translated by word for word without any changes in the structure of the sentence.³⁰ The sentence "Mr. Arable smiled", which means "*Pak Arable tersenyum.*"³¹ There is no change in preserving the sentence structure from the source language to the target language when translating. Without any change the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts are accurately transferred into the target language from the source language sentences are accurately transferred into the target language, there is absolutely no distortion of meaning, so it can represent that the translation of the sentence above is an accurate translation.³²

j) D 140/PG 10/ CH 2/ S

SL: And if he was very tired, he would **close his eyes** and go to sleep under the doll's blanket.

TL: *Dan kalau sangat letih, ia **memejam** dan tertidur di bawah selimut boneka.*

According to the rater the translation above is an accurate translation because the sentence above the translator used the substitution technique to translate the sentence.

²⁹ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

³⁰ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

³¹ Muhammad Zaki Pahrul Hadi, Erwin Suhendra, "Analisis Ideologi dan Teknik Penerjemahan Pada Teks Terjemahan Mahasiswa STIBA Bumigora Tahun Akademik 2017/2018," *Humanitatis Journal on Language and Literature*, 1 (December, 2019), 32.

³² Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

Substitution translation technique is a translation technique that replaces linguistic elements into paralinguistic elements or signs.³³ In the sentence above there is the word "close his eyes" which translates to "*memejam*." The word "close his eyes" means "*memejam*" in Indonesian. With a translation that word used the meaning according to the meaning on dictionary, it can be it can be clarify the meaning clearly and briefly the technical terms between the source language and the target language do not change the meaning at all.³⁴

2. Less Accurate

Translation can be said to be less accurate if most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts have been accurately translated into the target. However, there are still meaning distortions or double meaning translations (taxa) or meanings being omitted, which disrupts the integrity of the message. In this study, there were 23 of the 166 data that had inaccurate translations.

1. D 12/PG 3/ CH 1/AM

SL : You mean kill it? Just because it's smaller than the others?"

TL : "*Maksud Mama, **Papa mau** membunuhnya? hanya karena ia lebih kecil daripada yang lainnya?*"

According to the rater the sentence above is an less accurate translation because it is a translation that used amplification techniques. Translating using amplification technique is a technique that adds a little information to the sentence explicitly.³⁵ In that sentence there is the addition of the word "*papa mau*" in the translation of the sentence "you mean kill it?" in English and translated to "*Maksud Mama, **Papa mau** membunuhnya?*". That the sentence provides additional information to further explain in detail who will kill the piglet. The translation is categorized as an less accurate translation.

³³ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

³⁴ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

³⁵ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

Less accurate translation is a translation that diverts accurate translation into the target language but there is a distortion of meaning or a double meaning translation or there is an omitted meaning that interferes with the message conveyed.³⁶ In the sentence above there are additional words in the translation. With the addition of this information, it can change the technical terms in the sentence so that it can be categorized into less accurate translation, but the translation is still translated accurately from the source language into the target language.

2. D 32/PG 5/ CH 1/ AM

SL : **A weakling** makes trouble.

TL: **Babi lemah** hanya bikin masalah saja.

According to the rater the sentence above is an less accurate translation because it is a translation that used amplification techniques. Translating using amplification technique is a technique that adds a little information to the sentence explicitly.³⁷ The sentence "a weakling makes trouble " is given additional information that becomes "*babi lemah hanya bikin masalah saja*". The word "Babi" was added. Technique extensions are used with explicit information of the source language. With the sentence "Weak people cause trouble", the additional information "*babi lemah hanya bikin masalah saja*" is given and the word " *babi* " is added to make it easier. The target audience understands the message of the sentence that topic doesn not discussed in the sentence's source language. In the sentence above there are additional words in the translation that are used as subjects in the target language. With the addition of this information, it can change the technical terms in the sentence so that it can be categorized into less accurate translation, but the translation is still translated accurately from the source language into the target language.³⁸

³⁶ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

³⁷ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

³⁸ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

3. D 70/PG 5/ CH 1/ AM

SL : Avery **was ten**.

TL : Avery *berumur 10 tahun*.

According to the rater the sentence above is an less accurate translation because it is a translation that uses amplification techniques. Translating using amplification technique is a technique that adds a little information to the sentence explicitly.³⁹ In the sentence above there is the sentence "Avery was ten" which translates to " *Avery berumur 10 tahun* ". In the sentence there is the addition of the words "*berumur*" and "*tahun*". In the sentence above there are additional words in the translation that are used as adverbs in the target language. With the addition of this information, it can change the technical terms in the sentence so that it can be categorized into less accurate translation, but the translation is still translated accurately from the source language into the target language.⁴⁰

4. D 59/PG 5/ CH 1/ E

SL : **The morning light** shone through its ears, turning them pink.

TL: *sinar matahari pagi menembus telinganya, membuat warnanya menjadi pink*.

In the sentence above translated using the technique of establish equivalent. This technique is a technique that used the common equivalent found in the dictionary or uses everyday language used in the target language.⁴¹ According to the rater the sentence above is an less accurate translation because in the sentence above, there is the phrase "morning light", which translates as "sinar matahari pagi". In dictionaries, the word "light" describes the brightness with which an object can be seen. Light comes from sources such as the sun, moon, lamps, and fire. The word "morning", on the other hand, is the part of the daily time from when people usually wake up to noon or noon.⁴² Thus, morning light

³⁹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁴⁰ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

⁴¹ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁴² Collins Dictionary, "Morning light definition and meaning," <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/morning-light> (accessed on August 2nd, 2022, at 8:32 pm)

can represent the sun in the sense that the light that appears in the morning is the sun. With a translation that uses the meaning according to the meaning in the dictionary and is also accurately translated into the target, there is a distortion of meaning in the form of adding the word "*matahari*" to the translation text. In the sentence above there are additional words in the translation that are used as adverbs in the target language sentence. With the addition of this information, it can change the technical terms in the sentence so that it can be categorized into less accurate translation, but the translation is still translated accurately from the source language into the target language..⁴³

5. D 96/PG 8/ CH 1/ B

SL : The children ran out to the road and climbed into the **bus**.

TL : *Anak-anak itu berlari ke jalan dan naik bis*.

In the sentence there is the word "bus" which translates to "*bis*". in the translation, the translator used naturalized borrowing. Naturalized translation is a translation that undergoes phonetic or phonological changes in the translation.⁴⁴ The translation above is an less accurate translation because there is a change in phonetic or phonological in the use of the letter "u" in the source language and translated using the letter "i" in the target language, but it is still accurately transferred to the target language. The distortion of meaning in the sentence is the use of the word "*bis*" in the translation. The word *bis* is a non-standard word in Indonesian. The word *bis* means a small box like the one used in the letter bus, besides that, it can also mean decorative cloth or ribbons that are on the edges of clothes, and other meanings of bus are drain pipes, sewer edges or concrete vessels.⁴⁵

6. D 148/PG 11/ CH 2/ LT

SL: **Every day was a happy day, and every night was peaceful.**

⁴³ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

⁴⁴ Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 508.

⁴⁵ KBBI, "Arti Kata "bis" Menurut KBBI," <https://www.kbbi.co.id/arti-kata/bis> (accessed on August 6th, 2022, at 8:51 pm)

TL: *Setiap hari menyenangkan, dan setiap malam tentram.*

According to the rater, the translation above is said to be less accurate because it used a literal technique because the sentence is translated word for word sequentially and also the translation does not change the sentence structure in the target language even though in one sentence there are several phrases.⁴⁶ Less accurate translation is a translation that diverts accurate translation into the target language but there is a distortion of meaning or a double meaning translation or there is an omitted meaning that interferes with the message conveyed.⁴⁷ In the sentence above, the meaning of the word "was" is omitted in the target language translation, but this omission does not change the message to be conveyed..

7. D 2/PG 3/ CH 1/R

SL : "**Out** to the hog house," replied Mrs. Arable.

TL : "*Ke kendang babi,*" jawab Bu Arable.

According to the rater, the translation above is said to be less accurate because it used a reduction translation technique. Reduction translation technique is the opposite of amplification translation. In the reduction translation technique there is a compaction or reduction of the information contained in the source language.⁴⁸ The translation is categorized as an inaccurate translation. Inaccurate translation is a translation that diverts accurate translation into the target language but there is a distortion of meaning or a double meaning translation or there is an omitted meaning that interferes with the message conveyed.⁴⁹ In the sentence above, the meaning of the word "out" is omitted in the target language translation, but this omission does not change the message to be conveyed..

⁴⁶ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

⁴⁷ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

⁴⁸ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

⁴⁹ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

8. 90/PG 7/ CH 1/ R

SL : "Give him **his** breakfast!" she said.

TL : "**Beri ia sarapan!**" katanya.

According to the rater, the translation above is said to be less accurate because it used a reduction translation technique. Reduction translation technique is the opposite of amplification translation. In the reduction translation technique there is a compaction or reduction of the information contained in the source language.⁵⁰ Translations are classified as incorrect translations. An inaccurate translation is one that deviates from the correct translation into the target language, but has a distortion of meaning, an ambiguous translation, or an omission of meaning that confuses the message being conveyed.⁵¹ In the sentence above, the meaning of the word "was" is omitted in the target language translation, but this omission does not change the message to be conveyed. The word " his " in the form of a pronoun that serves to explain ownership in the sentence.

9. D 56/PG 5/ CH 1/ T

SL : **Fern looked at her father. Then she lifted the lid of the carton.**

TL: *Fern memandang ayahnya lalu mengangkat tutup kardus.*

According to the rater, the translation above is said to be less accurate because it uses transposition translation techniques. The transposition technique is to change the structure of English into Indonesian so that the translated text can be accepted by Indonesian readers.⁵² As in the sentences " Fern looked at her father. Then she lifted the lid of the carton" which translates to " *Fern memandang ayahnya lalu mengangkat tutup kardus.*" The translations above are classified as incorrect translations. An less accurate translation is one that deviates from the correct translation into the target language, but has a distortion of meaning, an ambiguous translation, or an omission of meaning that confuses

⁵⁰ Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, "Analysis of Translation Techniques, Methods, and Ideology on Children's Bilingual Story Books," *Alsuna: Journal of Arabic and English Language*, 2 (November, 2020), 104.

⁵¹ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

⁵² Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta*, 4 (December, 2002), 511.

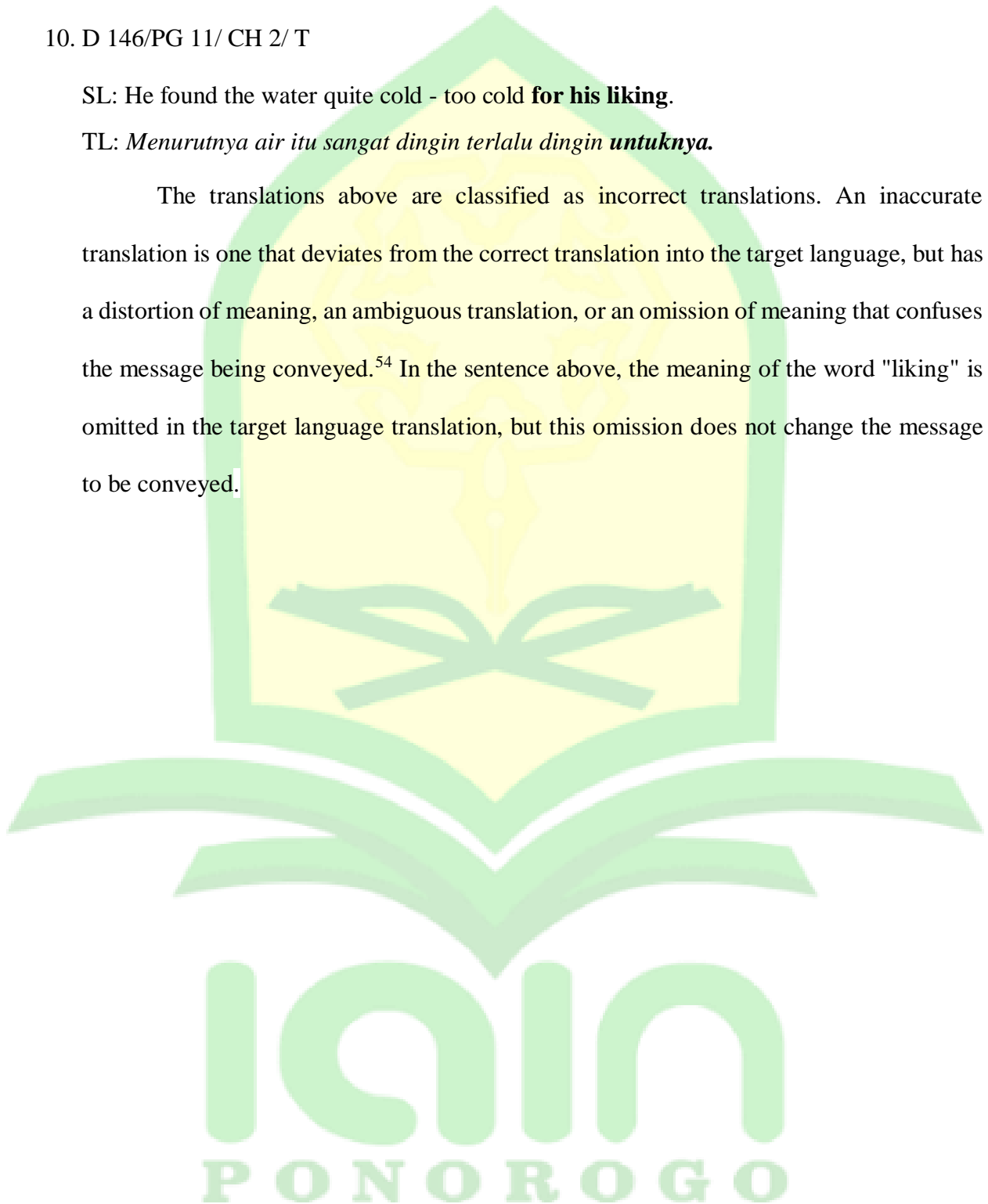
the message being conveyed.⁵³ In the sentence above, the meaning of the word "she" is omitted in the target language translation, but this omission does not change the message to be conveyed.

10. D 146/PG 11/ CH 2/ T

SL: He found the water quite cold - too cold **for his liking**.

TL: *Menurutnya air itu sangat dingin terlalu dingin **untuknya**.*

The translations above are classified as incorrect translations. An inaccurate translation is one that deviates from the correct translation into the target language, but has a distortion of meaning, an ambiguous translation, or an omission of meaning that confuses the message being conveyed.⁵⁴ In the sentence above, the meaning of the word "liking" is omitted in the target language translation, but this omission does not change the message to be conveyed.



⁵³ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

⁵⁴ Mangatur Nababan, dkk., "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan," *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 1 (June, 2012), 44-45.

CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

In this chapter, the researcher represents the conclusions from the findings and discussions of the research. In addition, the author also represents recommendations for readers and for other researchers.

A. CONCLUSION

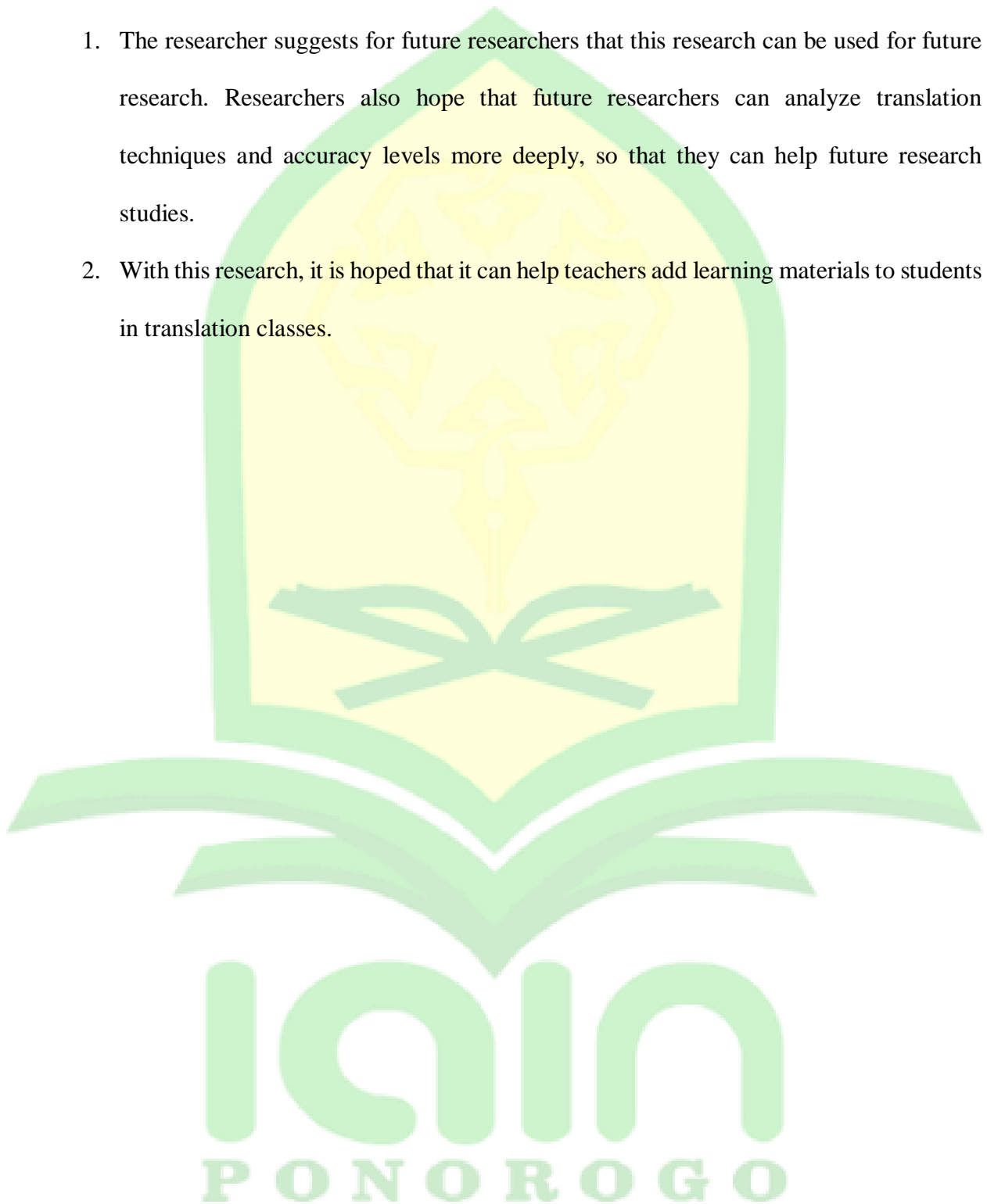
In this research, the researchers focused on the analysis of translation techniques on charlotteweb books translated by Dina Begum. The objective of this research that to analysis the translation techniques and indicated the accuracy level of the charlotte web books translated by Dina Begum. The results of the study can be concluded as follow:

1. They are 13 types translation techniques used in translating charlotte web books translated by Dina Begum namely, Adaptation gtechnique that occurred 1 sentence, amplification technique are used to translated 16 sentences, meanwhile 5 sentences translated by using pure borrowing technique, and 5 sentences naturalized borrowing technique, estabililish equivalent technique is used to translated 15 sentences, 5 sentences are translated by using the generalization technique, literal translation technique is used to translated 47 sentences, 13 sentences are translated using the modulation technique, then particularization technique is used to translated 1 sentence , furthermore 12 sentences are translated using reduction technique, then substitution technique is used to translated 5 sentences, 35 sentences translated using transposition technique, and 4 sentences are translated using variation translation techniques.
2. It can be summed that Charlotte"s Web book is translated accurately within 143 (86.14%) sentences.

B. RECOMMENDATION

The results of this study are expected to provide many benefits for readers and future researchers.

1. The researcher suggests for future researchers that this research can be used for future research. Researchers also hope that future researchers can analyze translation techniques and accuracy levels more deeply, so that they can help future research studies.
2. With this research, it is hoped that it can help teachers add learning materials to students in translation classes.



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