



Translation Method Applied in Translating of "the Story of an Hour" by Harum L. Wibowo's

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Abstract

This study looked into the method applied in translating "The Story of an Hour" by Harum Wibowo's. The sub-focuses of this research were : literal translation and word-for-word translation. The researcher performed qualitative research to examine Harum Wibowo's translation method. This study attempted to determine the process utilized to translate this story by Harum Wibowo's. The researcher analyzed the data by reading the Indonesian and English versions of short stories. Then, explained why the utterances were included in each translation method and each sentence was classified according to each translation method. The study found that there are six different translation methods that were used. These are, word translation (1 utterances), literal translation (34 utterances), faithful translation (32 utterances), free translation (52 utterances), idiomatic translation (1 utterance), and communication translation (2 utterances). The first and most common translation method is free translation, in which the translator seeks to help the target reader understand as much as possible. These findings are likely to bring fresh insights into translation procedures for students, as well as assist them in producing better translations.

Keywords: short story; translation; translation method.

Introduction,

Language is necessary for human life since humans would be unable to communicate without it. Every country has its own language system. Many people find it difficult to converse with people from other countries. As a result, translation is necessary to increase communication among people from different countries. The process of turning one language into another is referred to as "translation." Translating is the process of changing the shape of one language into another. "The translation in the recipient's language comes from natural sellers of Clast sources, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style," (Nida and Taber,1982). According to Hartono (2017), the type of translation is determined by the style. Dynamic translation, pragmatic translation, aesthetic-poetic translation, ethnographic translation, and linguistic translation are the five types of translation proposed by Hartono. The translation process entails analyzing the source language, transferring it, and then reconstructing it into the target language (Djuhari, 2004). Another notion by Newmark (1988) Translation can be accomplished in a variety of ways. There are eight types of translation: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptive translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

In relation to the literary work mentioned above, adaptation is the most appropriate way for

translating the short story. According to Newmark (1988), adaptation is the "freest" kind of translation. It's mostly employed in plays (comedies and poems), where the themes, characters, and plots are usually kept, the SL culture is transferred to the TL culture, and the text is changed. Literary works have distinct aesthetic and expressive values, translating literary works is more challenging than translating other sorts of writing. As a result, the translator should possess a unique skill, particularly when transferring messages from SL to TL, which is the ability to produce a translation that is acceptable or understandable to the reader. The researcher believes that there will be certain issues in translating literary works, such as a cultural difference between SL and TL, unusual words or language, missing the true message, and so on. As a result, the researcher is faced with the task of translating literary works, particularly short stories, which is not an easy task.

Short stories are a type of literary work, and they can be classified as fiction stories. Besides that, short stories typically have fewer words than novels. In this study, the researcher chose the popular short story that was published in 1894 "The Story of an Hour" is the first short story published by Kate Chopin in 1894.

The short story "The Story of an Hour" was written by Kate Chopin in 1894. In this short story, Harum Wibowo has translated it. According to the study, the translation technique there are differences between the source and destination languages.

"It was her sister Josephine who told her, in fragmentary phrases; veiled suggestions that revealed in half hiding," for example, translates to "*Kabar tersebut tidak dikatakannya secara langsung, namun dengan kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung penuh petunjuk.*"

The translator utilized communicative translation in the first example (first phenomenon), since communicative translation, according to Newmark (1988), seeks to render the original's accurate contextual meaning. As a result, the reader is able to comprehend the text's context.

Transalator (Harum Wibowo) used various forms of translation methods, as can be seen from the above explanation. As a result, the researcher is curious about the many sorts of translation method applied in the translation short story "The Story of an Hour".

This study looked into the method applied in Harum Wibowo's translation of "The Story of an Hour." The sub-focuses of this research were based on the research's main focus: literal translation and word-for-word translation. The quality of a translation is described by phrases such as trustworthy translation, semantic translation, adaptive translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. The formulation of the problem is formulated based on the research focus: What translation procedures were utilized to translate Harum Wibowo's story "The Story of an Hour", What is Harum Wibowo's most common translation style in the translated short story ?

The purposes of this research are to find out what method are used to translate Harum Wibowo's short story and to identify the most popular types of translation approaches. This research was intended to yield major theoretical and practical benefits as a result of its completion. Theoretically,

this study is useful as a source of information or knowledge about Harum Wibowo's translation flaws and strengths. Besides, practically, this study was supposed to enlighten English teachers and students about several methods of translating Harum Wibowo's short story "The Story of an Hour" therefore this study can be used as a reference, allowing future academics to be inspired to follow up on the study's findings by evaluating and coming to fresh conclusions about the problem.

There have been various studies on the analysis of methodologies used in short story translation. First, Mutaqin (2020) investigated the literal translation approach from English to Indonesian in the short story "Mercury and Carpenter." The qualitative descriptive research method was applied in this study as its research approach. As a result of the study according to the data analysis this story, the researcher uncovered eight literal translation data. Second, Shifa (2013) did a study titled Translation Methods in the Novel "A Walk to Remember," which was translated into "Kan ku kenang selalu." The qualitative method was applied in this investigation. The study's findings suggest that in the translation effort of the novel "A Walk to Remember" "Kan ku kenang selalu," there are five types of translation approaches out of eight. Those two studies are pertinent to this study since they look into the method used in translating Harum Wibowo's short story. The discrepancies between those two studies and this study are the focus of the investigation.

Research Methodology,

In this study, the qualitative method was applied. Qualitative research is the act of assessing and interpreting texts and interviews in order to uncover essential patterns that define a specific occurrence (Silverman, 2013).

Furthermore, qualitative research is a type of study that involves gathering data, analyzing it, and interpreting it in a story or visual format in order to acquire insight into a certain topic of interest. This study attempted to determine the process utilized to translate Harum Wibowo's short story.

The corpus of data in this study pertains to Harum Wibowo's translation approach in the story. The data comes from documentation in the form of a paragraph about Harum Wibowo's short fiction. The researchers used, the documentary technique to collect it.

In addition, the researcher demonstrated the data collection technique itself. To begin, the researcher used Google (<https://archive.vcu.edu/english/engweb/webtexts/hour/>) to get the script for Harum Wibowo's story. Second, print out the script for a short story.

Finally, the researcher reviewed both the English and Indonesian versions of the script for the story.

Following the collection of data, the data was analyzed. Data is defined by Bogdan and Biklen (2013) as "breaking the data, coding the data, and synthesizing the data." These can be summed up as follows:

1. Analyzing the Data

The researcher divided the data down into phrases, clauses, and sentences by breaking the text or paragraph of the source and target languages into phrases, clauses, and sentences. For example:

SL : She was young, with a fair and calm face,

TL : Dia masih muda, wajahnya terlihat tenang dan bercahaya.

SL : "He had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram, and had hastened to forestall any less careful, less tender friend in bearing the sad message"

TL : Namun dia tidak serta merta menerima kebenaran informasi tersebut. Setelah telegram kedua tiba dengan informasi yang sama, dia segera bergegas ke rumah Nyonya Mallard, dan berharap agar tidak ada orang yang menyampaikan berita ini kepadanya dengan sembrono.

2. Coding the Information

After all of the data has been obtained, the researcher will assign a code to each piece of information that is required, and then group all of the units with the same coding together.

3. Analyze the Information

In this step, the researcher will synthesis translation methods based on the types of translation and determine the most prevalent types of translation methods.

The term "trustworthiness" refers to the quality of an investigation, or if the findings and interpretations are the result of a systematic procedure and can be trusted.

According to Guba and Lincoln (2013:104-105), four characteristics determine trustworthiness in a qualitative study ; These four variables indicate the validity and reliability in qualitative research: credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

Credibility relates to establishing confidence in a research study's findings and interpretations, and it corresponds to positivism's internal validity requirement. As a result, the sources, methodologies, and theories used in this study were triangulated. Transferability, The extent to which qualitative research findings can be extended or applied to multiple contexts or situations is referred to as this. This study employs triangulation sources, which assess whether a study's findings can be extended to other fields by offering explanation. To make this study transferrable, the outcomes must be the same. The findings would be compared to related hypotheses and past study findings by the researcher.

Dependability corresponds to positivism's dependability requirement, and it refers to how discoveries and interpretations can be considered to be the result of a repeatable and trustworthy process. An audit is a technique for establishing dependability in which a designated individual checks the consistency of the inquiry process as well as the "data, results, interpretations, and recommendations." As a result, when the data from this study is collected for the first time, it will not provide different results when collected for the second time, making this study reliable. Triangulation

is one method for obtaining reliable data. As a result, the writer used triangulation to determine the dependability of data analysis.

Conformability is the positivist's objectivity requirement, and it refers to how the findings and interpretations are the outcome of a reliable inquiry and data collection procedure. As a result, the findings of this study should be comparable to the ideas or findings of other studies with similar goals.

Findings and Discussion,

Findings

The researchers presented the findings of the study. The information supplied was relevant to the research question: what types of translation methods were employed in Harum Wibowo's short story "The Story of an Hour" and what were the most common types of translation methods utilized by Harum Wibowo.

The appendices contain a detailed taxonomy of the many types of translation methods. According to the findings, Harum Wibowo utilized six different translation methods in translating "The Story of an Hour."

Table 4.1

Translation method in translating a short story "The Story of an Hour" by Harum Wibowo

No	Translation method	Quantity	Percentages
1	Word for word translation	1	0,81%
2	Literal translation	34	27,86%
3	Faithful translation	32	26,22%
4	Free translation	52	42,62%
5	Idiomatic translation	1	0,81%
6	Communicative translation	2	1,63%
<i>Total</i>		122	100%

1. Types of translation methods employed in Harum Wibowo's short story "The Story of an Hour".

The researcher discovered six different translation methods utilized by Harum Wibowo in translating the short story "The Story of an Hour" based on the results of the examination. These types of translation include 0,81% of word-for-word translation, 27,86% of literal translation, 26,22% of faithful translation, 42,62% of free translation, 0,81% of idiomatic translation, and 1,63% of communicative translation.

Consider the following as an example ;

- a. Word for word translation

"The source language word order is retained, and the words are translated by their most prevalent meanings," according to Newmark (1988, p. 45). As a result, the translator uses frequent words while translating text using word-for-word translation. "The major use of word-for-word translation is either to comprehend the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre translation process," Newmark (1988, p. 46) says.

Example:

(SL) her body and her soul.
(TL) *tubuhnya dan jiwanya*

Every word in the source text is translated interlinearly, and the source text is translated word for word into the target language. The word *her* is rendered as 'dia,' the word *body* as 'tubuh,' the word 'and' as 'dan,' and the sentence 'her soul' as 'jiwanya'.

b. Literal translation

"In literal translation, the SL grammatical structures are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated single, devoid of context," writes Newmark (1988, p. 46). It means that when the translator translates from SL to TL, the words are literally translated. In addition to word-for-word translation, the participants in this study used literal translation to transform some statements in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

Example:

(SL) she carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory
(TL) *dia membawa dirinya tanpa disadari seperti dewi kemenangan*

The literal translation method is used to translate the utterance in the source language above. The translator did not translate the words it and was individually, but rather transformed the source language's word order to one that is acceptable in the destination language. The text above is a direct translation from the source to the target language.

c. Faithful translation

"A faithful translation seeks to reflect the precise contextual meaning of the original within the restrictions of the TL grammatical structures," writes Newmark (1988, p. 46). It indicates that in a faithful translation, the translator conveys the researcher's

objective by translating the meaning from SL.

Example:

(SL) She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her.

(TL) Dia bertanya-tanya apakah yang dirasakannya ini merupakan ledakan suka cita atau bukan.

The translator utilized a faithful translation method based on the above utterance. The terms " did not stop " signify " did not stop," "ask," and "bertanya-tanya," but the translator maintains faith by using " did not stop," "ask," and " bertanya-tanya " in the target tongue.

d. Free translation

"Free translation is part of TL Emphasis," states Newmark (1988, p. 46), "which reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original."

Example:

(SL) Her fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her.

(TL) Khayalan tentang masa depannya yang indah semakin riuh dalam kepalanya, dia membayangkan hari-hari yang akan dilaluinya dengan penuh bahagia.

The translator utilized the free translation method in the above utterance. The utterance Her fancy was running riot along those days ahead of her in the source language, which means Khayalan tentang masa depannya yang indah semakin riuh dalam kepalanya literally, but the translator used free translation by translating it into Khayalan tentang masa depannya yang indah semakin riuh dalam kepalanya, dia membayangkan hari-hari yang akan dilaluinya dengan penuh bahagia.

e. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation replicates the original'message,' but it tends to distort nuances of meaning by emphasizing colloquialisms and idioms where they don't appear in the original.

Example:

(SL) there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was fixed away off yonder on one of those patches of blue sky.

(TL) matanya menatap jemu awan di atas sana, dia tidak sedang melamun, dia hanya sedang memikirkan sesuatu.

The translator employed idiomatic translation to translate there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was fixed away off yonder on one of those patches of blue sky into matanya menatap jemu awan di atas sana, dia tidak sedang melamun, dia hanya sedang memikirkan sesuatu in the sentence above. The translator did not translate it using the original language's separate words.

f. Communicative translation

Communicative translation aims to convey the original's accurate contextual meaning in a way that the readership will find both the topic and the language acceptable and understandable.

Example:

(SL) Now her bosom rose and fell tumultuously.

(TL) *Sekarang dadanya naik-turun dengan gaduh, dia mulai dapat memahami perasaan yang menghantuiinya ini.*

The translator employed communicative translation in the above utterance.

Discussion,

The researcher presented the discussion according to the findings of the study, Harum Wibowo utilized six different translation methods in translating "The Story of an Hour." The information supplied was relevant to the research question: what types of translation methods were employed in Harum Wibowo's short story "The Story of an Hour" and what were the most common types of translation methods utilized by Harum Wibowo.

The researcher discovered that Harum Wibowo's favorite method of translation in translating the short story "The Story of an Hour" is free translation based on the study's findings. It's because the translator is attempting to let the target reader comprehend as much as possible about the short story's subject. The table below illustrates this:

Free translation is more frequently utilized, as shown in table 4.1, because the translator attempted to help the intended reader understand as much as possible. Because the translator tries to make the translation sound natural in the target language, literal translation is utilized less frequently. Because the translator focuses on the source language, and because no single term can simply render the meaning of a word in the source language text, faithful translation is used.

Idiomatic translation is employed because the translator wants the result of the to appear as if it were written by a native speaker; it is not a translation phrase, and the translator did not translate it by its separate word in the source language but by its mean in the source language.

Communicative translation is utilized because it tries to reproduce the original's contextual meaning as closely as possible. As a result, the reader can understand what is being said because the

translator has translated it word for word. The research is discussed by comparing the research findings of the theorems that were used in this study. Its goal was to bolster the research's conclusions. According to the research, Harum Wibowo used a variety of translation techniques when translating the short story "The Story of an Hour." Exactly the same as the original. This translation approach is commonly utilized by translators during the pre-translation stage, such as when the translator is having problems interpreting the material or wants to first comprehend the source language's system. It supports that the major goal of word-for-word translation is to gain a better understanding of the mechanics of the original language. Translation in its most literal sense. This method of translation is inappropriate. The translator normally does a word-for-word translation of the source language before changing the phrase to fit the target language. Literal translation is a method of rendering words rather than forms. When a translator utilizes faithful translation, he is attempting to faithfully reproduce the context meaning of the source text within the grammatical limitations of the target language. The second type is free translation, in which the translator expresses the message of the original language text in his or her own words. Next, idiomatic translation aims to replicate the original content, but it tends to skew nuances of meaning by emphasizing colloquialism and idioms in places where they are not there in the original text. Communication translation is the last sort of translation. The purpose of communicative translation is to accurately capture the original's context. This discovery contradicts Shifa (2013: 30), who found five different translation methods in the novel "A Walk to Remember," which was translated into "kan ku kenang selalu." Because the types of text utilized differ, and the second reason is that the translator differs, as well as the quantity of context of text and word-for-word translation is phrases that differ. "A Walk to Remember" by Syifa (2013) The material of a novel is not analyzed in its entirety. This discovery also revealed that not all of the translation approaches specified were applied and utilised by Harum Wibowo in translating the short story "The Story of an Hour," as evidenced by the analysis' findings.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Following the researcher's investigation and analysis of the data, it can be determined that there are numerous approaches or methods that a translator can employ when translating a short story. In order to obtain a better translation and learn about various translation methodologies, the translator should pay attention to the source language's mechanics, grammatical structure, and sense when translating a short story.

To translate the short story "The Story of an Hour," the translator employed a variety of translation methods, including word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Harum Wibowo employed free translation because the translator wanted to help the intended reader comprehend as much as possible.

In other words, it may be concluded that the translator did not only use one way in translating the short story, but that the translator can use any approach as long as the meaning of the source language is not altered. Based on the foregoing conclusion, the researcher thought that this research would help all stakeholders in the following ways: For both the teacher and the students, Hopefully, the findings of this study will provide new insight into translation methods and encourage people to use them more carefully in order to produce better translations. For other researchers who interest to do a similar study. This research can be used as a model for other researchers to conduct research on translation methods in short story translation for readers who wish to try translating the text using various translation methods based on the content of the text.

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