



An Analysis of Translation Techniques in translating Enola's Utterances in Enola Holmes Movie



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Abstract

Translation nowadays can generally be understood as an effort to transfer the source language to the target language. expert states that in the field of languages, translation today has several meanings, namely first is the general subject field or phenomenon, second is the product that is the text that has been translated, third is the process of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating. In terms of the translation itself, researchers can pay more attention to translation products where translator translates by reading the entire text and translating the source language into the target language. This research aims to describe the translation techniques used by HaiBunda.com in translating the English movie entitled "Enola Holmes" into Indonesian based on Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), namely borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation. The data in this study was conducted using qualitative methods. This research revealed that the most dominant technique used by the translator was the literal translation technique, with a total of about 21 times. In addition, translator prefer to use the literal translation technique because the translator use word-for-word translation in translating the text. It shows that the translator aims to maintain a close correspondence between the source language and the target language, preserving as much of the original words and structures as possible.

Keyword: translation, translation technique

Abstrak

Penerjemahan dewasa ini secara umum dapat dipahami sebagai upaya pengalihan bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran. Para ahli menyatakan bahwa dalam bidang kebahasaan, penerjemahan dewasa ini memiliki beberapa pengertian, yaitu pertama bidang atau fenomena subjek umum, kedua produk berupa teks yang telah diterjemahkan, ketiga proses menghasilkan terjemahan, atau dikenal sebagai menerjemahkan. Dalam hal penerjemahan itu sendiri, peneliti dapat lebih memperhatikan produk terjemahan dimana penerjemah menerjemahkan dengan membaca keseluruhan teks dan menerjemahkan bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan teknik penerjemahan menerjemahkan dongeng bahasa Inggris berjudul "Enola Holmes" ke dalam bahasa Indonesia berdasarkan Vinay dan Darbelnet (1958), yaitu borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence dan adaptasi. Data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa teknik yang paling dominan digunakan oleh penerjemah adalah teknik penerjemahan literal, dengan total sekitar 21 kali. Selain itu, penerjemah lebih memilih menggunakan teknik penerjemahan literal karena penerjemah menggunakan penerjemahan kata demi kata dalam menerjemahkan teks. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah bertujuan untuk mempertahankan korespondensi yang erat antara bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran, mempertahankan sebanyak mungkin kata dan struktur aslinya.

Kata Kunci: penerjemahan, teknik penerjemahan

Introduction

Translation plays an important role in facilitating cultural exchange, enabling effective communication, and promoting globalization in our increasingly interconnected world. It serves as a bridge between different languages and cultures, enabling individuals of various backgrounds to access and appreciate literature, ideas and stories from around the world. In this context, the analysis of translation techniques has great relevance and significance, especially in the translation of fairy tales.

Fairy tales are a favorite narrative that transcends boundaries and generations (Palma, 2019). They capture the imagination of readers, especially children, and offer valuable lessons, moral teachings, and entertainment. However, translating fairy tales presents a unique set of challenges. Translators must not only convey storylines and characters, but also ensure that the translated version is aligned with the goals and objectives of the reader (Mehassouel & Benlakdar, 2019).

Analysis of translation techniques serves many purposes. Firstly, it provides valuable information about the intricacies and complexities of translating fairy tales. Each translation technique used represents an intentional decision made by translators to convey meaning, maintain linguistic integrity, and create an engaging reading experience. By examining these techniques, we can better understand the art and craft of translation.

Moreover, the findings of this study contribute to the field of translation studies. They highlight the specific challenges faced when translating fairy tales and highlight the importance of adapting texts to fit the language and cultural context of the reader. This knowledge can inform future translation practice, enabling translators to approach similar projects with a deeper understanding of effective techniques and strategies.

There are several kinds of terms related to the translation itself. In this case, we generally find the term strategy in translation and also translation procedures. Whereas in this research the researchers focused on the procedures in translation mentioned by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) identify translation techniques which are terms of translation procedures. Then they explained further about the translation procedure which was divided into seven procedures and became the

main theory of the researcher in analyzing the data namely borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

In this research, the researcher tries to describe the translation techniques used by translators in translating fairy tales from English to Indonesian by analyzing the techniques used by translators in translating fairy tale story entitled Cinderella by looking at the translation results.

Research Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which are concerned with understanding some aspects of social life, and its methods, which (generally) produce words, not numbers, as data for analysis (Miles et al., 2020). According to Sugiyono (2014), qualitative research is a means to explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups related to social or human problems. Furthermore, Kumar (2015) states that descriptive qualitative research is intended to systematically describe a situation, problem, phenomenon, service or program, provide information about the living conditions of a community, and describe attitudes towards a problem.

Research Findings

This chapter presents the research findings, namely an analysis of the translation techniques used by translators from HaiBunda.com in the process of translating the fairy tale Cinderella from English into Indonesian based on translation technique mentioned by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) namely borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

Table 1.
Translation Techniques in
Cinderella Fairy Tale Story

NO	Types of Translation Technique	Frequency
1	Borrowing	0
2	Calque	0
3	Literal Translation	21
4	Transposition	0
5	Modulation	12
6	Equivalence	11
7	Adaptation	0
	Total	44

The data above indicates that there are seven techniques which are available based on Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) theory but the researcher found in the data that there are only three techniques were identified in the translated text. Furthermore, the most technique used by all translators was Literal Translation. Meanwhile, the least technique which is not used by all translators were adaptation, calque, borrowing and transposition.

Discussion

This section will discuss or analyze every technique used by translators who translate texts. The analysis will provide a series of techniques found in the data and analyze all data based on each technique used by the translator.

Literal Translation

The technique of literal translation as Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) state that this technique is word for word translation, as the most common used in the same language culture. It could be seen as the authors’ prescription for good translation. Additionally, as Newmark adds that literal translation in which the source language grammatical construction are converted to their nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are gain translated singly.

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
<u>They danced together until midnight</u>	<u>Mereka menari bersama sampai tengah malam</u>
<u>Thus, the Prince and Cinderella got married and lived happily ever after</u>	<u>Demikian, Pangeran dan Cinderella menikah dan hidup Bahagia selamanya</u>

Literal translation is to translate a word for word or an expression word for word. Based on the sentence ‘*They danced together until midnight*’ is translated into ‘*Mereka menari bersama sampai tengah malam*’. This sentence is translated a word for word by translator and it could be seen on the data, every single word of the source language is translated into target language. The purpose is to make the reader understand and could easily to get the information in the target language.

Meanwhile, the translator also believed that it is very comfortable to use literal technique of

translation because it does not need extra knowledge in translating it. Thus, the sentence of the story also suitable in order to translate based on literal technique of translation.

Furthermore, based on the data, the word ‘*Thus, the Prince and Cinderella got married and lived happily ever after*’ is translated into ‘*Demikian, Pangeran dan Cinderella menikah dan hidup Bahagia selamanya*’. It is proved that the translator translates it based on word for word since every single word is transferred from the source language into target language. In this case, the translator employs word for word translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation clearer. The context of the story showed that it would be more appropriate to used literal translation since, it is accepted in transferring the sentence from the source language into target language.

Modulation

As Vinay and Darbelnet stated that, modulation is “a variation in the message, obtained by changing point of view, lighting” (1958:51). Mostly the translator uses the technique of modulation is in order to make it clear in the target language. In which the translator uses it to change some points of view to produce a good result of translation.

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
<u>She will surely come</u>	<u>Dia harus datang</u>
<u>leaving Cinderella behind.</u>	<u>meninggalkan Cinderella seorang diri di rumah.</u>

The translator of the story translated the word “will surely” by “harus” because the translator used modulation technique. The phrase remarkable in the source language is translated into *harus* in the target language. Based on the context of the story the word *harus* is accurate in order to make the sentence be easy to understand. That word shows that the situation is forced for the subject to come and they are really sure that the main character in the story would come. The translator used the word “harus” is to make sure the reader that the situation inside the story is really reasonable for the subject to do that thing.

As it is defined by Vinay and Darbelnet modulation is “a variation in the message, obtained by changing point of view” (1958:51). The translator of the story translated the word “behind” by “seorang diri di rumah” it could be

said as modulation technique, and the translator did it because she/he wanted to find the best meaning into the target language.

Equivalence

As Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) state that the term of equivalence which refers to some cases that the language needs to describe as the same situation by the different stylistic or structural. Usually, this technique is more appropriate in translating an idiom and proverbs that contain in the source language into the target language in totally different ways.

SL (Source Language)	TL (Target Language)
the magic would <u>wear off</u> at midnight	sihirnya akan <u>hilang</u> tepat pada tengah malam

The equivalence technique is using of a term or expression recognized by language in use as an equivalent in the target language. Based on the data above, the word ‘wear off’ refers something that loses effect or power over time. It is equivalent into Indonesian word ‘hilang’. The translator prefers to use the word “hilang” is aimed to explain the idiom of the word although it is only a word but it also could describe something and because an idiom is which have several words of the source language translated into target language which have different meaning. So, it is really appropriate to translate in Indonesian as hilang in the target language. Therefore, the translator used a term or expression recognized as an equivalent in the target language.

Conclusion

The most dominant translation technique found in the fairy tale "Cinderella" is literal translation, meaning that the translator uses word-for-word translation so that the reader can easily understand in translating the text. This shows that the translator aims to maintain a close correspondence between the source language and the target language, preserving as much of the original words and structures as possible. Meanwhile, the data found four techniques that were not used by translator, namely the calque technique, the transposition technique, the borrowing technique, and the adaptation

technique. This happens because translator does not find words that involve the four techniques from the source language needed to translate them into the target language.

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