



Analysis of translation technique used by Dina Begum in E.B. White's Charlotte's Web

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received Mar 24, 2024 Revised Mar 29, 2024 Accepted Apr 14, 2024</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords:</p> <p>Charlotte's Web Dina Begum Molina and Albir Translation Technique</p>	<p>Translating a novel into another language is not an easy thing to do. The quality of translated novels is sometimes not as good as the original novel. This can cause readers to misunderstand the author's meaning. Translators who are illiterate in translation techniques and unable to use them are to blame for all of these issues. Therefore, translation techniques are very important. This research analyzes the translation techniques for the novel <i>Laba-Laba Dan Jaring Kesayangannya</i> by Dina Begum. This study's objective is to analyze the use of Dina Begum's translation techniques in the novel <i>Charlotte's Web</i> by E.B. White. Dina Begum translated the original English novel by Kakatua in 2021, and that is where the data came from. All the data collected was analyzed using the translation technique proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The results of the research show that 8 translation techniques were found in Wilbur's dialogue. The following are the percentage results for each translation technique: (1) linguistic compression occurs 16 times and represents 10%, (2) literal translation occurs 82 times and represents 51%, (3) established equivalent appears 50 times and represents 31%, (4) linguistic amplification occurs seven times and represents 4%, (5) reduction occurs once and represents 1%, (6) modulation appears four times and represents 2%, (7) calque occurs once and represents 1%, (8) particularization occurs once and represents 1%.</p> <p><i>This is an open-access article under the CC BY-NC license.</i></p>



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INTRODUCTION

The dissemination of information in this era of globalization is realized through science and innovation. The information itself is in the form of works of art and scientific works created in a particular country and then spread to other countries, for example, Indonesian language reading books and English novels. Even so, not all Indonesians can read English novels because of the various dialects used. Therefore, good interpretation items are very necessary and interpreters are required to explain scientific works in Indonesian so that Indonesians can learn English novels easily (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020).

Newmark defines translation as the process of conveying a text's meaning into another language according to what was intended by the author of the text (Newmark, 1998). Wills and Choliludin define translation as a process that results in a written text in the SL and a text in the TL that is ideally equivalent to an understanding of semantics, syntax, pragmatics, and stylistics by the translator of the source language (Suhendar & Akbar, 2020). Another expert, Catford, explains that translation is the process of substituting grammar and lexis from the SL with the TL, which is akin to the result of substituting the phonology and graphology from the SL with the TL. The study of phonology and syntax (Catford, 1965). Therefore, translation can convey the SL to the TL as clearly as possible by using translation techniques to ensure the translation in the TL is understandable to readers. Based on micro units, translation procedures may be seen as a means of transferring the SL to the TL (words, phrases, clauses, or sentences), which influences the translation results (Molina & Albir, 2002). In today's globalized world, translation plays an important role in effective communication, as it allows people to bridge language barriers and access information in multiple languages (Yoni, 2022).

Some professionals who specialize in translating state that translating literary works is much more complicated than translating other types of texts. This is due to several factors, namely whether the orientation that will be used: is an orientation to the SL or TL or whether the pragmatic purpose of the source text will be adapted or not. Another factor is that translating literary works also involves several aspects, namely emotions, associations, and complex ideas related to differences in language, lifestyle, or traditions (Wardatul Latifah, 2022). Pinchuck in Suryawinata and Hariyanto states that translation is a process of finding TL equivalent to SL (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2016). Equivalence in translation is the TL that is closest to the SL that the translator uses in the translation. Equality in translation can be achieved by mastering language skills. In finding an equivalent, translators also need to study several linguistic theories related to translator studies before they carry out the translation (Aliyah, 2022).

There are several definitions from experts about translation. Nida and Taber define translation as the process of replicating, in the language of the receiver, the scientific equivalent that most closely resembles the message in the original language, both in terms of meaning and style (Simanjuntak et al., 2021). Catford defines translation as the process of substituting text in one language for equivalent text in another (Susanti, 2024; Catford, 1965). According to Newmark, the ability of translation is the attempt to substitute written assertions and/or communications in one language with equivalent statements and/or messages in another language (Chotimah et al., 2022). Larson, however, claims that translation is only a modification of form. When we discuss linguistic forms, we are referring to spoken or written words, facts, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and so on. The form of the SL is replaced in translation with the form of the receiver (TL) (Haryanto, 2023; Larson, 1984).

(Bassnett, 1991) explains that translation is the transfer of a source language text into the target language to ensure that the meaning is the same and the structure of the source language is maintained as closely as possible. According to (Nida & Taber, 1974), translation is the process of replicating the message of the source language in the target language, both in terms of meaning and style (1982). Translation is the process of re-expressing a message from the source language into the target language by offering the most natural and similar replacement in terms of both style and meaning. A number of studies have been carried out to determine translation techniques that influence the quality of the translation. Several studies have identified translation techniques in several novel genres and in field research ((Hadi et al., 2020), (Nabilah & Sujatna, 2020), (Nurkholis & Barati, 2022). In their research, (Hadi et al., 2020) described translation ideology from translation techniques. The results of the research show that the ideology used is forensicization as seen from the translation technique oriented towards the source language, namely the literal technique. This

shows that translation techniques are very important to analyze translation ideology. Another study conducted by (Nabilah & Sujatna, 2020) found that in their research translators were not consistent with their translation methods but the translation results were still acceptable because translation techniques that were used repeatedly were related to the translation method, while those that were not used repeatedly were also related. with methods because theories are interrelated. Researchers used methods from Newmark (1988) and translation techniques using the theory of Molina and Albir (2002). Then research conducted (Nurkholis & Barati, 2022) found that students' knowledge of translation techniques was very limited through direct interviews and this was proven by errors when translating the final test of English-Indonesian translation material.

From several previous studies it can be concluded that translation techniques really need to be applied in translating a literary work so that the quality of the translation is good and easy to understand. In contrast to the novels analyzed by previous researchers, children's literary works are much more complicated to translate, because transferring the language of children's literary texts is not an easy thing (Omar, 2021) , there are many obstacles for translators of children's literary works, including when translating idiolect, morals from the author, cultural obstacles. SL, and writing style (Newmark, 1998). So translating children's literary works is very difficult due to sociocultural, linguistic and educational challenges so that there is no misinterpretation. Based on this, researchers are interested in studying translation techniques in Wilbur's conversational dialogue in the novel *Charlotte's Web*. This novel tells the story of friendship, namely Wilbur, a dwarf pig who is loved by a little girl, one day he befriends a smart spider named Charlotte, and gives him an extraordinary experience. This novel, which is considered a classic work of children's literature, was the best-selling children's book in 2000 (Staff, 2017). Researchers compared two versions, namely the English version and the Indonesian version translated by Dina Begum to find out what translation techniques were used in the novel. Translating the novel entitled *Charlotte's Web* is a challenge in itself for the translator, when it comes to conveying the message, as well as ensuring that the result of the translation still has a moral message from the source language to the target language. Researchers see how translators do this through translation techniques. This research aims to find out and explain the translation techniques used by Dina Begum in translating the novel *Charlotte's Web*. This research has the potential to expand the field of translation linguistics, especially in the field of translation methodology and approaches. This is intended to increase students' understanding of the strategies and tactics used during the translation process.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A technique for comprehending social and human behavior that stresses and concentrates on a lot of data is called qualitative research (Dornyei, 2007). Qualitative research is distinct in terms of its focus, topic, and methodology. Furthermore, qualitative research involves the researcher being concerned with the process, meaning, and interpretation of information gathered through words or film, according to (Creswell, 1994) .The translation techniques used in the book *Charlotte's Web* from English to Indonesian are identified and examined using a descriptive qualitative study approach.

The unit of analysis contained in this research is the translation technique in translating the novel *Charlotte's Web*. The two languages used in this book are Indonesian as the TL and English as the SL. In this research, there is only one primary data which the researcher directly obtained from the main source. The primary data for this research was taken from the English novel *Charlotte's Web* and its translation in Indonesian with the title "*Laba-Laba dan Jaring Kesayangannya*"

which is a novel by Dina Begum written in 2020 and published by Kakatua. The researcher, who gets, gathers, and evaluates the data, is the primary instrument. There are four roles used by researchers to conduct this research, the researcher as an observer, including reading the novel in its entirety in English and Indonesian versions, as a data collector, namely by collecting data from the research object, and the researcher acting as an analyzer. Researchers as reporters report the outcomes of the data analysis as percentages, descriptions, or discussions.

The steps that researchers took to collect data were searching for or purchasing the novel *Charlotte's Web* both in English and Indonesian. Then identify the two novels, and classify the data which is translated text using the translation technique proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The latter analyzes the two novel texts based on Molina and Albir (2002). Collecting data, researchers used the following steps to collect data from Dina Begum's translated novel, namely: (1) Read the book's contents in both Indonesian and English; (2) Identifying data, data identified using the translation technique used in the novel; (3) Classify data into 18 translation techniques. (4) Analyzing data based on translation techniques. (5) Present and discuss analysis results. (6) Summing up the research results. The data is then analyzed and a percentage is made for each translation technique using the following formula calculation:

$$\text{Persentase (P)} = \frac{f}{N} \times 100$$

Where f = number of data, N = Total of the data

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this research, researchers found 162 Wilbur dialogues from all chapters of the English to Indonesian novel. Researchers found eight translation approaches, including established equivalence, linguistic compression, literal translation, linguistic calque, amplification, reduction, modulation, and particularization, out of eighteen techniques suggested by Molina and Albir (2002). The table data summarizes the proportion of each translation technique as follows:

Table 1. Translation techniques applied in the translation of "Charlotte's Web" novel into Indonesia

No.	Translation Technique	Frequency	Percentage
1	Linguistic Compression	16	10%
2	Literal Translation	82	51%
3	Established Equivalent	50	31%
4	Linguistic Amplification	7	4%
5	Reduction	1	1%
6	Modulation	4	2%
7	Calque	1	1%
8	Particularization	1	1%
	Total	162	100%

The translation techniques found were as follows: (1) linguistic compression occurred 16 times and represented 10%, (2) literal translation occurred 82 times and represented 51%, (3) established equivalent appeared 50 times and represented 31%, (4) linguistic amplification occurs seven times and represents 4%, (5) reduction occurs once and represents 1%, (6) modulation occurs four times and represents 2%, (7) calque occurs once and represents 1%, (8) particularization occurs once and represents 1%. To exemplify and explain the process of using translation techniques by Dina Begum in translating the novel "*Laba-Laba dan Jaring Kesayangannya*" in more detail as follows:

Discussions

Linguistic Compression

This technique is to reduce the explanation of the translated words. There were 16 data found or 10% of the data that used linguistic compression. The data is as follows:

Table 2. Linguistic compression

Datum No.	Total
1,3,16, 18, 28, 44, 45, 61, 73, 80, 91, 102, 141, 147, 154, 155.	16

Datum 1

SL	There's never anything to do around here
TL	Tidak pernah ada apa-apa yang bisa dilakukan di sini

The words "*tidak pernah ada apa-apa yang bisa dilakukan disini*" symbolize "there's never anything to do here" in the SL text. This shows that the TL translation has been reduced because "around" is not translated without changing the meaning.

Datum 28

SL	Too many things on my mind
TL	Terlalu banyak pikiran

The phrase too many things on my mind in data (28) is reduced so that the translation becomes "*terlalu banyak pikiran*". The original translation should have been "*terlalu banyak hal di pikiranku*", but the translator made it shorter with the same meaning.

Datum 44

SL How can I learn to like her...
TL	...Bagaimana aku bisa menyukainya....

The linguistic compression translation technique was used to translate data (44) above. It can be seen that the phrase "learn" which in Indonesian means "*belajar*" has disappeared in the TL.

Literal Translation

Teknik penerjemahan literal merupakan cara menerjemahkan BSu dengan kata per kata ke dalam BSa. Terdapat 82 data atau 51% data yang menggunakan Teknik penerjemahan literal. Berikut adalah datanya:

Table 3. Literal Translation

Datum No.	Total
14, 17, 22, 30, 79, 112, 131	7

Datum 6

SL	Did you say a board was loose
TL	Kau bilang ada papan longgar ?

The question in SL is translated literally because it is a simple question asking if the papa is loose. The translator did not change or add anything to the translation.

Datum 11

SL	If this is what it's like to be free
TL	Kalau begini rasanya bebas

The statement "If this is what it's like to be free" in data (11) means "*kalau begini rasanya bebas*". In this case the translator translates as is.

Datum 20

SL	Will you please play with me ?
TL	Maukah kau bermain denganku

This expression is translated literally, namely one word at a time and translated directly without subtracting or adding.

Datum 38

SL	You mean you eat flies?
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TL Maksudmu kau makan lalat?

In data (38), the sentence "you mean you eat flies?" translated in Indonesian as "*maksudmu kau makan lalat?*". Every word in the SL is translated into the TL using a literal translation.

Established Equivalent

The established equivalent technique is a way of trying to use a term known in the SL as an equivalent. There were 50 data found or 31% that used the established equivalent technique. Here is the data:

Table 4. Established equivalent

Datum No.	Total
4,5,7,8,9,10,12,13,15,19,21,24,26,27,31,32,33,36,37,39,43,46,47,52,53,55,56,57,60,62,63,65,69,78,88,89,99,104,107,111,123,130,138,143,146,149,150,152,161	50

Datum 15

SL I get everything all beautifully **planned out** and it has to go and rain

TL Aku sudah merencanakan semuanya dengan indahnya dan semua itu **harus batal** gara-gara hujan

The meaning of the translation "it has to go and rain" in the TL is different from what is written in the TL. If translated into SL, the sentence "*harus batal gara-gara hujan*" becomes "all of that had to be canceled because of the rain". In this case, the translator has changed the actual meaning and found another, more familiar term.

Datum 19

SL Well, I didn't think you **were expecting** woodpeckers

TL Yah, aku kan tidak mengatakan kau **sedang menanti** burung pelatuk

Every word from the SL is translated into the TL according to its lexical meaning. All words in SL phrases can be recognized through a dictionary. This can, for example, be seen in the translation of the phrase "expecting" in Indonesian "mengharapkan" to "is waiting". Translators find replacement terms that are easier for readers to recognize and understand

Datum 21

SL What do you mean, **less than nothing?**

TL Apa maksudmu, **lebih rendah daripada tidak ada artinya?**

The words "less than nothing" in data (21) are translated as "*lebih rendah daripada tidak ada artinya*". This is because in the TL the term is known to adapt the word "less than nothing" as "*lebih rendah dari pada tidak ada artinya*". This statement indicates that it is better to have little than nothing.

Linguistic Amplification

The process of adding several words to clarify TL terms is known as linguistic amplification. There were seven data found or 4% of the data that used linguistic amplification. Here's the data:

Table 5. Linguistic amplification

Datum No.	Total
14, 17, 22, 30, 79, 112, 131	7

Datum 17

SL **One day just like another**

TL **Satu hari lagi seperti hari lainnya**

In translating the sentence above, linguistic amplification was used. The appearance of the phrase "*lagi*" (in English "again") indicates the addition of linguistic elements in the SL which are not formulated in the TL.

Datum 22

SL Nothing is absolutely **the limit of nothingness**...

TL Tidak ada itu adalah **batas sejati dari ketiadaan**...

In datum statement 22, the phrase "nothing is absolutely the limit of nothingness" is translated as "*tidak ad yaitu adalah batas sejati dari ketiadaan*". Linguistic elements are added to this translation so it is called the linguistic amplification technique. The addition of the phrase "*sejati*" meaning "true" to indicate that there are additions to the sentence above makes the meaning clearer.

Datum 131

SL What do you mean you won't see your children? **Of course, you will.**

TL Apakah maksudmu kau takkan melihat anak-anakmu! **Tentu saja kau akan bertemu mereka.**

The translation in data (131) has been developed by adding the words "*bertemu mereka*" to the TL. So "of course, you will" is translated by the translator as "*tentu saja kau akan bertemu mereka*" to improve understanding for the reader.

Reduction

When translating a text, the translator is allowed to delete some words so that the translation looks clear. If the meaning conveyed in the text is not crucial or makes the reader confused. The translator can delete them while the message is still being received. This technique is contained in the data below:

Table 6. Reduction

Datum No.	Total
29	1

Data Number 29

SL I suppose it is uncomfortable. **How long does it take a goose egg to hatch?**

TL *Kurasa pasti tidak nyaman, **Berapa lama lagi sampai telunya menetas?***

The literal translation of the source text in the data above should be "*Berapa lama telur angsa menetas?*" However, the translator made the sentence simpler by reducing the word "goose". It doesn't matter even if the translation has been reduced or simplified as long as the content or meaning is still the same.

Modulation

Translating words with a different viewpoint, emphasis, or cognitive categories from the original language is known as modulation. There were four data found or 2% of data that used modulation. The data is as follows:

Table 7. Modulation

Datum No.	Total
34, 51, 106, 135	4

Datum 34

SL I beg everyone's pardon, I didn't mean to **be objectionable**

TL Mohon maaf kepada semuanya, aku tak bermaksud **bersikap menyebalkan**

The statement "I didn't mean to be objectionable" is translated as "*aku tak bermaksud bersikap menyebalkan*". The word objectionable in the TL means "*tidak menyenangkan*". However, the translator changed the statement to "I don't mean to be annoying". It shows that the translator has changed the point of view to translate the statement. The same, but the way of expressing it is different.

Datum 51

SL **I don't want to die**
 TL **Aku ingin tetap hidup**

The statement "I don't want to die" is translated as "*aku ingin tetap hidup*". The translator has changed the point of view in translating the sentence. Which should be translated as "*saya tidak ingin mati*" but the translator uses antonyms to explain and change the statement into a positive form. Without changing the meaning, the translator transforms to another point of view.

Datum 106

SL Why **don't you come with me** to The Fair Grounds and lay your eggs there?
 TL **Mengapa tidak pergi denganku** ke Pekan Raya dan bertelur di sana? Pasti asyik sekali

The phrase "Why don't you come with me" in data (106) is translated as "Why don't you come with me?". The word come in the TL means "*datang*". However, the translator uses the antonym of "*datang*" to "*pergi*", without changing the meaning of the statement.

Datum 135

SL Yes, but you seem **especially** so today. Do you feel all right?
 TL Ya, tapi hari ini kelihatannya kau sangat **pendiam**. Apa kau baik-baik saja?

The translator uses another point of view to translate statements from the data (135). The word "specially" is translated as "*pendiam*", but still in context.

Calque

The literal translation method, in which sentences are translated one at a time or word by word, and this method are nearly interchangeable.

Table 8. Calque

Datum No.	Total
40	1

Data number 40

SL Don't **say that!** Please don't say things like that!
 TL Jangan **bicara begitu!** Tolong jangan membicarakan hal-hal seperti itu!

The calque technique appears in the sentence above. The phrase "say that!" in the source text is translated as "*bicara begitu!*" for the target text. The phrase in the above sentence is translated using the calque translation approach, where in Indonesian the meaning of "say" is *mengatakan/katakan* and "that" is *itu*.

Particularization

Particularization is a technique of translating words using a more specific term. There was one data found or around 1% of the data that used particularization. The data is as follows:

Table 9. Particularization

Datum No.	Total
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	70	1
Data number 70	SL	Is it a web ?
	TL	<i>Is that a spider web?</i>

The word web means "*jaringan /jaring-jaring*", the word web in the target text also means "*menganyam jaringan*". In this case, the translator makes it more specific by saying "*jaring laba-laba*" according to the context.

Upon examination of the translation strategies employed in "Charlotte's Web" novel, it becomes evident that the translator employed a unique approach to establish a connection with both the author and the Indonesian reader of the book. In order to establish a balance of the genuine message that the writer intended to convey to the readers in both SL and TL, consideration was given to both SL and TL while selecting and implementing translation approaches. (Newmark, 1998) distinguishes between two forms of translation: target language-oriented and source language-oriented. Translation that prioritizes the SL text's stylistic and cultural aspects is source language-oriented, whereas translation that prioritizes the TL text's stylistic and cultural aspects is target language-oriented. These translation techniques can be used in translation tasks either in tandem or independently, depending on the text's degree of difficulty.

CONCLUSION

Analysis has been carried out on the novel "Charlotte's Web" to find out the types of translation techniques and techniques that are often used in translating them into Indonesian and to describe how these translation techniques are carried out so as to produce information that can be defined in drawing conclusions. Among the 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir which were used as guidelines for analyzing data, there were 8 translation techniques used in translating 162 data quoted from Wilbur's dialogue. These translation techniques are calque, established equivalent, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, linguistic compression, and linguistic amplification.

Calque translates words/phrases literally, established equivalent uses terms or expressions that are equivalent in the TL, literal translation translates word for word that is close to the TL, modulation changes the point of view that is still related to the TL, particularization changes terms that are more concrete/specific, reduction reducing the words in the SL, linguistic compression synthesizes linguistic elements in the SL, linguistic amplification adds linguistic elements. In general, the translation technique used can maintain the language style in the novel and produce an accurate and readable translation, even though the level of acceptance is not very good.

The use of the 8-translation technique in novel translation is accomplished by emphasizing the meaning and stylistic elements of both the SL and TL. To replicate the experience and effect of the original work, translation is therefore concentrated on translating from the SL to the TL. It is possible to translate a variety of literature using the translation methods developed by Molina and Albir. As such, it is required of readers to translate texts using the proper methods. This research has implications in enriching the scientific field of translation, especially regarding translation techniques. In this research, the researcher presents many discussions of translation techniques which it is hoped will become a source of relevant teaching materials or media for building skills in the field of translation. This research can also be used as a support for learning, especially for translation engineering courses. In the future, it is very necessary to consider the limitations of this research, which can provide opportunities for further research. The limitation in this research is the lack of data sample frequency to make a translation have good quality and the translation techniques that emerge are more clearly visible. Translation techniques can be further developed

by analyzing them using other translation techniques so that they can be seen from a more different point of view.

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